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Ophryotrocha (Dorvilleidae, Polychaeta, Annelida) from deep-sea hydrothermal vents, with the description of five new species

Dongsheng ZHANG[1,#], Yadong ZHOU[2,#], Nicole YEN[3], Avery S. HILEY[4] &
Greg W. ROUSE[5,*]

[1,2]Key Laboratory of Marine Ecosystem Dynamics, Second Institute of Oceanography, Ministry of Natural Resources, Hangzhou, 310012, China.
[3,4,5]Scripps Oceanography, University of California San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093-0202, USA.

[*]Corresponding author: grouse@ucsd.edu
[1]Email: dszhang@sio.org.cn
[2]Email: yadong_zhou@sio.org.cn
[3]Email: nyen@ucsd.edu
[4]Email: ahiley@ucsd.edu
[#]These authors contributed equally to this work

[1]urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:43C40412-F966-4F97-860F-0D27D3AA214C
[2]urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:E0F2089D-29B9-48A6-9761-73AB8D09D2A8
[3]urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:36958F99-FAE8-4FC8-A849-C011D0B4D26D
[4]urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:B39BA63A-DA66-4512-88E9-4A564D1BEB80
[5]urn:lsid:zoobank.org:author:F4AAFAE4-85D9-44CA-8290-E0FC614E1983

Abstract. Dorvilleids belonging to *Ophryotrocha* Claparède & Mecznikow, 1869 are known from deep-sea hydrothermal vents in the Pacific, Atlantic, Indian and Southern Oceans. However, how they colonized and diversified in these ecosystems has not been assessed in detail. Here, a collection of Pacific hydrothermal vent *Ophryotrocha* was examined using morphology and DNA markers (COI, 16S and H3). Five new species were revealed, largely expanding the diversity of the group at this habitat type. They are *Ophryotrocha charlottae* sp. nov., *O. kailae* sp. nov., *O. marinae* sp. nov., *O. pruittae* sp. nov. from eastern Pacific, and *O. bohnorum* sp. nov. from the western Pacific. Phylogenetic analyses based on the concatenated alignments of all three genes suggest vent habitants have been colonized several times independently within *Ophryotrocha*. One clade of six vent species was recovered, indicative of diversification following a colonization of hydrothermal vents, likely in the eastern Pacific. An Indian Ocean species, *O. jiaolongi*, was nested inside this clade and was closely related to one of the new species from the Gulf of California, diverging from it by less than 4% on COI.

Keywords. Polychaete, deep sea, annelids, biogeography, chemosynthetic.

Introduction

Ophryotrocha Claparède & Mecznikow, 1869 is one of more than 30 currently accepted genera of Dorvilleidae Chamberlin, 1919 (Read & Fauchald 2022). With more than 75 accepted species described to date it comprises more than a third of the species diversity of dorvilleids. *Ophryotrocha* has a complicated systematic history, which has seen it moved in and out of Dorvilleidae (Orensanz 1990; Eibye-Jacobsen & Kristensen 1994) based on morphological characters and it is clearly a non-monophyletic assemblage (Ravara *et al.* 2021), but is now an accepted member of Dorvilleidae (Rouse *et al.* 2022).

Species of *Ophryotrocha* are distributed worldwide in diversified habitats from shallow water to deep-sea (Thornhill *et al.* 2009). While the best known *Ophryotrocha* are model organisms (Åkesson 1974; Premoli & Sella 1995), many species in this genus can reach high abundance and diversity in reducing environments, such as hydrothermal vents and cold seeps, as well as whale and wood fall ecosystems (Blake 1985; Desbruyères *et al.* 2006; Wiklund *et al.* 2009, 2012; Taboada *et al.* 2013). These opportunists have been suggested to feed mainly on filamentous *Beggiatoa*-like bacteria (Taboada *et al.* 2016). Pleijel & Eide (1996) used a dataset of morphological characters to assess cladistic relationships among a selection of species of *Ophryotrocha* for the first time. Later, DNA sequences of initially mitochondrial 16S rRNA (Dahlgren *et al.* 2001), and then cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI) sequences (Heggøy *et al.* 2007), were added for most of the terminals in the Pleijel & Eide (1996) study. Subsequently, DNA sequence data has become available for a range of *Ophryotrocha* and representatives of closely related taxa, such as *Exallopus* Jumars, 1974, *Iphitime* Marenzeller, 1902, *Palpiphitime* Orensanz, 1990 and *Pseudophryotrocha* Blake & Hilbig, 1991 (Wiklund *et al.* 2009, 2012; Thornhill *et al.* 2012; Taboada *et al.* 2013; Salvo *et al.* 2014; Ravara *et al.* 2021). Many of the taxa sequenced to date have been from deep-sea habitats and about half of the accepted species of *Ophryotrocha* have some sequence data available (Ravara *et al.* 2021). Thornhill *et al.* (2012) found numerous species of dorvilleids occurring at eastern Pacific seeps and their phylogenetic results suggested four independent colonizations to these habitats. Unfortunately, most of the terminals they published data for were unnamed species. Yen & Rouse (2020) resolved the status of some of these unnamed taxa with respect to the genus *Parougia* Wolf, 1986, but the terminals identified as *Ophryotrocha* and near relatives in Thornhill *et al.* (2012) remain unresolved. The remarkable diversity of dorvilleids at chemosynthetic environments has been attributed to the trophic partitioning (Levin *et al.* 2003), but the processes underlying this have yet to be fully explored.

To date, six species of *Ophryotrocha* from hydrothermal vents have been formally described, including *O. akessoni* Blake, 1985 from the Galapagos Rift, *O. platykephale* Blake, 1985 from the Guaymas Basin (Gulf of California), *O. globopalpata* Blake & Hilbig, 1990 from the Juan de Fuca Ridge, *O. wubaolingi* Miura, 1997 from Kagoshima Bay, *O. fabriae* Paxton & Morineaux, 2009 from the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and *O. jiaolongi* Zhang, Zhou, Wang & Rouse, 2017 from the Southwest and Central Indian Ridges (Blake 1985; Blake & Hilbig 1990; Solis Weiss & Hilbig 1992; Miura 1997; Paxton & Morineaux 2009; Zhang *et al.* 2017; Zhou *et al.* 2022). Also, several undescribed species of *Ophryotrocha* have been reported from hydrothermal vents in the western Pacific, southern Gulf of California (Watanabe & Kojima 2015; Goffredi *et al.* 2017). This distribution pattern makes *Ophryotrocha* of some interest from a biogeographical perspective and raises questions as to how many colonization events may have occurred at vents. To date, only two species (*O. globopalpata* and *O. jiaolongi*) have been included in phylogenetic studies, and these were placed into two distantly separated lineages of *Ophryotrocha* (Zhang *et al.* 2017).

Here, we investigate the phylogenetic position and formally describe five new species of *Ophryotrocha* from hydrothermal vents of the Pacific Ocean. The updated phylogeny of *Ophryotrocha* is based on

mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase subunit I (COI), 16S rRNA (16S), and nuclear histone H3 (H3) genes.

Material and methods

Sample collection and morphological analysis

Specimens of *Ophryotrocha* from hydrothermal vents were collected during several cruises from 2005–2021 utilizing the Human Occupied Vehicle (HOV) Alvin and Remotely Operated Vehicles (ROVs) Jason II, Doc Ricketts and SuBastian. Specimens from Mexico were collected under permits PPFE/DGOPA-200/18 and PPFE/DGOPA-090/21. Morphological voucher specimens were relaxed with isotonic magnesium chloride, fixed in 8–10% formaldehyde in seawater (stock "formalin" diluted 4–5 ×), rinsed with fresh water, and transferred to 50% ethanol for long-term archival. Additional specimens or tissue subsamples were preserved in 95% ethanol for genetic analysis. Some specimens were preserved in glutaraldehyde, paraformaldehyde, or RNA*later* (Ambion). Prior to preservation, specimens were examined and photographed using a Canon digital camera mounted on Leica MZ9.5 or Leica S8Apo stereo microscopes. Images of parapodia and jaws were acquired using a Leica DMR microscope with differential interference contrast. Jaws were obtained after digesting anterior ends with a dilute bleach solution at room temperature. Once the tissue was digested, the jaw elements were cleaned with distilled water. Jaws and parapodial mounts were made in Aqua-Mount® (Lerner) mounting medium. Images of jaws, parapodia and chaetae, were compiled from 'stacked' pictures merged using Helicon Focus ver. 4.2.7 (Helicon Soft Ltd.).

DNA extraction, amplification, and sequencing

Depending on the size of available tissue, DNA extraction was done with either the Zymo Research Quick-DNA Microprep Plus Kit or the Zymo Research Quick-DNA Miniprep Plus Kit, following the protocols supplied by the manufacturer. PCR mixtures contained 12.5 µl Apex 2.0x Taq Red DNA Polymerase Master Mix (Genesee Scientific) or Conquest PCR 2.0x Master Mix 1 (Lamda Biotech) when amplification failed with the former reagent, 1 µl each primer (10 µM), 8.5 µl ddH$_2$O, and 2 µl template DNA in a mixture of 25µl total. PCR products were purified with ExoSAP-IT (USB Affymetrix, Ohio, USA), following the thermal cycler profile supplied by the manufacturer. Up to 705 base pairs (bp) of COI were amplified using the primer set LCO1490/HCO2198 (Folmer *et al.* 1994) with the reaction protocol 94°C/180 s – (94°C/30 s – 47°C/45 s – 72°C/60 s) × 5 cycles – (94°C/30 s – 52°C/45 s – 72°C/60 s) × 30 cycles – 72°C/300 s or the primer set polyLCO/polyHCO (Carr *et al.* 2011) with the reaction protocol 95°C/180 s – (95°C/40 s – 42°C/45 s – 72°C/50 s) × 40 cycles – 72°C/300 s. Up to 459 bp of 16S were amplified using the primer set 16SarL/16SbrH (Palumbi 1996) with the reaction protocol 95°C/180 s – (95°C/40 s – 50°C/40 s – 72°C/50 s) × 35 cycles – 72°C/300 s. Up to 348 bp of H3 were amplified using the primer set (Colgan *et al.* 1998) H3F/H3R with the reaction protocol 95 °C/180 s – (95°C/30 s – 53°C/45 s – 72°C/45 s) × 40 cycles – 72°C/300 s. Overlapping fragments were merged into consensus sequences using Geneious® ver. 11.1.5 (Biomatters Ltd). All new sequences obtained in this study used for phylogenetic analysis have been deposited in NCBI GenBank (Table 1).

DNA analyses

Molecular phylogenetic analyses of *Ophryotrocha* were conducted for concatenated COI, 16S and H3 data using sequences available from GenBank, and newly generated sequences obtained in this study (Table 1). As well as available *Ophryotrocha* and relatives, we also included sequences for a range of other dorvilleids such as *Dorvillea* and *Parougia*. The eunicid *Eunice pennata* (Müller, 1776) was used as the outgroup in the analyses. Alignments of COI and H3 were performed using Muscle (Edgar 2004), while 16S was aligned using MAFFT (Katoh & Standley 2013). Phylogenetic trees were obtained using maximum likelihood (ML) and Bayesian inference (BI) analyses based on the concatenated dataset. The ML analysis was conducted using RAxML-NG (Kozlov *et al.* 2019) and ModelTest (Darriba *et al.*

Table 1 (continued on next page). Taxa and NCBI GenBank accession numbers. Bold indicates new sequences. * = specimen was sequenced from a whalefall in California (Wiklund *et al.* 2012) rather than the vent type locality in Mexico and is likely another species; # = *Ophryotrocha obscura* is regarded as a nomen nudum in Paxton & Åkesson 2010 and is the same taxon as *O. vellae*; % = incorrectly listed on GenBank as *O. permanni*.

