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Identification keys for Terebellomorpha (Polychaeta) of the eastern Atlantic and the North Polar Basin

I.A. Jirkov¹, M.K. Leontovich²

*Department of Hydrobiology, Moscow Lomonosov State University, 119899, Moscow, Russia.
e-mail: ¹ampharete@yandex.ru; ²axionice@mail.ru*

ABSTRACT. New user-friendly identification keys for 117 species of Pectinariidae, Ampharetidae, and Terebellidae from the eastern Atlantic and the North Polar Basin are presented. A new species *Auchenoplax worsfoldi* sp.n. is described. Three names *Amphitrite affinis*, *Pista malmgreni*, and *Terebellides irinae* are proposed as junior synonyms to other species.

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KEY WORDS: identification key, Polychaeta, Pectinariidae, Ampharetidae, Terebellidae, Eastern Atlantic, North Polar Basin.

Ключи для определения Terebellomorpha (Polychaeta) Восточной Атлантики и Северного Ледовитого океана

И.А. Жирков¹, М.К. Леонтович²

*Кафедра гидробиологии, Биологический факультет, Московский государственный университет им. М.В. Ломоносова, 119899, Москва, Россия.
e-mail: ¹ampharete@yandex.ru; ²axionice@mail.ru*

РЕЗЮМЕ. Составлены новые ключи для определения 117 видов Pectinariidae, Ampharetidae и Terebellidae Восточной Атлантики и Северного Ледовитого океана. При составлении ключей особое внимание было обращено на лёгкость их использования. Описан новый вид *Auchenoplax worsfoldi*. Три названия: *Amphitrite affinis*, *Pista malmgreni*, и *Terebellides irinae* — предложено рассматривать как младшие синонимы других названий.

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КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: определительный ключ, Polychaeta, Pectinariidae, Ampharetidae, Terebellidae, Восточная Атлантика, Северный Ледовитый океан.

Introduction

The keys cover the shelf of the eastern Atlantic (to the north, from the Bay of Biscay) and the North Polar Basin (shelf and deep water). Some Mediterranean species are also

included as they may later be found in the main area covered. Additional general faunistic works treating Terebellomorpha in the North East Atlantic and the Arctic include Fauvel (1927), Hartmann-Schröder (1971, 1996), Holthe (1976), (Jirkov, 2001). The species list is given in the Appendix.

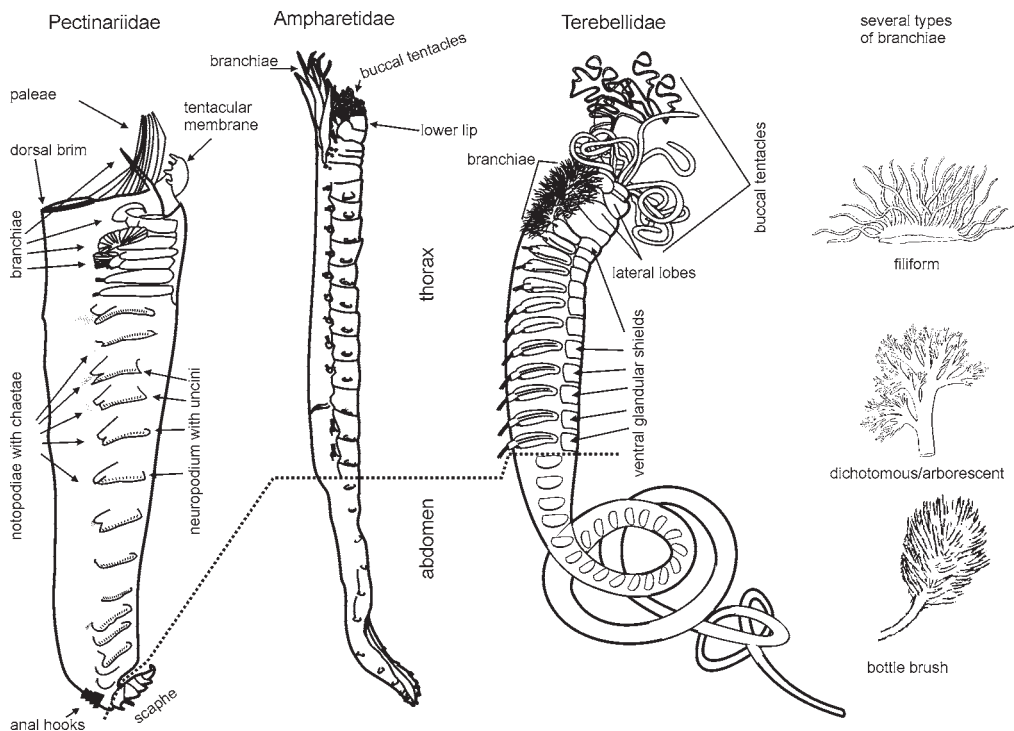


Fig. 1. External morphology of Terebellomorpha.
Рис. 1. Наружная морфология Terebellomorpha.

The terebellomorph Polychaeta are bristle worms of small to medium, seldom large, size. The largest species in European waters may reach a length of about 20 cm, but most species are 2–10 cm in length. Three families are known from the area: Pectinariidae, Ampharetidae and Terebellidae. Some authors include Sabellariidae in Terebellomorpha but we do not accept this.

Terebellomorph polychaetes can be found from the intertidal to depths of more than 9 km, in all types of substrata, but especially in soft sediments and among stones and kelp. All of them are deposit feeders, usually surface, sometimes subsurface, and some (*Lanice conchilega* at least) can feed by filtering water. Almost all Terebellomorpha build tubes, which are very characteristic for pectinariids (as a family); tube structure is sometimes a species-specific character.

External morphology (Fig 1)

Terebellomorpha is an order of Polychaeta which is characterised by the presence of buccal tentacles, notopodia with simple bristles and neuropodia with uncini. Terminology for the segmentation of the anterior end differs slightly between publications and can be a source of confusion. However, for the keys presented here, the problems are avoided.

The body of Terebellomorpha can be subdivided into the thorax and abdomen. The thorax is the anterior part of the body with notopodia. The abdomen is the posterior part of the body, without notopodial chaetae (rudimentary notopodia without chaetae may be present). Neuropodia are usually present in the abdomen, but Pectinariidae and some Polycirrinae have no abdominal neuropodia. Some Terebellinae have notopodia on all or almost all segments, in these cases there is no distinct thorax/abdomen subdivision.

Taxonomy

The taxonomic system accepted here follows Jirkov (2001, 2011) and Jirkov *et al.* (2001), except for the generic diagnoses within the Trichobranchinae, which follows Muir (2010). Several authors accept Trichobranchinae as a family but, in our opinion, this is not correct, and now an increasing number of polychaetologists share the same opinion. Generic definitions and numbers of genera are matters for discussion.

Identification

All characters mentioned in the first sentence of each key couplet are obligate. Characters mentioned in the second sentence are not obligate but can often help in identification. To shorten and simplify the keys, some steps have more than two alternatives, so take care. It is strongly recommended to identify several specimens together rather than a single individual. Use of methyl blue often makes morphological characters more visible.

The most important characters for different families differ considerably but, usually for identification, it is necessary to count segments with different types of parapodia. For most characters mentioned in the key it is not necessary to prepare slides and use a compound microscope. Even double rows of uncini can usually be seen under a stereomicroscope with some experience, though it is initially better to check under a compound microscope. In only a few cases is use of a compound microscope necessary within the Terebellidae key, where we did not have enough material for investigation of external morphology to find better characters. In most cases, low (100–200 times) magnification will be enough. In small specimens, chaetae can be viewed directly from specimens placed upside-down under a cover-glass. In larger specimens it is necessary to tear off a neuropodium for examination. Some additional remarks for identification are given in appropriate places in the keys.

Figures shown to the left or uppermost relate to the first part of the couplet, those shown to the right or lowermost relate to the second. If only

one figure is present, it relates to the first part of the couplet.

Geographical range is a species characteristic, and is given for each species.

Explanation of terms, used in keys

Avicular uncini — flattened uncini with a short or long shaft and a large rostrum (also called a beak or fang) with one or more rows of secondary teeth distally.

Branchiae — notopodial cirri of anterior segments, they may be of several different shapes.