Taxa	COI	16S	H3
Eunice pennata (Müller, 1776)	AY838870	AF321418	DQ779731
Dorvillea erucaeformis (Malmgran, 1865)	AY838868	AY838827	–
Dorvillea rubrovittata (Grube, 1855)	JQ310754	GQ415457	GQ415490
Dorvillea similis (Crossland, 1924)	DQ317857	DQ317915	–
*Exallopus jumarsi** Blake, 1985	JQ310755	JQ310744	–
Exallopus Jumars, 1974 seep	–	JX536712	–
Iphitime hartmanae Kirkegaard, 1977	GQ415472	GQ415458	GQ415491
Iphitime paguri Fage & Legendre, 1934	EF464549	–	–
Ophryotrocha marinae sp. nov.	**OP311749–60, OP561817**	KY701727	**OP311651**
Ophryotrocha pruittae sp. nov.	**OP311761**	KY701728	**OP311652**
Ophryotrocha charlottae sp. nov.	**OP311738–41**	**OP304893**	**OP311648**
Ophryotrocha kailae sp. nov.	**OP311745–748**	**OP304894**	**OP311650**
Ophryotrocha bohnorum sp. nov.	**OP311742–44**	**OP304895**	**OP311649**
Ophryotrocha* cf. *akessoni Blake, 1985	**OP311735–37**	**OP304892**	**OP311647**
Ophryotrocha adherens Paavo, Bailey-Brock & Akesson, 2000	JQ310756	AF321421	JQ310768
Ophryotrocha alborana Paxton & Åkesson, 2011	GQ415473	AF321422	GQ415492
Ophryotrocha batillus Wiklund, Altamira, Glover, Smith, Baco & Dahlgren, 2012	–	JQ310745	JQ310769
Ophryotrocha birgittae Paxton & Åkesson, 2011	EF464539	AF321426	–
Ophryotrocha cantabrica Núñez, Riera & Maggio, 2014	MW464902	MW464897	MW464905
Ophryotrocha chemecoli Ravara, Wiklund & Cunha, 2021	–	MW464898	MW464907
Ophryotrocha clava Taboada, Wiklund, Glover, Dahlgren, Cristobo & Avila, 2013	KC123177	KC123175	KC123179
Ophryotrocha costlowi Paxton & Åkesson, 2010	JQ310757	JQ310746	JQ310770
Ophryotrocha craigsmithi Wiklund, Glover & Dahlgren, 2009	GQ415474	GQ415459	GQ415493
Ophryotrocha cyclops Salvo, Wiklund, Dufour, Hamoutene, Pohle & Worsaae, 2014	KM979519	KM979517	KM979518
Ophryotrocha diadema Åkesson, 1976	EF464534	AF321425	JQ310771
Ophryotrocha eutrophila Wiklund, Glover & Dahlgren, 2009	GQ415475	GQ415460	GQ415494
Ophryotrocha flabella Wiklund, Altamira, Glover, Smith, Baco & Dahlgren, 2012	JQ310759	JQ310747	JQ310772
Ophryotrocha geryonicola (Esmark, 1874)	GQ415476	GQ415461	GQ415495
Ophryotrocha globopalpata Blake & Hilbig, 1990	GQ415477	GQ415462	GQ415496
Ophryotrocha geoffreadi Ravara, Wiklund & Cunha, 2021	–	MW464909	MW464909
Ophryotrocha gracilis Huth, 1933	EF464545	AF321424	GQ415497
Ophryotrocha hartmanni Huth, 1933	EF464546	AF321419	JQ310773
Ophryotrocha japonica Paxton & Åkesson, 2010	GQ415478	GQ415463	GQ415498
Ophryotrocha jiaolongi Zhang, Zhou, Wang & Rouse, 2017	KY906961	MF398963	MF398968
Ophryotrocha labronica La Greca & Bacci, 1962	GQ415479	AF321429	GQ415499
Ophryotrocha langstrumpae Wiklund, Altamira, Glover, Smith, Baco & Dahlgren, 2012	JQ310760	JQ310748	JQ310774
Ophryotrocha lipovskyae (Paxton, 2009)	GQ415480	–	–
Ophryotrocha lobifera Oug, 1978	GQ415481	GQ415464	GQ415500
Ophryotrocha longicollaris Wiklund, Altamira, Glover, Smith, Baco & Dahlgren, 2012	JQ310761	JQ310749	JQ310775
Ophryotrocha longidentata Josefson, 1975	GQ415482	GQ415471	GQ415501
Ophryotrocha lusa Ravara, Marçal, Wiklund & Hilário, 2015	–	–	KP731508
Ophryotrocha macrovifera Paxton & Åkesson, 2010	JQ310762	AF321430	JQ310776

Table 1 (continued).

Taxa	COI	16S	H3
Ophryotrocha maculata Åkesson, 1973	GQ415483	GQ415465	JQ310777
Ophryotrocha magnadentata Wiklund, Altamira, Glover, Smith, Baco & Dahlgren, 2012	JQ310763	JQ310750	JQ310778
Ophryotrocha mammillata Ravara, Marçal, Wiklund & Hilário, 2015	–	–	KP731527
Ophryotrocha mediterranea Martin, Abello & Cartes, 1991	KR00479	–	–
Ophryotrocha nauarchus Wiklund, Altamira, Glover, Smith, Baco & Dahlgren, 2012	JQ310764	JQ310751	JQ310779
Ophryotrocha notoglandulata Pfannenstiel, 1972	EF464542	AF321431	JQ310780
Ophryotrocha nunezi Ravara, Wiklund & Cunha, 2021	–	MW464900	MW464911
Ophryotrocha obscura nom. nud.#	–	AF321435	–
Ophryotrocha orensanzi Taboada, Wiklund, Glover, Dahlgren, Cristobo & Avila, 2013	KC123178	KC123176	KC123180
Ophryotrocha permanae% Paxton & Åkesson, 2010	GQ415484	AF321432	GQ415502
Ophryotrocha puerilis puerilis Claparède & Mecznikov, 1869	GQ415485	GQ415466	GQ415503
Ophryotrocha puerilis siberti (McIntosh, 1885)	GQ415486	GQ415467	GQ415504
Ophryotrocha robusta Paxton & Åkesson, 2010	EF464547	AF321433	JQ310781
Ophryotrocha rubra Paxton & Åkesson, 2010	GQ415487	GQ415468	GQ415505
Ophryotrocha sadina Ravara, Marçal, Wiklund & Hilário, 2015	–	–	KP731535
Ophryotrocha seep 1a–c	–	JX536698, JX536696, JX536697	–
Ophryotrocha seep 2d–e	–	JX536700, JX536699	–
Ophryotrocha seep 3f	–	JX536701	–
Ophryotrocha seep 4g–i	–	JX536704, JX536703, JX536702	–
Ophryotrocha seep 5p	–	JX536711	–
Ophryotrocha scutellus Wiklund, Glover & Dahlgren, 2009	GQ415488	GQ415469	GQ415506
Ophryotrocha shieldsi Paxton & Davey, 2010	HM181931	HM181932	JQ310782
Ophryotrocha socialis Ockelmann & Akesson, 1990	JQ310765	AF321420	JQ310783
Ophryotrocha urbis Jimi, Taru & Imura, 2019	LC504277	–	–
Ophryotrocha vellae# Paxton & Åkesson, 2010	EF464537	AF321434	–
Ophryotrocha vivipara Banse, 1963	JQ310766	JQ310752	–
Parougia albomaculata (Åkesson & Rice, 1992)	EF464550	AF380115	JQ310784
Parougia batia (Jumars, 1974)	MF176704	MF176757	MF279089
Parougia bermudensis (Åkesson & Rice, 1992)	JQ310767	JQ310753	JQ310785
Parougia billiemiroae Yen & Rouse, 2020	MF176727	MF176768	MF198422
Parougia ceruleibohnorum Yen & Rouse, 2020	MF176697	MF176764	–
Parougia chutsaoi Yen & Rouse, 2020	MF176732	MF176766	MF279077
Parougia diapason Taboada, Bas & Avila, 2015	KX555633	KX555630	KX555633
Parougia eliasoni (Oug, 1978)	GQ415489	GQ415470	GQ415507
Parougia indiareinhardtae Yen & Rouse, 2020	MF176734	MF176772	MF279081
Parougia jessieae Yen & Rouse, 2020	MF176700	MF176761	MF279090
Parougia oregonensis Hilbig & Fiege, 2001	MF176694	MF176754	MF279078
Parougia ougi Ravara, Wiklund & Cunha, 2021	MW464904	MW464901	MW464913
Parougia sulleyi Yen & Rouse, 2020	MF176672	MF176748	MF279087
Parougia theloniousblueski Yen & Rouse, 2020	MF176728	MF176769	MF279084
Parougia zairahae Yen & Rouse, 2020	MF176696	MF176763	MF279085
Protodorvillea gracilis (Hartman, 1938)	HM473654	–	–
Protodorvillea kefersteini (McIntosh, 1869)	KF808171	DQ779634	DQ779759
Pseudophryotrocha Hilbig & Blake, 1991 seep r	–	JX536713	–
Schistomeringos longicornis (Ehlers, 1901)	HM473665	–	–

2020) in the raxmlGUI 2.0 interface (Edler *et al.* 2021). BI analyses were run twice using MrBayes ver. 3.2.7a (Ronquist *et al.* 2012), with four chains for 10 million generations sampling a tree every 1000 generations. The models used for each partition were the closest to those chosen in ModelTest-NG. Burn-in was determined to be 10% using Tracer ver.1.7 (Rambaut *et al.* 2018). Trees from the ML and BI analyses were visualized with FigTree ver. 1.4.4 (Rambaut & Drummond 2003). To aid in species delimitation, uncorrected pairwise distances were calculated for COI sequence divergence using PAUP ver. 4.0a168 (Swofford 2002). Haplotype networks using COI data were generated with PopART ver. 1.7 (Leigh & Bryant 2015) using the TCS algorithm (Templeton *et al.* 1992; Clement *et al.* 2000) for *O.* cf. *akessoni* and the three new species that showed haplotype variation.

Institutional abbreviations

SIO-BIC = Scripps Institution of Oceanography Benthic Invertebrate Collection, La Jolla, California, USA

ICML-UNAM = Instituto de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Mazatlán, Sinaloa, Mexico

Results

Phylogeny

The concatenated dataset comprised of three aligned gene fragments was 1631 bp. Both the ML and BI analyses recovered *Ophryotrocha* as paraphyletic, though it formed a well-supported clade when including the *Exallopus*, *Iphitime* and *Pseudophryotrocha* terminals (Fig. 1). The other terminals of Dorvilleidae formed a grade, with *Parougia* as the well-supported sister group to the *Ophryotrocha*/*Exallopus*/*Iphitime*/*Pseudophryotrocha* clade. Two major clades (clades A–B) have been labelled here, along with some subclades that have been variously identified in previous studies (Fig. 1).

A total of 12 vent dorvilleid species with DNA data available were included in this analysis, with three of them belonging within *Parougia*. The other nine can arguably be placed within *Ophryotrocha*: eight of them collected from the Pacific and one from the Indian Ocean (Fig. 1). Six of these vent *Ophryotrocha* have molecular data reported for the first time, with five recognized as new to science and one as possibly being an already known species, *O.* cf. *akessoni*. The vent species of *Ophryotrocha* fell into the two main clades of *Ophryotrocha* and form four distinct lineages. Within Clade A, the vent *Exallopus jumarsi* Blake, 1985, originally described from Guaymas Basin vents, formed a relatively isolated clade with *O. nunezi* Ravara, Wiklund & Cunha, 2021 from Atlantic seeps and wood falls. It should be noted that the GenBank sequences for *E. jumarsi* are actually from a California whalefall (Wiklund *et al.* 2012), and Fig. 1 shows it as very closely related to an unnamed *Exallopus* from northeast Pacific methane seeps (Thornhill *et al.* 2012). Also, within Clade A, *O. globopalpata*, found at vents of the Juan de Fuca Ridge, clustered as a well-supported clade with a whale-fall species (*O. flabella* Wiklund *et al.*, 2012) and a seep species (*O.* seep3f). One of the new species, *Ophryotrocha bohnorum* sp. nov., from the Lau Back-Arc Basin vents, formed a clade with unnamed seep terminals (*Ophryotrocha* spp. seep4) from the northeast Pacific.

Within Clade B shown in Fig. 1, six species formed a well-supported monophyletic vent-endemic lineage, five from the eastern Pacific and one from the Indian Ocean. This vent clade was the sister group to *O. clava* Taboada, Wiklund, Glover, Dahlgren, Cristobo & Avila, 2013, which was described from whale bones in Antarctica. A clade comprised of the three *Iphitime* terminals then formed the well-supported sister group to the vent vent-endemic plus *O. clava* clade (Fig. 1). Clade B otherwise was comprised of non-vent *Ophryotrocha* terminals referred to in Figure 1 as the *labronica* clade, *lobifera* clade, *gracilis*/*hartmanni* clade and *puerilis* clade.
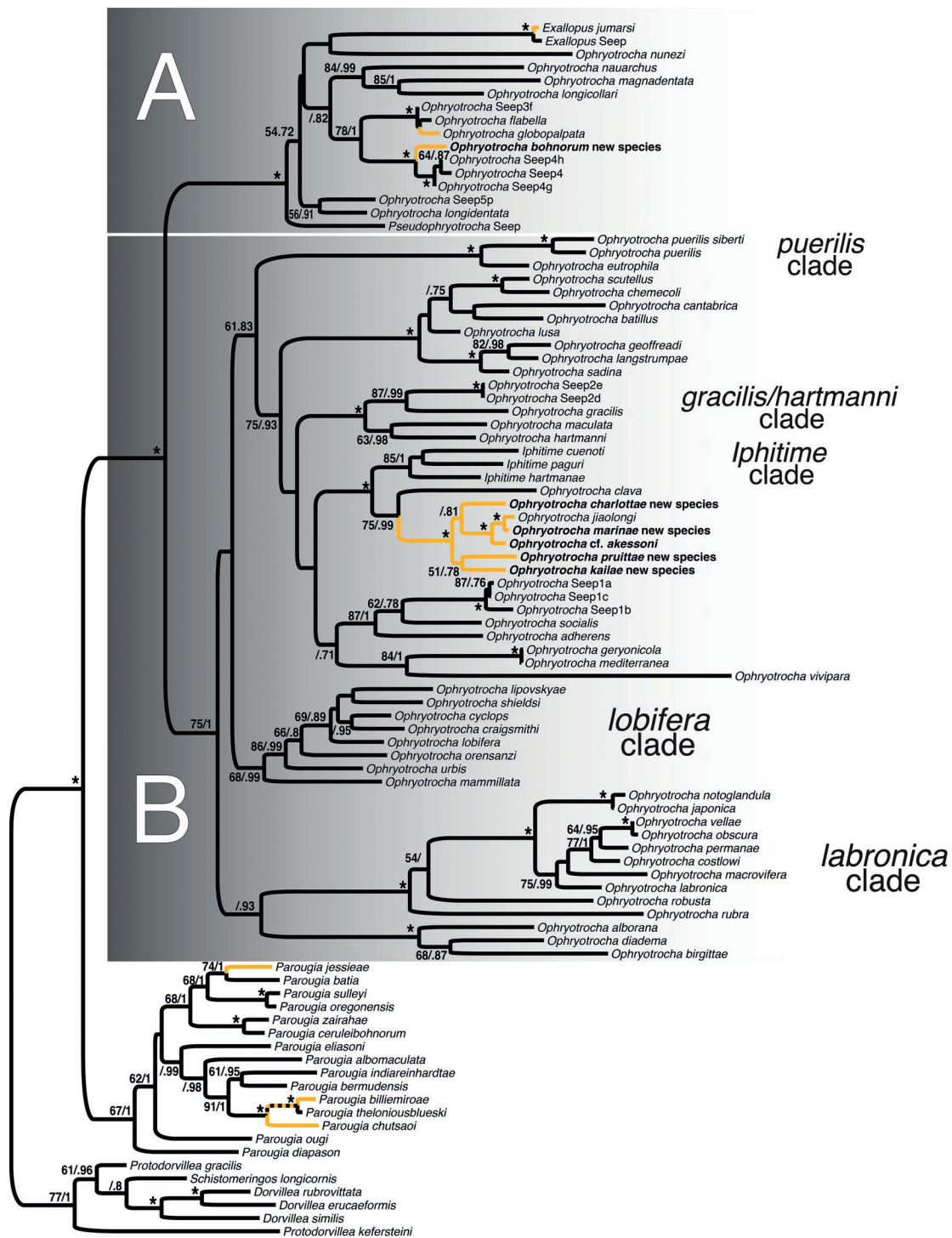
Fig. 1. Phylogenetic tree of Dorvilleidae *Ophryotrocha* Chamberlin, 1919 based on the Maximum Likelihood and Bayesian Inference analysis of the concatenated dataset of three genes. The outgroup, *Eunice pennata* (Müller, 1776) is not shown. Numbers on the nodes represent bootstrap support (BS) values followed by posterior probability (PP) values. Blank values indicate BS score of less than 50 or PP of less than 0.7. The * symbol indicated BS support was 95% or greater and PP was 1. Orange branches indicate hydrothermal vent lineages showing that vents have been colonized at least 5 × by Dorvilleidae, 3 × within *Ophryotrocha* Claparède & Mecznikow, 1869. The letters A and B refer to the two main clades of *Ophryotrocha* .

Table 2. Minimum pairwise distances of COI sequences using uncorrected p-distances for 3 eastern Pacific new vent species of *Ophryotrocha* Claparède & Mecznikow, 1869, *O.* cf. *akessoni* Blake, 1985 and the closely related vent species *O. jiaolongi* Zhang, Zhou, Wang & Rouse, 2017. Bold values represent maximum intraspecific variation when known. Values for *O. jiaolongi* based on GenBank data reported in Zhou *et al.* (2022). The smallest interspecific distance found was between *O. jiaolongi* (Indian Ocean vents) and *O. marinae* sp. nov. (Gulf of California vents) with a minimum distance of 3.73% (and a maximum of 5.2% (underlined)).

	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**
1 *O. jiaolongi* Zhang, Zhou, Wang & Rouse, 2017	**0.011**					
2 *O.* cf. *akessoni* Blake, 1985	0.0924	**0.0100**				
3 *O. charlottae* sp. nov.	0.1559	0.1147	**0.0194**			
4 *O. kailae* sp. nov.	0.1541	0.1507	0.1642	**0.0029**		
5 *O. marinae* sp. nov.	<u>0.0373</u>	0.0940	0.1435	0.1450	**0.0088**	
6 *O. pruittae* sp. nov.	0.1861	0.1922	0.1777	0.1648	0.1959	–

Three members (*O.* cf. *akessoni*, *O. charlottae* sp. nov. and *O. kailae* sp. nov.) of the vent-endemic clade in Clade B were collected at vent fields on the southern part of the East Pacific Rise. Two of the new species, *O. marinae* sp. nov. and *O. pruittae* sp. nov., were collected at different vent systems in the southern Gulf of California, while *O. jiaolongi* has been recorded from several Indian Ocean vent systems. The eastern Pacific terminals did not cluster together based on geographical proximity. The internal topology was poorly resolved for two nodes, one where *O. kailae* sp. nov. and *O. pruittae* sp. nov. formed a clade that was the sister group to the other four taxa (Fig. 1) and another where *O. charlottae* sp. nov. was the poorly-supported sister group to *O. marinae* sp. nov., *O. jiaolongi* and
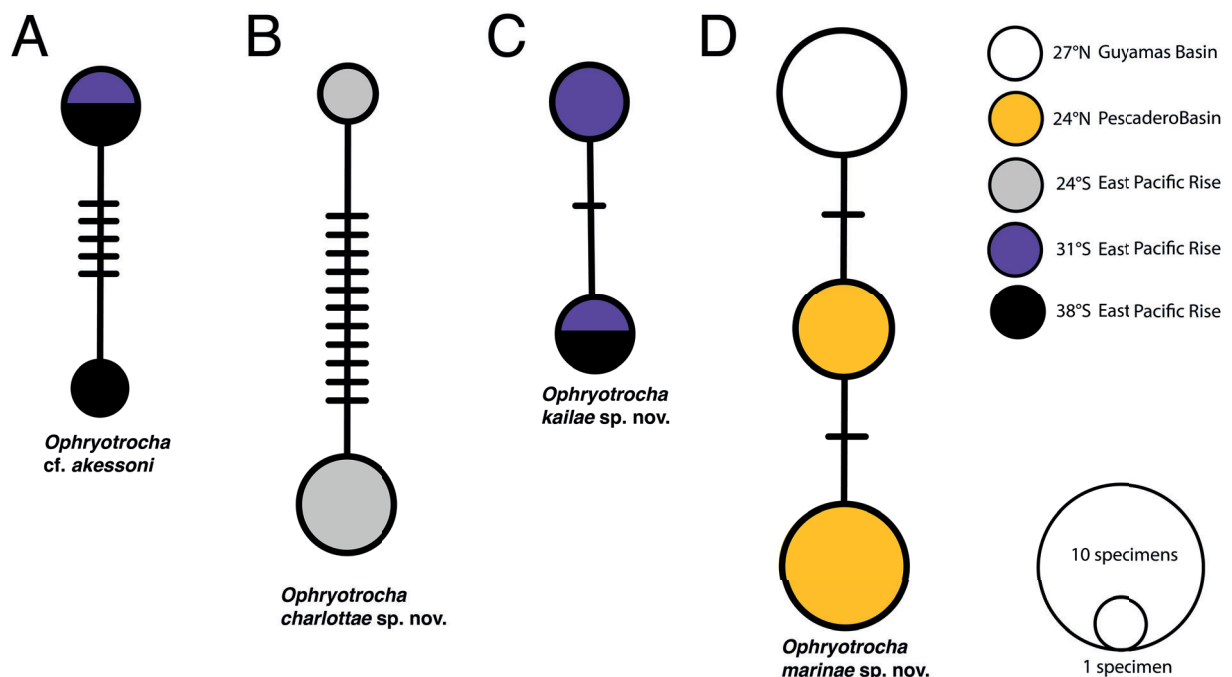

Fig. 2. Haplotype networks from COI data with geographic locality (°NS) coding. **A**. *Ophryotrocha* cf. *akessoni* Blake, 1985. **B**. *O. charlottae* sp. nov. **C**. *O. kailae* sp. nov. **D**. *O. marinae* sp. nov.

O. cf. *akessoni. Ophryotrocha marinae* sp. nov. and *O. jiaolongi* formed a well-supported clade that was in turn the well-supported sister group to *O.* cf. *akessoni.*

Uncorrected distances and haplotype networks

The analysis of uncorrected pairwise distances for the COI sequences (Table 2) for the vent-endemic clade in main Clade B showed distances among the six species of *Ophryotrocha* ranging from 3.73% to 19.59%, with most distances well over 10%. The smallest distance was between members of *O. jiaolongi* (Indian Ocean) and *O. marinae* sp. nov. (Gulf of California). *Ophryotrocha* cf. *akessoni* was the only other taxon to show less than 10% divergence from other *Ophryotrocha* taxa and this was for both *O. jiaolongi* and *O. marinae* sp. nov. (Table 2). The intraspecific variation (based on untrimmed COI sequences) was maximally 1% for *Ophryotrocha* cf. *akessoni*, 1.94% for *O. charlottae* sp. nov., 0.29% for *O. kailae* sp. nov., and 0.88% for *O. marinae* sp. nov. Only one COI sequence for *O. pruittae* sp. nov. was obtained.

Sequences for specimens of *O.* cf. *akessoni* from 700 km along the southern East Pacific Rise (~38° S to ~31° S) were included in a COI haplotype network (Fig. 2A), which displayed two haplotypes, varying by five bases. One haplotype occurred in both sampled locations. *Ophryotrocha charlottae* sp. nov. specimens were only collected from a single site on the southern East Pacific Rise (~24° S). Four specimens were sequenced, with three showing the same haplotype while one was notably divergent (Fig. 2B). As with *O.* cf. *akessoni, O. kailae* sp. nov. was only found along a section of the southern East Pacific Rise (~38° S to ~31° S) and showed two haplotypes. These varied by only one base, and one haplotype occurred in both sampled locations (Fig. 2C). The 13 specimens of *O. marinae* sp. nov. included in the haplotype network displayed three haplotypes (Fig. 2D), with none shared across sites, and in the trimmed COI dataset there were only at most two base pairs different. These were collected from two localities in the Gulf of California that differed markedly in depth from ~3600 m (Pescadero Basin) to ~2000 m (Guaymas Basin).

Taxonomy

Polychaeta Grube, 1850
Eunicida Dales, 1963
Dorvilleidae Chamberlin, 1919
Ophryotrocha Claparède & Mecznikow, 1869

Ophryotrocha cf. ***akessoni*** Blake, 1985
Fig. 3

Material examined

EAST PACIFIC OCEAN • 6 specs (5 fixed in formalin, 1 fixed in ethanol and the posterior end used for DNA extraction); Southern East Pacific Rise, German Flats Vent Field, active hydrothermal vents; 37.793° S, 110.916° W; depth 2216 m; 22 Mar. 2005; Greg Rouse, Nerida Wilson and Robert Vrijenhoek leg.; collecting event: HOV Alvin dive 4088; GenBank: OP311735 (COI); SIO-BIC A14105 • 2 specs (1 fixed in formalin, 1 fixed in ethanol and the posterior end used for DNA extraction); same collection data as for preceding; GenBank: OP311736 (COI); SIO-BIC A14106 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and the posterior end used for DNA extraction); Southern East Pacific Rise, active hydrothermal vents; 31.151° S, 111.932° W; depth 2237 m; 29 Mar. 2005; Greg Rouse, Nerida Wilson and Robert Vrijenhoek leg.; collecting event: HOV Alvin dive 4094; GenBank: OP311737 (COI), OP304892 (16S), OP311647 (H3); SIO-BIC A14107.