Branchophore and **branchostyle** — as the branchiae of Terebellomorpha are obviously forms of dorsal cirri, these terms are used for the basal and distal joints of branchiae analogous to the cirrophore and cirrostyle.

Buccal tentacles — tentacles attached within or near the mouth.

Nephridial papilla — a papilla including the external opening of one of the excretory organs.

Paleae (single — palea) — simple, often enlarged, forward-pointing notochaetae of the first chaetiger in Pectinariidae and some Ampharetidae.

Pectinate uncini — small flattened chaetae (in terebellomorphs always neurochaetae) with a short shaft and one or more vertical rows of large teeth giving a comb-like appearance.

Ventral glandular shield — the delimited ventral surface of a thoracic segment, usually covering glandular tissue, thicker and usually more whitish than neighbouring parts.

Uncini (single — uncinus) — plates with teeth. The structure of uncini (number and arrangement of teeth) is one of the most important taxonomic characters.

For species ranges, we used terms explained in our paper (Jirkov, Leontovich, 2012).

Abbreviations

AU — abdominal unciniger.

S — segment.

C — chaetiger.

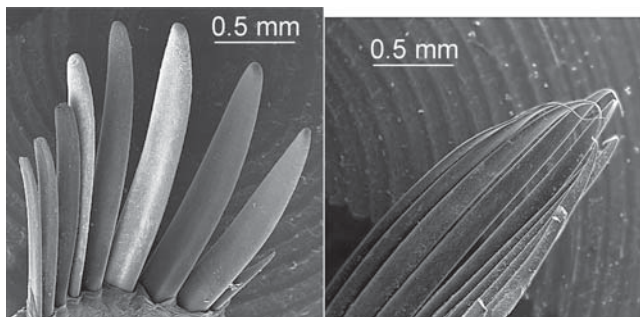
TC — thoracic chaetiger.

TU — thoracic unciniger.

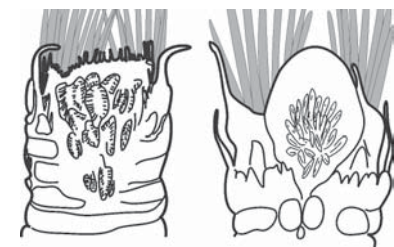
An abbreviation with a number refers to a segment: i.e. S2 means the second segment
Numbers in brackets indicate ranges of values.

No one key is complete and perfect. If you have any difficulties or problems, do not hesitate to contact us by e-mail or by other means.

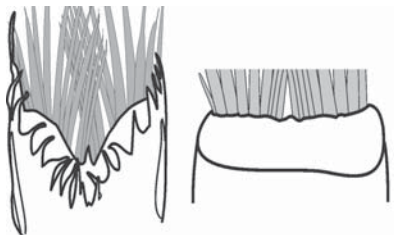
Pectinariidae



- 1. Tips of paleal chaetae blunt . 2
- Tips of paleal chaetae tapering *Pectinaria* (partim)...3



- 2. Tentacular membrane serrated . *Pectinaria granulata*
Shallow water, high Boreal.
- Tentacular membrane smooth *Petta pusilla*
Shallow water, Boreal-Lusitanian.



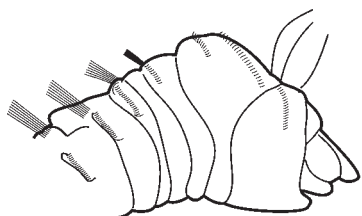
- 3. Dorsal brim with cirri *Pectinaria auricoma*
Sublittoral-bathyal, widespread Boreal.
- Dorsal brim smooth 4

- 4. 12 TU 5
- 13 TU *Pectinaria belgica*
Shallow water, Boreal-Lusitanian

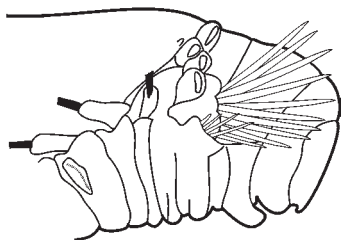


- 5. Tentacular membrane joined with the base of first pair of branchiae *Pectinaria koreni*
Shallow water, widespread Boreal.
- Tentacular membrane free; does not with base of first pair of branchiae *Pectinaria hyperborea*
Low sublittoral, Arctic