Description

Body about 7.5 mm in length and ~ 30 segments (Fig. 3A). Prostomium rounded, wider than long, slightly rise medio-posteriorly, with paired digitiform antennae inserted dorsally, paired digitiform palps similar in length with antennae, inserted ventral-laterally (Fig. 3A). Peristomium with two rings, sub-equal in length to the following segments, with ciliary band on each ring (Fig. 3A). Mandibles heavily sclerotized, with rod-like shafts, curved shape cutting plates, with single blunt peak, lateral wings weakly sclerotized (Fig. 3B). Maxillae P-type, forceps comb-like, with large main fang. Two rows of 7 free denticles, posterior most denticles (D1) comb-like, with smaller main fang. The other six denticles (D2–D7) small, shovel-shaped, with fine teeth (Fig. 3C). Parapodia uniramous, with long dorsal cirri and short stubby ventral cirri, acicular lobes sub-triangular distally (Fig. 3D). Supra-acicular chaetae simple, distally serrated, tapering into a main fang (Fig. 3D–E). Sub-acicular chaetae compound, with serrated blades (Fig. 3F–G). Sub-acicular chaetal lobe holds one simple chaeta (Fig. 3D, G). Pygidium with two short nub-like papillae laterally (Fig. 3A).

Remarks

The specimens were collected from two sites of hydrothermal vents on the southern East Pacific Rise, also known as the Pacific Antarctic Ridge. Though collected well south of the type locality, they agree with *Ophryotrocha akessoni* described from Galapagos Rift vents in most characters, though there are differences in jaw structure. Blake (1985) described a replacement of mandibles in *O. akessoni* from serrated cutting plates in juveniles to curved cutting plates in adults. In our specimens (Fig. 3B), mandibles with curved cutting plates resemble the adult mandibles in *O. akessoni*. Paxton (2004) and
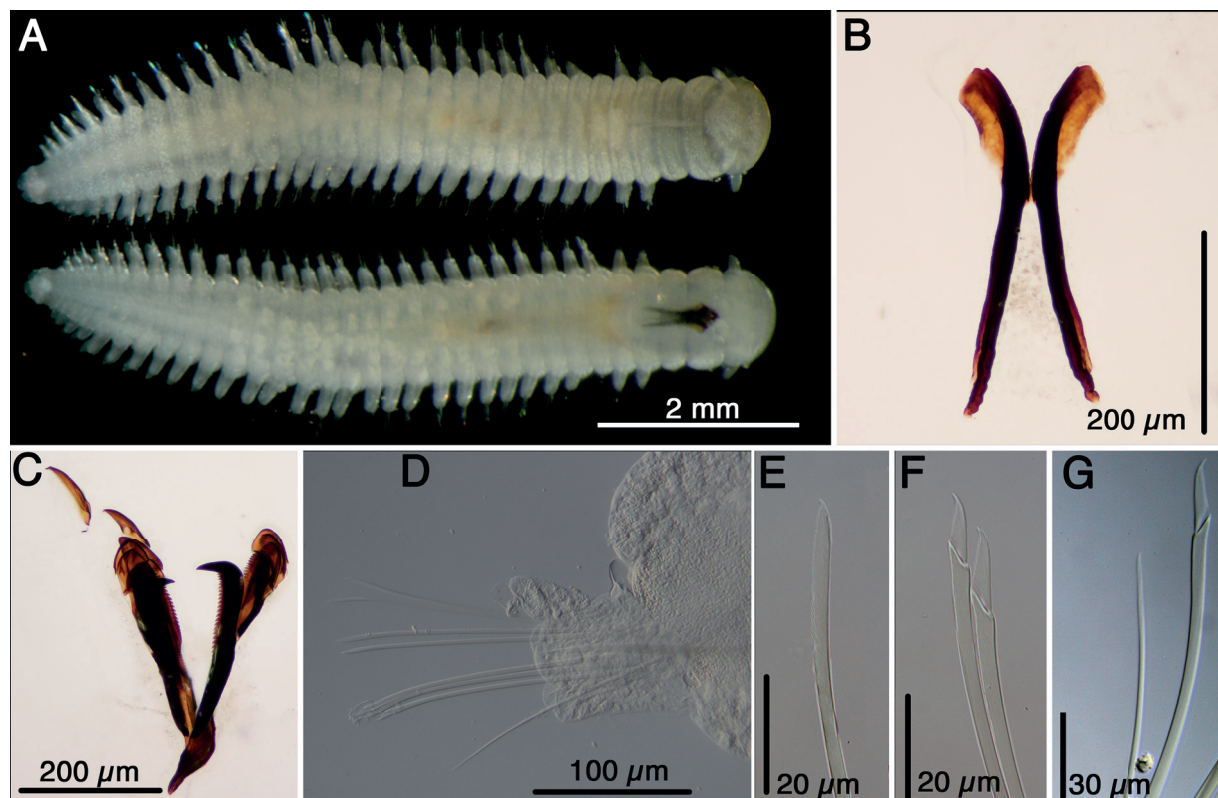

Fig. 3. *Ophryotrocha* cf. *akessoni* Blake, 1985. **A**. Dorsal and ventral views of live specimen (SIO-BIC A14105). **B**. Mandibles (SIO-BIC A14107). **C**. Maxillae (SIO-BIC A14107). **D**. Parapodium (SIO-BIC A14105). **E**. Simple supra-acicular chaetae (SIO-BIC A14105). **F**. Compound sub-acicular chaetae (SIO-BIC A14105). **G**. Simple sub-acicular chaeta (SIO-BIC A14106).

Table 3. Comparative list of selected characters for the vent-endemic radiation of *Ophryotrocha* Claparède & Mecznikow, 1869 in clade B. * = No further details or drawing are provided in Blake (1985).

species	*O. akessoni* Blake, 1985	*O.* cf. *akessoni* Blake, 1985	*O. jiaolongi* Zhang, Zhou, Wang & Rouse, 2017	*O. marinae* sp. nov.	*O. pruittae* sp. nov.	*O. charlottae* sp. nov.	*O. kailae* sp. nov.
locality	Galapagos Rift	East Pacific Rise (southern)	Three Indian Ocean Ridges	Pescadero Basin, Gulf of California	Alarcon Rise, Gulf of California	East Pacific Rise (southern)	East Pacific Rise (southern)
antennae and palps	Long digitiform, extend beyond prostomium	Long digitiform, extend beyond prostomium	Short digitiform	Long digitiform, extend beyond prostomium	Long digitiform, extend beyond prostomium	Long digitiform, extend beyond prostomium	Short digitiform
maxillae	P- to K-type	P-type	P-type	P-type	P-type	P-type	P-type
mandible	curved cutting plate	curved cutting plate	triangular cutting plate	triangular cutting plate	L-shape cutting plate	sub-triangular cutting plate	curved cutting plate
pygidial cirri	2 anal cirri*	2 anal papillae	2 anal cirri, one median papilla	2 anal cirri	2 conical cirri	2 anal cirri, one median papilla	2 anal cirri
dorsal cirri	long	long	long	long	long	fusiform	short
ventral cirri	short	short	short	short	short	short	short
data source	Blake (1985)	This study	Zhang *et al.* (2017), Zhou *et al.* (2022)	This study	This study	This study	This study

Macnaughton *et al.* (2010) inferred that mandibles of a range of species of *Ophryotrocha* show basically adult size and shape of cutting plates since the larval stage, they only lengthen and enlarge their proximal shafts with maturity. It is possible that the juvenile mandibles in Blake's (1985) original description of *O. akessoni* may belong to another *Ophryotrocha*. Furthermore, *O. akessoni* was described with a P-type tending to K-type maxillae, with lateral teeth on the forceps (Blake 1985). However, the forceps of K-type maxillae are unidentate or bidentate with the lateral dentition completely reduced (Paxton 2004; Macnaughton *et al.* 2010). Thus, according to the original description, it may be that *O. akessoni* has P-type maxillae as seen in our specimens (Fig. 3C). Blake (1985) described the presence of two anal cirri but provided no further details or drawings. Our specimens had two short papillae which could correspond to those of Blake's specimens, but examination of the types is needed. Based on the variation in morphological characters (Table 3) and the lack of any DNA sequences for *O. akessoni* from the type locality, we consider it prudent to report our specimens as *O.* cf. *akessoni*.

***Ophryotrocha charlottae* sp. nov.**
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:2AC55385-EA0C-41E5-8EAF-4D6F32818D94
Fig. 4

Etymology

Named in honor of Charlotte Seid, collection manager of the Benthic Invertebrate Collection at Scripps Oceanography, for her dedication to facilitating biodiversity research.

Material examined

Holotype
EAST PACIFIC OCEAN • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and the posterior end used for DNA extraction); Southern East Pacific Rise, northwest of Easter Island, active hydrothermal vents; 23.823° S, 115.456° W;

depth 2649 m; 2 Apr. 2005; Greg Rouse, Nerida Wilson and Robert Vrijenhoek leg.; collecting event: HOV Alvin dive 4097; GenBank: OP311739 (COI), OP304893 (16S), OP311648 (H3); SIO-BIC A14096.

Paratypes
EAST PACIFIC OCEAN • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and midsection tissue used for DNA extraction); same collection data as for holotype; GenBank: OP311741 (COI); SIO-BIC A14163 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and midsection tissue used for DNA extraction); same collection data as for holotype; GenBank: OP311740 (COI); SIO-BIC A14164.

Other material
EAST PACIFIC OCEAN • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and entirely used for DNA extraction); same collection data as for holotype; GenBank: OP311738 (COI); SIO-BIC A14097 • 7 or more specs (7 fixed in glutaraldehyde, additional material fixed in formalin and entirely used for slides of parapodia, additional tissue fixed in ethanol); same collection data as for holotype; SIO-BIC A14098 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and midsection tissue used for DNA extraction); same collection data as for holotype; SIO-BIC A14187 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol); same collection data as for holotype; SIO-BIC A14188.
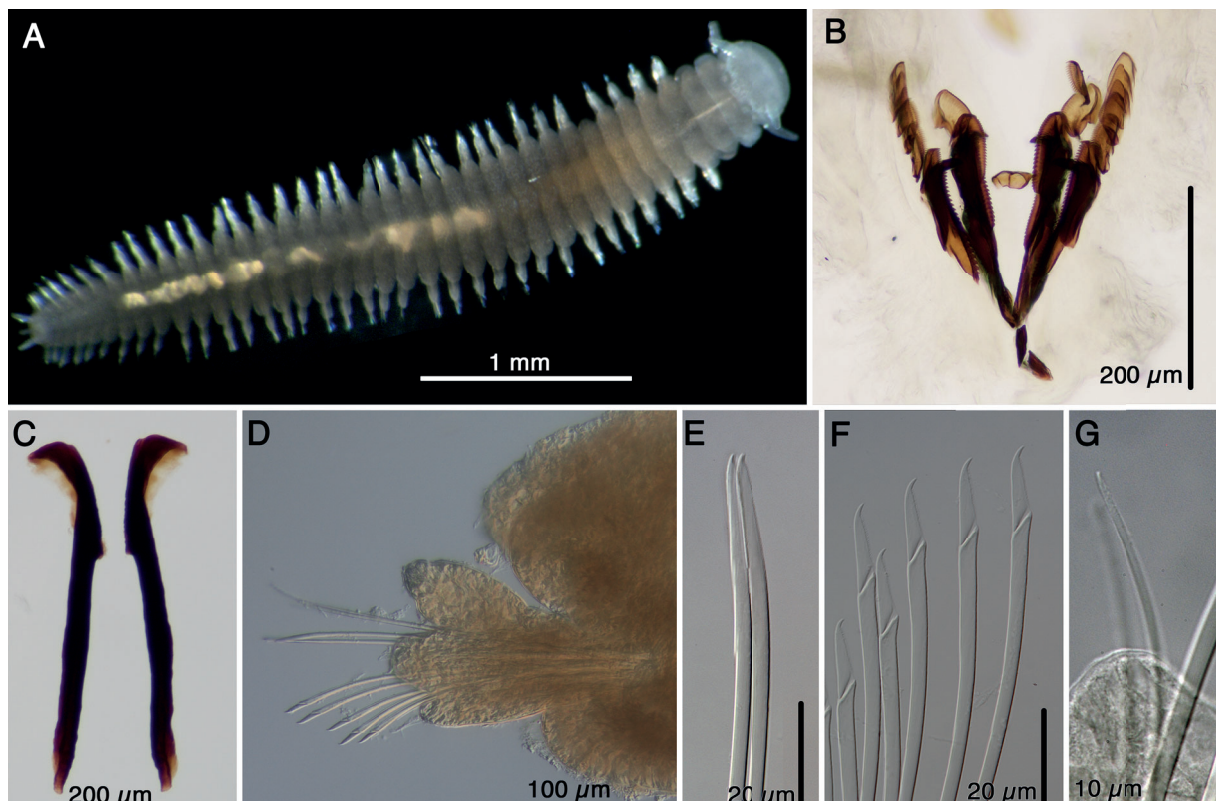

Fig. 4. *Ophryotrocha charlottae* sp. nov. **A**. Whole body of living holotype (SIO-BIC A14096). **B**. Maxillae of holotype (SIO-BIC A14096). **C**. Mandibles from holotype (SIO-BIC A14096). **D**. Parapodium of paratype (SIO-BIC A14098). **E**. Simple supra-acicular chaetae of paratype (SIO-BIC A14098). **F**. Compound sub-acicular chaetae of paratype (SIO-BIC A14098). **G**. Simple sub-acicular chaeta of paratype (SIO-BIC A14098).

Description

In life light brown (Fig. 4A), opaque white after preservation. Body ~3 mm long, with more than 35 segments of similar width, slightly tapering posteriorly (Fig. 4A). Prostomium rounded, wider than long, with paired digitiform antennae inserted dorsally, paired digitiform palps inserted ventral-laterally, similar in length with antennae. Peristomium two equal rings, each similar in size to the following segments (Fig. 4A). Eyes not visible. Maxillae P-type, forceps comb-like, with large main fang, fused together basally. Four rows of seven free denticles, the posterior-most free denticles (D1) comb-like, like the forceps, other free denticles (D2–D7) shovel-shaped with fine teeth (Fig. 4B). Mandibles heavily sclerotized, shafts rod-like, cutting plates sub-triangular, lateral wings weakly sclerotized (Fig. 4C). Parapodia uniramous, acicular lobe with rounded distal margin, dorsal cirri enlarged fusiform, similar in size with acicular lobe, reaching distal margin of acicular lobe, ventral cirri short and stubby (Fig. 4D). Supra-acicular chaetae simple, distally serrated, tapering into a main fang (Fig. 4D–E). Sub-acicular chaetae compound, hooked with serrated blades (Fig. 4D, F). Sub-acicular chaetal lobe also with one or two simple chaetae (Fig. 4D, G). Pygidium with two digitiform cirri inserted laterally, a small median papilla posteriorly placed (Fig. 4A).

Distribution

Known only from vents at 2649 m depth near Easter Island (Rapa Nui) at the southern end of the East Pacific Rise (Pacific Antarctic Ridge).

Remarks

Ophryotrocha charlottae sp. nov. resembles *O.* cf. *akessoni*, which also occurs on the Southeast Pacific Ridge. They are similar in the shape of the prostomium, peristomium, antennae, palps, jaws, and chaetae. *Ophryotrocha charlottae* has distinctive parapodia with enlarged fusiform dorsal cirri, which easily distinguishes it from *O. akessoni* / *O.* cf. *akessoni*, *O. jiaolongi* and *O. marinae* sp. nov. Also, *O. charlottae* has two long digitiform anal cirri and a media papilla while *O.* cf. *akessoni* only has two short nub-like anal cirri (Fig. 3A). *Ophryotrocha kailae* sp. nov. is another species from southern end of the East Pacific Rise (Pacific Antarctic Ridge). It differs from *O. charlottae* in the form of antennae, palps, mandibles, dorsal cirri and pygidium (Fig. 5). *Ophryotrocha charlottae* can also be easily distinguished from other species of the "*akessoni*" clade, based on mandibles and parapodia (Table 3). The four rows of maxillae found in *O. charlottae* differ from that in close relatives such as *O. akessoni*, *O.* cf. *akessoni* (Fig. 3C) and *O. jiaolongi* that show only two rows (Blake 1985; Zhang *et al.* 2017), but four rows were also observed in *O. marinae* and *O. pruittae* sp. nov. (see below). It is possible that the outermost pair of rows represent molted jaws as has been observed in other *Ophryotrocha* by Paxton (2004), so this should not be interpreted as diagnostic without further study.

<div align="center">

Ophryotrocha kailae sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:FC8AD84C-5C47-49D2-BEC4-55FC04F3DFBC
Fig. 5

</div>

Etymology

Named for Kaila Pearson, an expert on another group of vent and seep-associated polychaetes, phyllodocids belonging to *Galapagomystides* Blake, 1985.

Material examined

Holotype

EAST PACIFIC OCEAN • 1 spec. (anterior fixed in formalin, posterior fixed in ethanol and used for DNA extraction); Southern East Pacific Rise, active hydrothermal vents; 31.151° S, 111.932° W; depth

2237 m; 29 Mar. 2005; Greg Rouse, Nerida Wilson and Robert Vrijenhoek leg.; collecting event: HOV Alvin dive 4094; GenBank: OP311745 (COI); SIO-BIC A14100.

Paratypes
EAST PACIFIC OCEAN • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and the posterior end used for DNA extraction); Southern East Pacific Rise, Saguaro Vent Field, active hydrothermal vents; 31.865° S, 112.044° W; depth 2235 m; 28 Mar. 2005; Greg Rouse, Nerida Wilson and Robert Vrijenhoek leg.; collecting event: HOV Alvin dive 4093; GenBank: OP311748 (COI); SIO-BIC A14099 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and the posterior end used for DNA extraction); Southern East Pacific Rise, German Flats Vent Field, active hydrothermal vents; 37.793° S, 110.916° W; depth 2216 m; 22 Mar. 2005; Greg Rouse, Nerida Wilson, Robert Vrijenhoek leg.; collecting event: HOV Alvin dive 4088; GenBank: OP311746 (COI), OP304894 (16S), OP311650 (H3); SIO-BIC A14101 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and the posterior end used for DNA extraction); same collection data as for holotype; GenBank: OP311747 (COI); SIO-BIC A14102 • 1 spec. (fixed in formalin); same collection data as for holotype; SIO-BIC A14103 • 1 spec. (anterior fixed in formalin, posterior fixed in ethanol); same collection data as for holotype; SIO-BIC A14104.

Description

In life, translucent with light yellow gut and white eggs mid-body, body opaque white after preservation. Body length ~4.5 mm with more than 30 segments, similar width through the body, slightly tapering posteriorly (Fig. 5A). Eyes not visible. Prostomium rounded, wider than long, with paired short digitiform antennae inserted dorsally, paired digitiform palps inserted ventral-laterally, similar in length with antennae. Peristomium two rings, similar in length to following segments (Fig. 5A). Mandibles heavily sclerotized, shafts rod-like, cutting plates curved, with single blunt peak, lateral wings weakly
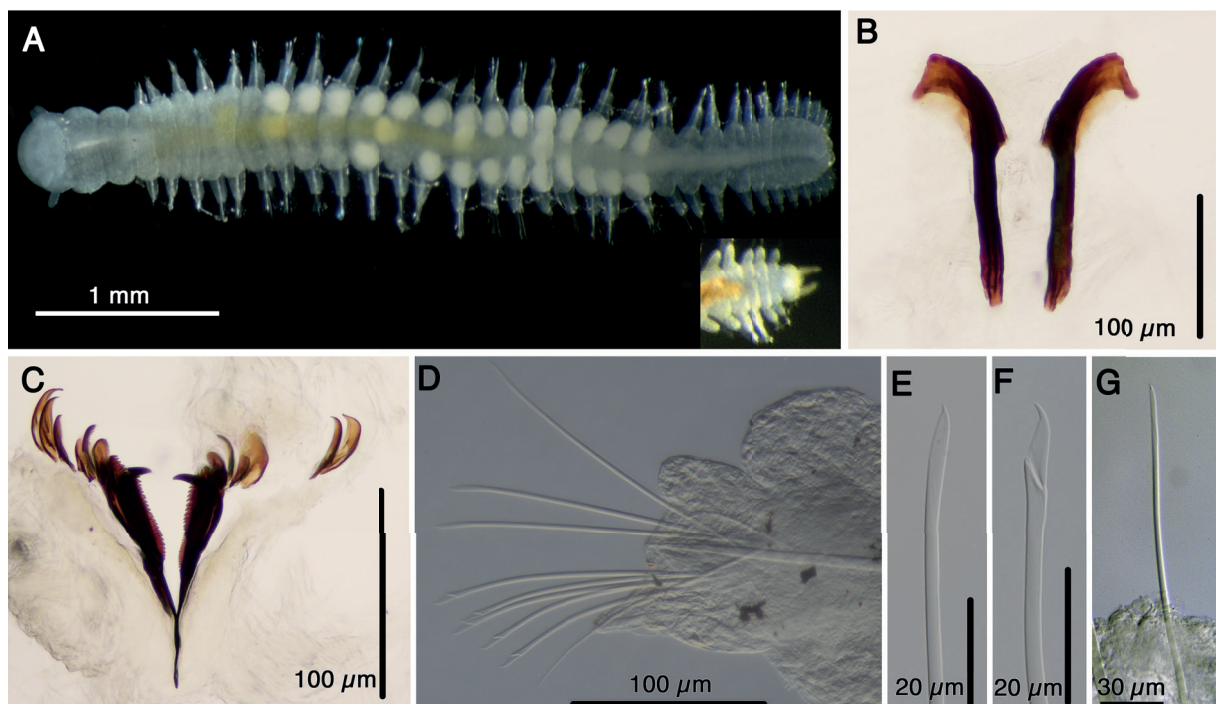

Fig. 5. *Ophryotrocha kailae* sp. nov. **A**. Whole body of living holotype (SIO-BIC A14100); inset shows the posterior end of paratype (SIO-BIC A14099) with pygidial cirri. **B**. Mandibles of paratype (SIO-BIC A14099). **C**. Maxillae of paratype (SIO-BIC A14099). **D**. Parapodium of paratype (SIO-BIC A14102). **E**. Simple supra-acicular chaetae of paratype (SIO-BIC A14102). **F**. Compound sub-acicular chaetae of paratype (SIO-BIC A14102). **G.** Simple sub-acicular chaeta of paratype (SIO-BIC A14102).

sclerotized (Fig. 5B). Maxillae P-type, forceps comb-like, with large main large fang. Two rows of 7 free denticles, posterior most free denticles (D1) comb-like, D2–D7 shovel-shaped (Fig. 5C). Parapodia uniramous, acicular lobe with rounded distal margin, dorsal cirri subtriangular, barely extending beyond distal margin of acicular lobe, ventral cirri stubby (Fig. 5C). Supra-acicular chaetae simple, distally serrated, tapering into a fang (Fig. 5D–E). Sub-acicular chaetae compound, with serrated blades (Fig. 5D, F). Sub-acicular chaetal lobe with one simple chaeta (Fig. 5D, G). Pygidium with two anal cirri inserted laterally (Fig. 5A inset).

Distribution

Known only from vents at 2216–2237 m along the southern East Pacific Rise (Pacific Antarctic Ridge).

Remarks

While the DNA data suggests *Ophryotrocha kailae* sp. nov. is most closely related to *O. pruittae* sp. nov. (Fig. 1), morphologically it resembles *Ophryotrocha akessoni* in having similar mandibles with curving cutting plates, which are otherwise not seen in the vent clade that also includes *O. charlottae* sp. nov., *O. jiaolongi*, *O. marinae* sp. nov. and *O. pruittae*. *Ophryotrocha kailae* differs from *O. akessoni* in the form of its head appendages and possibly pygidial cirri (Table 3).

Ophryotrocha marinae sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:5B66661D-DDF9-425D-860F-412872058C27
Figs 6–7

Ophryotrocha cf. *akessoni* sp. 1 – Goffredi *et al.* 2017: supplemental, table 1.
Ophryotrocha cf. *akessoni* – Salcedo *et al.* 2019: 6, table 1.

Etymology

Named in honor of Marina McCowin for her dedication in the study of the fauna associated with seeps and vents. Marina has studied Siboglinidae and *Ophryotrocha marinae* sp. nov. was notable for being associated in large numbers with the tubes of *Oasisia alvinae* Jones, 1985 (Fig. 6A).

Material examined

Holotype
MEXICO • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and the posterior end used for DNA extraction); Gulf of California, Pescadero Basin, active hydrothermal vents; 23.960° N, 108.863° W; depth 3676–3756 m; 18 Apr. 2015; Greg Rouse leg.; collecting event: ROV Doc Ricketts dive 750 (specimens associated with tubes of *Oasisia alvinae*); GenBank: OP311750 (COI);, ICML-EMU-13289, (ex SIO-BIC A14109).