Ampharetidae



1. 3 or 4 anterior segments with row of minute acicular chaetae, all following segments with normal uncini. Usually with hooks behind branchiae; paleae absent **Melinninae**...2



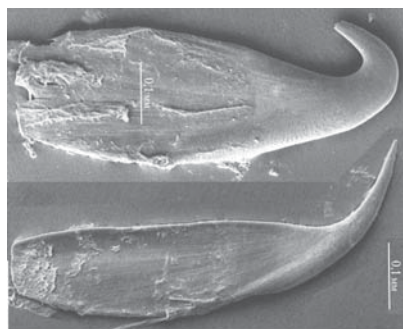
— Anterior segments without rows of minute acicular chaetae. Hooks behind branchiae always absent, paleae often present **Ampharetinae**...6



2. Hooks (grey, pointed) and membranous fold present behind branchiae **Melinna**...3
 — Hooks and fold behind branchiae absent **Melinnopsis arctica**

High Arctic deep water, absent from the Norwegian Sea.

3. 3 anterior segments with minute acicular chaetae **Melinna palmata**
 Low Boreal, Lusitanian.
 — 4 anterior segments with minute acicular chaetae 4

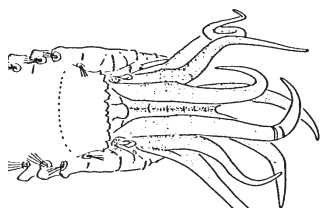


4. Tips of dorsal hooks strongly curved 5

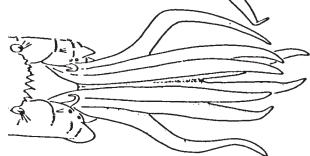
— Tips of dorsal hooks weakly curved **Melinna cristata**
 Shelf, Arcto-Boreal.



— Dorsal hooks almost straight **Melinna collare**
 Atlantic deep water



5. Inner branchiae with white bands *Melinna albicincta*
 Low Boreal-Lusitanian. shelf.



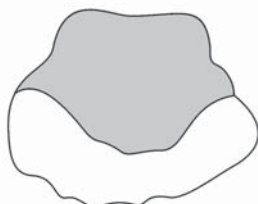
— Inner branchiae without white bands .. *Melinna elisabethae*
 Shelf, arcto-Boreal.



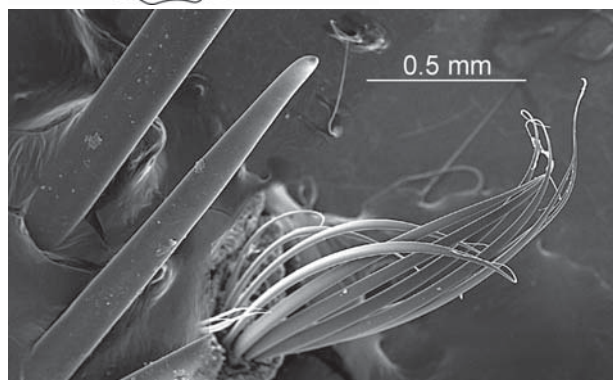
6. Prostomium with two longitudinal ridges protruding anteriorly as horns and two transversal nuchal organs. Paleae well developed, paleal chaetae longer than the most developed notochaetae. 14 TU *Amphicteis*...7



— Prostomium without transversal nuchal organs and usually without prominent longitudinal ridges (if present paleae minute or absent), with U-shaped groove 11



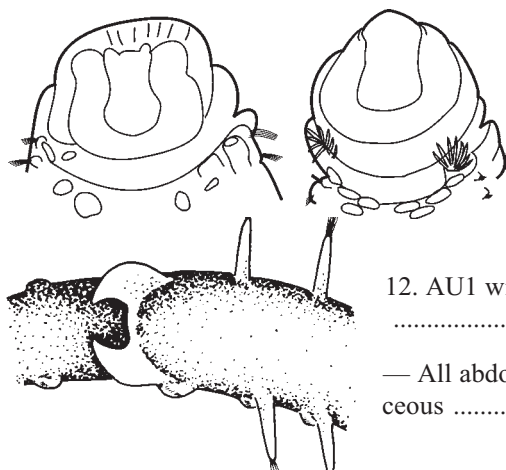
— Prostomium simple lobe without transversal nuchal organs, longitudinal ridges or U-shaped groove 35