Paratypes
MEXICO • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and the posterior end used for DNA extraction); same collection data as for holotype; GenBank: OP311749 (COI), KY701727 (16S), OP311651 (H3); SIO-BIC A6308 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and the posterior end used for DNA extraction); same collection data as for holotype; GenBank: OP311755 (COI); SIO-BIC A14108 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and the posterior end used for DNA extraction); same collection data as for holotype; GenBank: OP311751 (COI); SIO-BIC A14110 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol); same collection data as for holotype; SIO-BIC A14111 • ca 35 specs (10 fixed in formalin, ca 25 fixed in ethanol); same collection data as for holotype; SIO-BIC A14112. • 11 specs (5 fixed in paraformaldehyde / glutaraldehyde, 6 fixed in ethanol); Gulf of California, Pescadero Basin, Auka Vent Field, region of P Vent and Z Vent; 23.96° N, 108.86° W; depth 3648–3671 m; 3 Nov. 2021; Greg Rouse leg.; collecting event: ROV SuBastian dive 475; GenBank: OP561817 (COI); SIO-BIC A14031.

Other material

MEXICO • 7 specs (3 fixed in formalin, 4 fixed in ethanol); Gulf of California, Pescadero Basin, Auka Vent Field, Matterhorn area, active hydrothermal vents; 23.95° N, 108.86° W; depth 3650 m; 14 Nov. 2018; Greg Rouse and Ekin Tilic leg.; collecting event: ROV SuBastian dive 193, sample S0193-S4 (suction sampler chamber 4, specimens associated with tubes of *Oasisia alvinae*); SIO-BIC A9974 • 7 specs (2 fixed in formalin, 5 fixed in ethanol); same collection data as for preceding; SIO-BIC A9975 • 4 specs (fixed in ethanol); same locality as for preceding; 23.95369° N, 108.86231° W; depth 3668 m; 29 Oct. 2021; Greg Rouse leg.; collecting event: ROV SuBastia*n* dive 470, sample S0470-S3 (suction
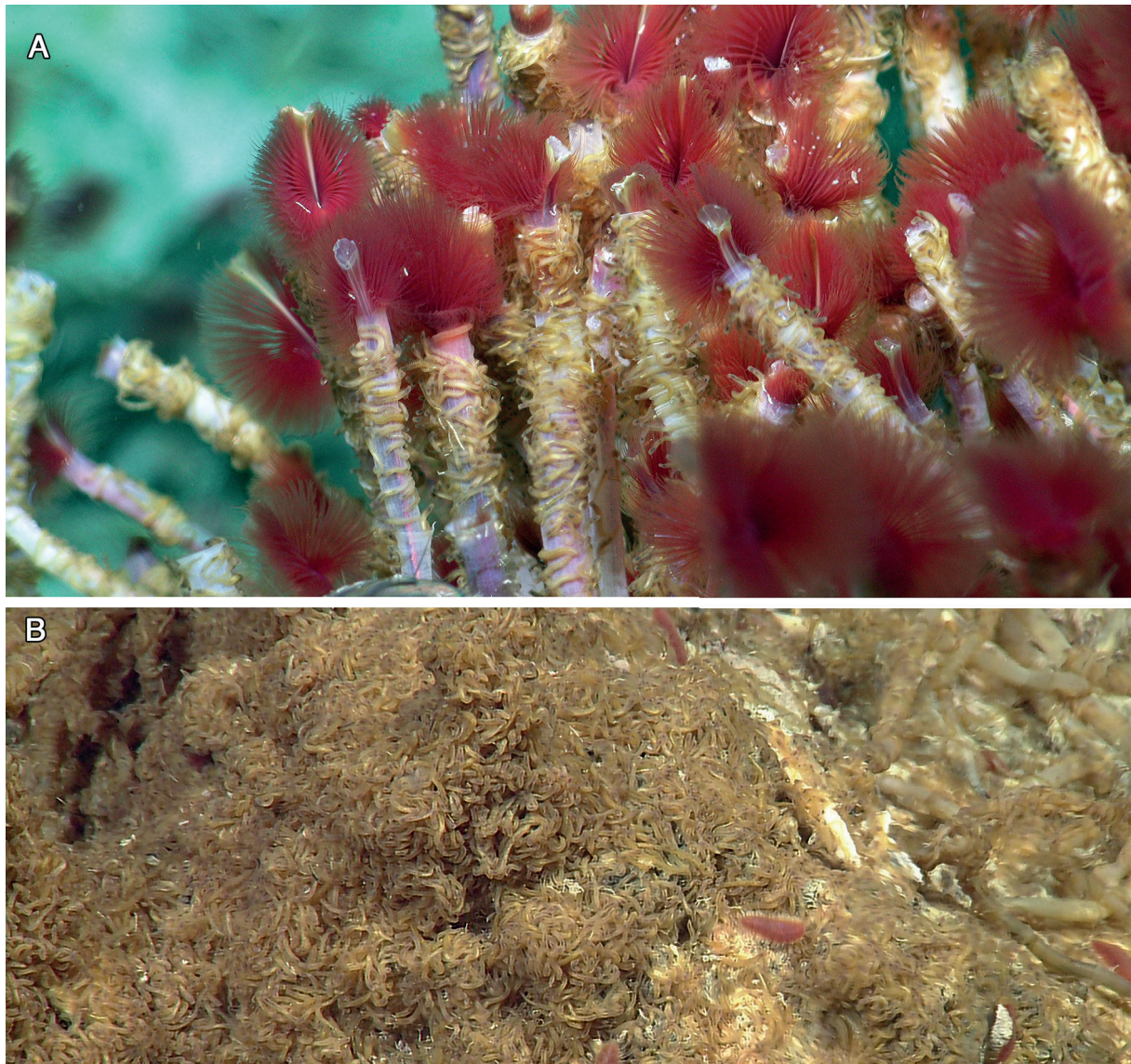
Fig. 6. *Ophryotrocha marinae* sp. nov. **A**. Numerous specimens associated with the tubes of *Oasisia alvinae* Jones, 1985 (Vestimentifera) at active hydrothermal vents of the Pescadero Basin (Mexico). Image from ROV SuBastian dive S0495, courtesy of the Schmidt Ocean Institute. **B**. Numerous specimens associated with microbial mat on the seafloor at active hydrothermal vents adjacent to a large mass of *Oasisia alvinae*. Some of these were collected and formed lots (SIO-BIC A6308, A1408–14112). Image from ROV Doc Ricketts dive 750 in the Pescadero Basin, courtesy of the Monterey Bay and Aquarium Research Institute.

sampler chamber 3, among tube worms); SIO-BIC A13987 • 2 specs (1 anterior fragment fixed in ethanol, 1 anterior fixed in formalin and posterior fixed in ethanol and used for DNA extraction); Gulf of California, Pescadero Basin, Auka Vent Field, Z Mound area, active hydrothermal vents; 23.95616° N, 108.86191° W; depth 3688 m; 17 Nov. 2018; Greg Rouse and Ekin Tilic leg.; collecting event: ROV SuBastian dive 196, sample S0196-PC1 (push core 1 at microbial mat with venting); GenBank: OP311752 (COI); SIO-BIC A9987 • at least 15 specs (3 fixed in formalin, 12 fixed in RNAlater, additional material fixed in ethanol); same locality as for preceding; 23.9561° N, 108.8619° W; depth 3688 m; 21 Nov. 2018; Greg Rouse and Ekin Tilic leg.; collecting event: ROV SuBastian dive 200, samples S0200-S1 and S0200-S2 (suction sampler chambers 1 and 2, microbial mat with venting); SIO-BIC A10029 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and the posterior end used for DNA extraction); same collection data as for preceding; GenBank: OP311753 (COI); SIO-BIC A14114 • 4 specs (3 fixed in ethanol, 1 anterior fixed in formalin and posterior fixed in ethanol); Gulf of California, Pescadero Basin, Auka Vent Field, oily mat site southeast of Z Vent; 23.95° N, 108.86° W; depth 3650–3662 m; 5 Nov. 2021; Greg Rouse leg.; collecting event: ROV SuBastian dive 477; SIO-BIC A14045 • 7 specs (6 fixed in paraformaldehyde, 1 fixed in ethanol); Gulf of California, Pescadero Basin, midway between Auka and JaichMaa 'ja'ag Vent Fields; 23.95369° N, 108.86231° W; depth 3663–3687 m; 1 Nov. 2021; Greg Rouse leg.; collecting event: ROV SuBastian dive 473; SIO-BIC A14007 • 11 specs (2 fixed in formalin, 9 fixed in ethanol); Gulf of California, Pescadero Basin, JaichMaa 'ja'ag Vent Field, Cavern Tay Ujaa (Big Cave), active hydrothermal vents; 23.94157° N, 108.85570° W; depth 3675 m; 18 Nov. 2018; Greg Rouse and Ekin Tilic leg.; collecting event: ROV SuBastian dive 197, sample S0197-S6 (suction sampler chamber 6, specimens associated with small tubes of *Oasisia alvinae*); SIO-BIC A10002 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and the posterior end used for DNA extraction); same collection data as for preceding; GenBank: OP311754 (COI); SIO-BIC A14113 • ca 50 specs (fixed in ethanol); Gulf of California, Guaymas Basin, sedimented hydrothermal vents; 27.016° N, 111.410° W; depth 2012 m; 13 Nov. 2009; Anna-Louise Reysenbach leg.; collecting event: HOV Alvin dive 4558; SIO-BIC A14115 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and the posterior end used for DNA extraction); same collection data as for preceding; GenBank: OP311756 (COI); SIO-BIC A14116 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and the posterior end used for DNA extraction); same collection data as for preceding; GenBank: OP311757 (COI); SIO-BIC A14117 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and the posterior end used for DNA extraction); same collection data as for preceding; SIO-BIC A14118 • ca 15 specs (fixed in ethanol); Gulf of California, Guaymas Basin, sedimented hydrothermal vents; 27.015° N, 111.410° W; depth 2010 m; 15 Nov. 2009; Anna-Louise Reysenbach leg.; collecting event: HOV Alvin dive 4560; SIO-BIC A14119 • 1 speci. (fixed in ethanol and the posterior end used for DNA extraction); same collection data as for preceding; GenBank: OP311758 (COI); SIO-BIC A14120 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and the posterior end used for DNA extraction); same collection data as for preceding; GenBank: OP311759 (COI); SIO-BIC A14121 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and the posterior end used for DNA extraction); same collection data as for preceding; GenBank: OP311760 (COI); SIO-BIC A14122.

Description

In life, golden color with white eggs mid-body (Fig. 7A–B), opaque white after preservation. Body length 10.5 mm, with 50+ segments, slightly dorso-ventrally compressed, widest anteriorly, gradually tapering posteriorly (Fig. 7A–B). Prostomium rounded, wider than long, posterior medial area slightly raised, with paired digitiform antennae, tapering distally, inserted dorsally, paired digitiform palps similar in length with antennae, inserted ventral-laterally (Fig. 7A). Peristomium with two rings, sub-equal in length to the following segments (Fig. 7A). Eyes not visible. Mandibles heavily sclerotized, with rod-like shafts, sub-triangular shape cutting plates, with single blunt peak anteriorly, lateral wings weakly sclerotized (Fig. 7C). Maxillae P-type, forceps comb-like, with large main fang. Four rows of free denticles, the posterior-most free denticles (D1) comb-like, like the forceps, other free denticles shovel-shaped with fine teeth, D2–D4 smaller than D5–D7 (Fig. 7D). Parapodia uniramous, acicular lobe with rounded distal margin, dorsal cirri long digitiform, extending beyond distal margin of acicular
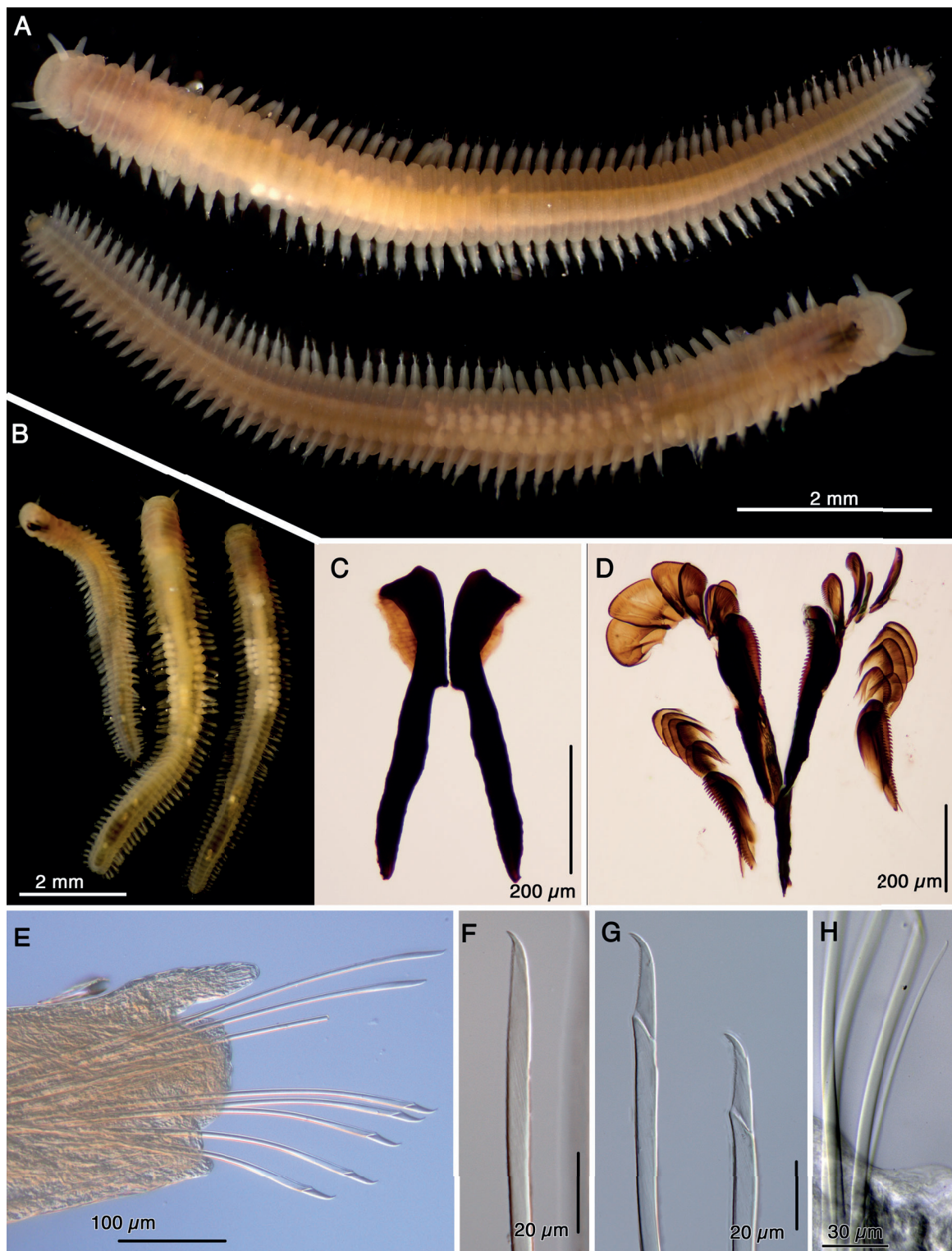
Fig. 7. *Ophryotrocha marinae* sp. nov. **A**. Dorsal and ventral views of living paratype (SIO-BIC A14031). **B**. Whole specimens from paratype (SIO-BIC A14112). **C**. Mandibles of specimen from paratype (SIO-BIC A6308). **D**. Maxillae of specimen from paratype (SIO-BIC A6308). **E**. Parapodium of holotype (SIO-BIC A14109). **F**. Simple supra-acicular chaetae of holotype (SIO-BIC A14109). **G**. Compound sub-acicular chaetae of holotype (SIO-BIC A14109). **H**. Simple sub-acicular chaeta of paratype (SIO-BIC A14109).

lobe, ventral cirri short and stubby (Fig. 7E). Supra-acicular chaetae simple, distally serrated, tapering into a main fang (Fig. 7F). Sub-acicular chaetae compound, with serrated blades (Fig. 7G). Sub-acicular chaetal lobe usually with one simple chaeta (Fig. 7H). Pygidium with two digitiform cirri inserted laterally (Fig. 7A).

Distribution

Known from Gulf of California hydrothermal vents of the Pescadero Basin at over 3500 m and the Guaymas Basin sedimented vents at ~2000 m. Found in huge numbers on tubes of *Oasisia* (Fig. 6A), or on microbial mats near active flow (Fig. 6B).

Remarks

This species was initially reported in Goffredi *et al.* (2017) as *Ophryotrocha* cf. *akessoni* sp. 1 with a partial DNA sequence for mitochondrial 16S rRNA lodged on GenBank (KY701727). *Ophryotrocha marinae* sp. nov. most closely resembles *Ophryotrocha jiaolongi* described from hydrothermal vents of the Indian Ocean, including sharing distinctive mandibles that distinguish these two taxa from all other *Ophryotrocha*. Morphologically, *O. marinae* differs from *O. jiaolongi* based on body color, the form of antennae and palps, and in lacking a median pygidial papilla (Table 3). In life, *O. marinae* is golden while *O. jiaolongi* is white and translucent. *Ophryotrocha marinae* also has antennae and palps that are distally tapering and longer than the length of prostomium, while in *O. jiaolongi* antennae and palps are shorter than the length of prostomium. The minimum COI uncorrected distance obtained between *O. marinae* and *O. jiaolongi* specimens was relatively small at 3.73% (Table 2). Other relatively small distances that are currently known are up to 4.8% between *O. notoglandulata* Pfannenstiel, 1972 and *O. japonicus* Paxton and Åkesson, 2010 (both Japanese taxa) and 6.1% between *O. flabella* and *O. globopalpata* (both from deep waters of the eastern Pacific). Given the morphological differences between *O. marinae* and *O. jiaolongi,* the reciprocal monophyly based on numerous COI sequences and vast geographic separation, we regard them here as separate species. One notable difference between *O. jiaolongi* and *O. marinae* was that the latter species showed four rows of maxillae compared to the two rows in *O. jiaolongi* found by Zhang *et al.* (2017). As discussed above for *O. charlottae* sp. nov. it is possible that the outermost pair of rows represent molted jaws as has been observed in other *Ophryotrocha* by Paxton (2004).

<div align="center">

Ophryotrocha pruittae sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:BE33115E-1B4C-405A-A425-AF518EE5E093
Fig. 8

</div>

Ophryotrocha cf. *akessoni* sp. 2 – Goffredi *et al.* 2017: supplemental, table 1.

Etymology

Named for Jessica Pruitt, an aficionada and expert on deep-sea *Ophryotrocha*.

Material examined

    Holotype

MEXICO • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and the posterior end used for DNA extraction); Gulf of California, Alarcón Rise, active hydrothermal vents; 23.377° N, 108.531° W; depth 2309 m; 22 Apr. 2015; Greg Rouse leg.; collecting event: ROV Doc Ricketts dive 754; GenBank: OP311761 (COI); ICML-EMU-13288, (ex SIO-BIC A13689).

Paratypes

MEXICO • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and the posterior end used for DNA extraction); same collection data as for holotype; GenBank: KY701728 (16S), OP311652 (H3); SIO-BIC A6322 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol); same collection data as for holotype; SIO-BIC A14123 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol); same collection data as for holotype; SIO-BIC A14124 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and most tissue used for DNA extraction); same collection data as for holotype; SIO-BIC A14125 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol); same collection data as for holotype; SIO-BIC A14126 • at least 4 specs (1 fixed in formalin, 3 individuals and additional fragments fixed in ethanol); same collection data as for holotype; SIO-BIC A14127 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol); same collection data as for holotype; SIO-BIC A14128 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol); same collection data as for holotype; SIO-BIC A14129 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol); same collection data as for holotype; SIO-BIC A14130 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol); same collection data as for holotype; SIO-BIC A14131 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol); same collection data as for holotype; SIO-BIC A14132.

Description

In life, golden color (Fig. 8A), opaque white after preservation. Body 10.5 mm long, 50+ segments of similar width through the body. Eyes not visible. Prostomium rounded, wider than long, with paired digitiform antennae inserted dorsally, paired digitiform palps inserted ventral-laterally, similar in length with antennae. Peristomium two equal rings, similar size to the following segments (Fig. 8A). Maxillae P-type, forceps comb-like, with large main large fang, fused together basally. Four rows of seven free denticles, the posterior most free denticles (D1) comb-like, similar to the forceps, other free denticles shovel-shaped with fine teeth, D2–D4 smaller than D5–D7 (Fig. 8B). Mandibles heavily sclerotized,
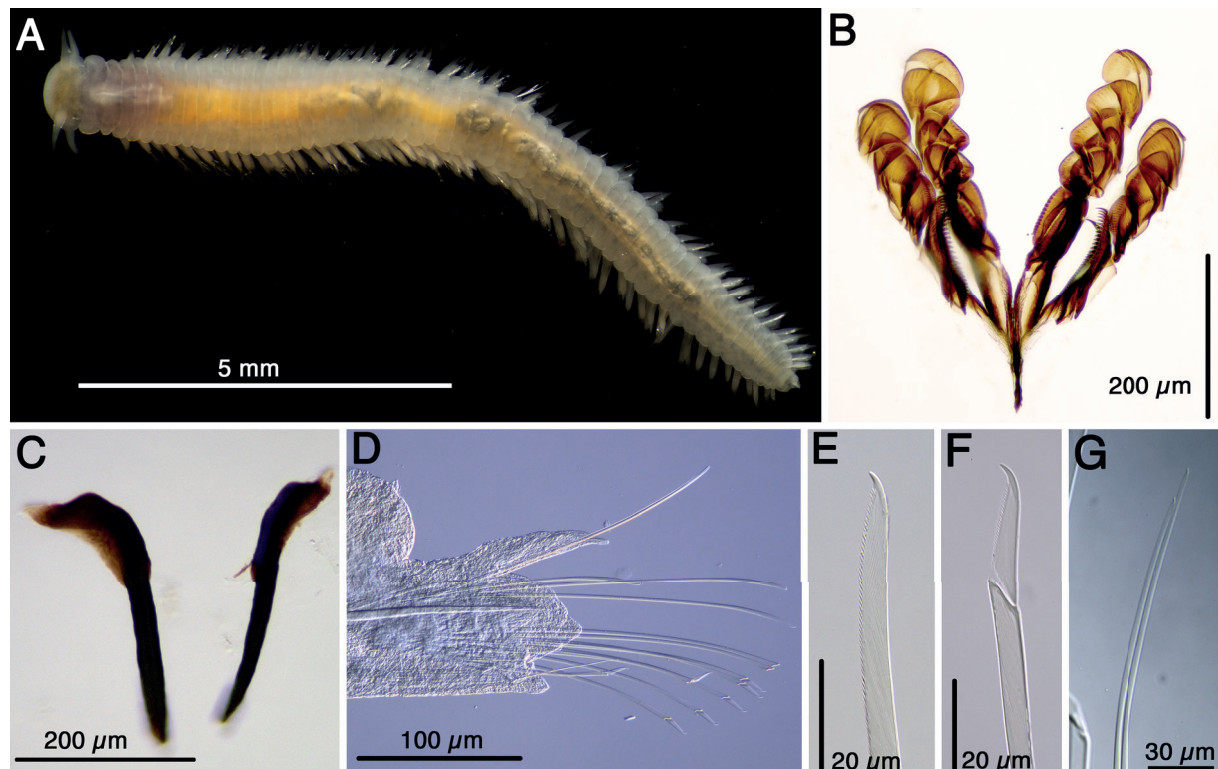

Fig. 8. *Ophryotrocha pruittae* sp. nov. **A**. Dorsal view of living holotype (ICML-EMU-13288). **B**. Maxillae from paratype (SIO-BIC A14123). **C**. Mandibles from paratype (SIO-BIC A14123). **D**. Parapodium from paratype (SIO-BIC A6322). **E**. Simple supra-acicular chaetae from paratype (SIO-BIC A6322). **F**. Compound sub-acicular chaetae from paratype (SIO-BIC A6322). **G**. Simple sub-acicular chaetae of paratype (SIO-BIC A6322).

shafts rod-like, cutting plates L-shape, anterior edge flat with pointed lateral peaks weakly sclerotized, lateral wings weakly sclerotized (Fig. 8C).

Parapodia uniramous, acicular lobe triangular with a blunt point distally, dorsal cirri cirriform, long, extend beyond distal margin of acicular lobe, ventral cirri short and stubby (Fig. 8D). Supra-acicular chaetae simple distally serrated, tapering into a large main fang, 2–5 per fascicle (Fig. 8D–E). Five to eight compound sub-acicular chaetae, with serrated blades (Fig. 8D, F). Sub-acicular chaetal lobe holds one or two simple chaetae (Fig. 8D, G). Pygidium with two short conical cirri inserted laterally (Fig. 8A).

Distribution

Only known from the Alarcón Rise vents in the southern Gulf of California at 2309 m depth.

Remarks

Ophryotrocha pruittae sp. nov. was initially reported in Goffredi *et al.* (2017) as *Ophryotrocha* cf. *akessoni* sp. 2 with a partial DNA sequence for mitochondrial 16S rRNA lodged on GenBank (KY701727). *Ophryotrocha pruittae* has a rounded prostomium, two equal segments of peristomium, digitiform antennae and palps and P-type maxillae, which are all features found in the vent-clade of Clade B. It differs from these species by having the mandibles with the L-shape cutting plates and two conical anal cirri, while *O. marinae* sp. nov. has triangular cutting plates and two digitiform anal cirri, *O. akessoni* / *O.* cf. *akessoni* has curved cutting plates, *O. charlottae* sp. nov. has subtriangular cutting plates and two lateral cirri and one median anal cirrus, *O. kailae* sp. nov. has curved cutting plates and two digitiform anal cirri (Table 3). *Ophryotrocha pruittae* showed four rows of maxillae. As discussed above for *O. charlottae* and *O. marinae* it is possible that the outermost pair of rows represent molted jaws as has been observed in other *Ophryotrocha* by Paxton (2004).

Ophryotrocha bohnorum sp. nov.
urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:181A86F6-7F8D-401C-B252-21FF39F6C5C0
Fig. 9

Etymology

Ophryotrocha bohnorum sp. nov. is named for Jeffrey and Brenda Bohn and their family in recognition of their enduring support of deep-sea research.

Material examined

Holotype
TONGA • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and a midbody piece used for DNA extraction); Lau Back-Arc Basin, Southern Valu Fa Ridge, Hine Hina Vent Field, active hydrothermal vents; 22.539° S, 176.718° W; depth 1845–1906 m; 22–23 May 2005; Greg Rouse, Fredrik Pleijel and Robert Vrijenhoek leg.; collecting event: ROV Jason II dive 146; GenBank: OP311742 (COI), OP304895 (16S), OP311649 (H3); SIO-BIC A14092.

Paratypes
TONGA • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol); same collection data as for holotype; SIO-BIC A14094 • 4 specs (fixed in formalin); same collection data as for holotype; SIO-BIC A14095 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and a midbody piece used for DNA extraction); same collection data as for holotype; GenBank: OP311744 (COI); SIO-BIC A14165 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol and a midbody piece used for DNA extraction); same collection data as for holotype; GenBank: OP311743 (COI); SIO-BIC A14166 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol); same locality as for holotype; 22.532° S, 176.719° W; depth 1818–1907 m; 21–22 May

2005; Greg Rouse, Fredrik Pleijel and Robert Vrijenhoek leg.; collecting event: ROV Jason II dive 145; SIO-BIC A14088 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol); same collection data as for preceding; SIO-BIC A14089 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol); same collection data as for preceding; SIO-BIC A14090 • 3 specs (fixed in formalin); same collection data as for preceding; SIO-BIC A14091 • 1 spec. (fixed in ethanol); same collection data as for holotype; SIO-BIC A14093.

Description

In life, white, yellow gut, with white eggs mid-body (Fig. 9A), opaque white after preservation. Body 12 mm long with 60+ segments, tapering slightly along body. Prostomium rounded, wider than long, with a slightly rise posteriorly in the middle. Paired antennae long cirriform, inserted dorsally, tapering distally. Paired palps cirriform, slightly shorter than antennae, inserted dorsal-laterally (Fig. 9A). Peristomium two equal rings, similar in length to first chaetiger, slightly longer than following chaetigers, with two brown spots located dorsal-laterally between the two rings (Fig. 9A–B). Maxillae P-type, maxillary carriers comb-like, with large main fang, 8 pairs of free denticles. Posterior 4 denticles (D1–D4) heavily sclerotized, with large main fang and sharp teeth; anterior 4 denticles (D5–D8) translucent, with a small main fang and tiny teeth, D5–D6 overlap with D3–D4 (Fig. 9C). Mandibles transparent, rod-like shafts, cutting plates triangular, with blunt teeth on the anterior edge (Fig. 9D). Parapodia uniramous, acicular lobe rounded with a small tip in the middle of the distal margin, dorsal cirri short, rounded lobes, ventral cirri long extending from distal margin of acicular lobe (Fig. 9E). Supra-acicular chaetae simple, distally
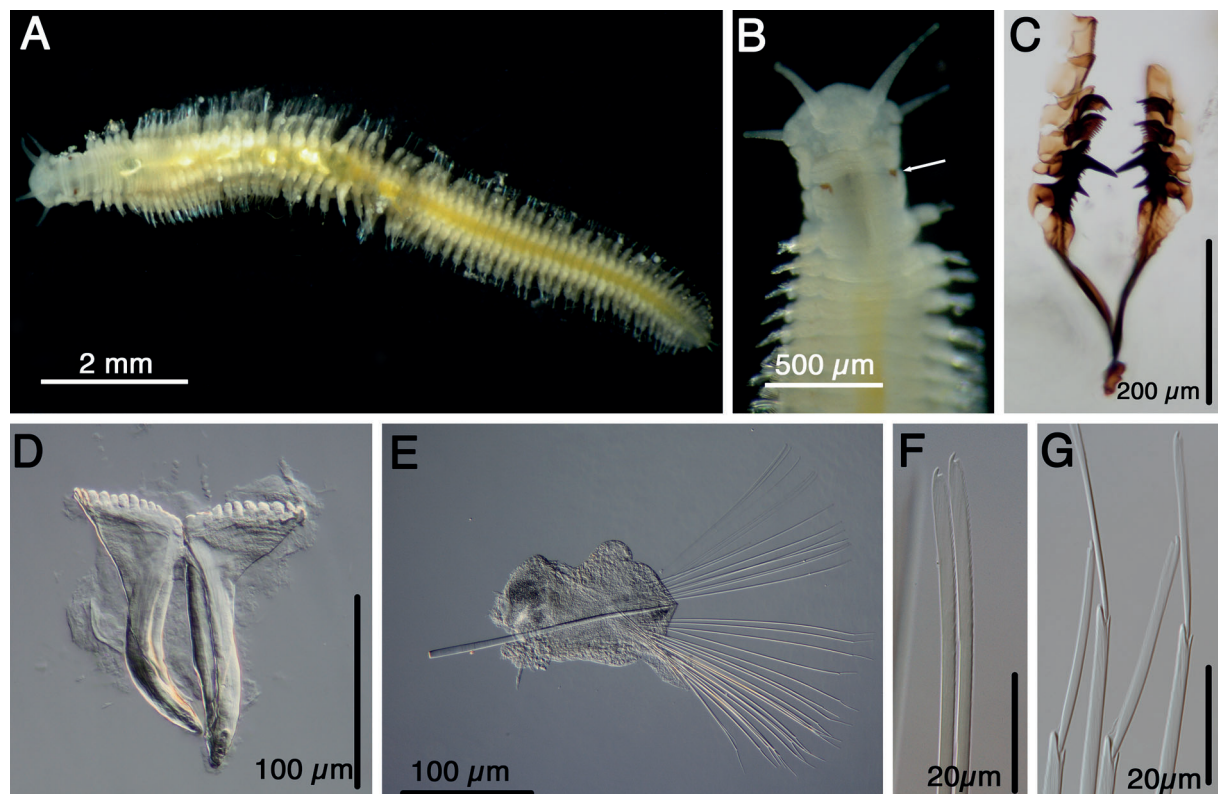

Fig. 9. *Ophryotrocha bohnorum* sp. nov. **A**. Whole body of living paratype (SIO-BIC A14095). **B**. Dorsal view of anterior living holotype (SIO-BIC A14092) one of the distinctive brown spots on the peristomium indicated by white arrow. **C**. Mandibles of paratype (SIO-BIC A14093). **D**. Maxillae of paratype (SIO-BIC A14093). **E**. Parapodium of paratype (SIO-BIC A14093). **F**. Simple supra-acicular chaetae of paratype (SIO-BIC A14093). **G**. Compound sub-acicular chaetae of paratype (SIO-BIC A14093).

serrated, with a small hook on the tip (Fig. 9F). Sub-acicular chaetae all compound, shafts bifid on the top, serrated blades with a small hook similar as supra-acicular chaetae on the tip (Fig. 9G). Pygidium with two long digitiform cirri (Fig. 9A).

Distribution

Only known from vents at the Lau Back-Arc Basin, southwest Pacific Ocean at depths of 1845–1907 m.

Remarks

The phylogenetic results (Fig. 1) show that *Ophryotrocha bohnorum* sp. nov. is most closely related to an undescribed species complex of *Ophryotrocha* (*O*. Seep4) from eastern Pacific methane seeps (Thornhill *et al.* 2012). There is no morphological information available for these specimens. A clade comprising other eastern Pacific species, *Ophryotrocha globopalpata* from hydrothermal vents, *O. flabella* from a whale fall and *O*. Seep3 (Thornhill *et al.* 2012), is then the well supported sister group to this clade. Based on this topology *Ophryotrocha bohnorum* appears to have independently colonized hydrothermal vents from *O. globopalpata* (Fig. 1). *Ophryotrocha bohnorum* has hooked tips of the supra- and sub-acicular chaetae and red-brown spots located dorsal-laterally between two peristomial segments, features not seen in other species from hydrothermal vents. Only four species of *Ophryotrocha*, *O. atlantica* Hilbig & Blake, 1991, *O. mediterranea* Martin Abello & Cartes, 1991, *O. pachysoma* Hilbig & Blake, 1991, and *O. socialis* Ockelmann & Åkesson, 1990, have been described with chaetae with hooked tips. *Ophryotrocha bohnorum* can be easily distinguished from these species by its transparent mandibles with serrated anterior edge.

Discussion

Ophryotrocha have been reported from a wide variety of marine habitats, including organic falls, seeps, hydrothermal vents, beneath fish farms and shallow-water environments that were possibly rich in organic materials (Wiklund *et al.* 2021; Rouse *et al.* 2022). To date there have been relatively few taxa from chemosynthetic habitats included in phylogenetic analyses, with most being undescribed taxa from methane seeps (Thornhill *et al.* 2012). Two species of *Ophryotrocha* named from hydrothermal vents, *O. globopalpata* and *O. jiaolongi*, and also possibly *Exallopus jumarsi* (though the published sequences are from a whale fall specimen) have been included to date (Wiklund *et al.* 2009, 2012; Zhang *et al.* 2017). With this study data for six species of *Ophryotrocha*, five of them new, has been added to help increase our understanding of the success of Dorvilleidae in extreme environments. The phylogenetic results found here showed a branching pattern similar to the most recent study (Ravara *et al.* 2021) using the same three markers (Fig. 1). In the Ravara *et al.* (2021) and Zhang *et al.* (2017) studies it was apparent that vents had been colonized several times by *Ophryotrocha,* and this study adds one more independent event for *O. bohnorum* sp. nov. from western Pacific vents. We also provide evidence for an evolutionary radiation of six species where there had previously only been data for *O. jiaolongi* from the Indian Ocean.

The close relationship between the Indian *O. jiaolongi* and eastern Pacific species of *Ophryotrocha* is further evidence of a biogeographic link between these two regions. The implication of our phylogenetic results (Fig. 1) is that *O. jiaolongi* represents a colonization of the Indian Ocean by *Ophryotrocha* from the Pacific. Similar results have also been recently recovered in several other vent annelids, such as Alvinellidae Desbruyères & Laubier, 1986, Amphinomidae Lamarck, 1818, *Amphisamytha* Hessle, 1917, and *Hesiolyra* Blake, 1985, through the patterns differ (Borda *et al.* 2013; Zhou *et al.* 2019; Wang *et al.* 2020; Han *et al.* 2021). In the case of the first alvinellid to be described from outside the Pacific, *Paralvinella mira* Han, Zhang, Wang & Zhou, 2021, the closest relatives were western Pacific *Paralvinella* (Han *et al.* 2021). *Archinome jasoni* Borda, Kudenov, Chevaldonné, Blake, Desbruyères, Fabri, Hourdez, Pleijel, Shank, Wilson, Schulze & Rouse, 2013 (Amphinomidae) is a widespread taxon

that occurs at vents of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, Indian Ocean and the southwest and northwest Pacific (Borda *et al.* 2013; Jimi *et al.* 2019), with the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and Indian Ocean lineages forming a clade that is sister group to a Pacific clade. Four species of *Amphisamytha* are known from the Indian Ocean and there appear to have been several separate colonizations of the Indian Ocean from Pacific / Atlantic sources (Zhou *et al.* 2019). *Hesiolyra bergi* Blake 1985, an eastern Pacific vent hesionid, shows a different pattern in being nested among Indian Ocean species of *Hesiolyra* (Wang *et al.* 2020) and so suggesting that *Hesiolyra bergi* has an origin outside the Pacific.

Further sampling of other vent dorvilleid species such as *O. akessoni* and *O. platykephale* from the eastern Pacific, *O. fabriae* from the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, *Ophryotrocha* spp. in the Northwest Pacific and *Exallopus* from the Gulf of California (Blake 1985; Miura 1997; Paxton & Morineaux 2009; Watanabe & Kojima 2015) will be valuable in further elucidating the evolutionary pattern of colonization.

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