7. Tips of paleal chaetae blunt 8

— Tips of paleal chaetae evenly tapering 9

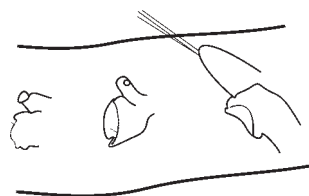
8. Paleal chaetae dark brown; usually more than 10 paleal chaetae (8–16). Branchiae without bands *Amphicteis ninonae*
 Bathyal Arctic.
 — Paleal chaetae light yellow. Usually (90%) no more than 8 paleal chaetae (up to 10). Branchiae usually with dark bands *Amphicteis midas*
 Shallow low Boreal-Lusitanian.
9. 15 AU 9
 — 18–20 AU *Amphicteis sundevalli*
 Upper shelf, high Arctic.
10. Longitudinal ridges of prostomium well marked, abdominal neuropodia with short dorsal cirri *Amphicteis gunneri*
 Widely distributed shelf species.
 — Longitudinal ridges of prostomium inconspicuous, abdominal neuropodia with long dorsal cirri *Amphicteis wesenbergae*
 Deep water, south to Iceland, Norwegian and Greenland Seas.



11. Middle lobe of prostomium anteriorly incised (if buccal tentacles are protruding, incision may be smoothed and the prostomium anteriorly appears broadly rounded) 12
 — Middle lobe of prostomium anteriorly rounded or pointed 17

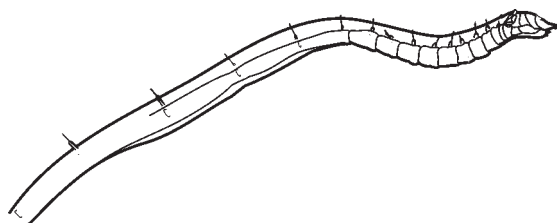
12. AU1 with foliaceous rudimentary notopodia
 *Ymerana pteropoda*
 Deep water Arctic.
 — All abdominal rudimentary notopodia small, never foliaceous 13

13. 11 TU 14
 — 13 TU; paleae absent *Hypania romijni*
 Boreal brackish water.
 — 13 TU; paleae well developed, paleal chaetae longer the most developed notochaetae
 *Hypania invalida*
 Boreal fresh and brackish water.
 — 14 TU *Amage adspersa*
 Low Boreal – Lusitanian.

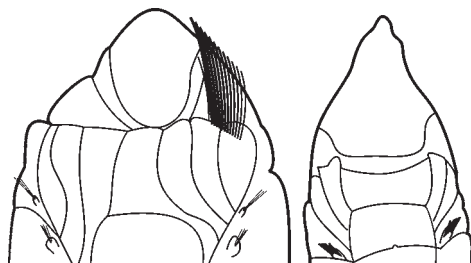


14. At least 19 AU, neuropodia of AU-1 of thoracic type, paleal chaetae shorter than the most developed notochaetae
 *Grubianella klugei*
 Deep water Arctic.
 — 8 or 9 AU, all abdominal neuropodia of abdominal type, no paleae at all 15
 15. 8 AU *Amage auricula*
 Deep water Arctic, deep parts of North Sea.
 — 9 AU 16

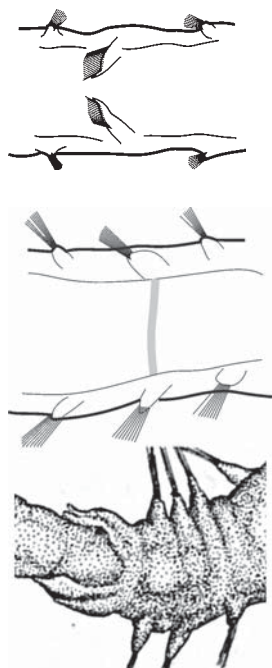
16. 3 pairs of branchiae *Amage galasii*
 ? shallow water, low Boreal .
 — 4 pairs of branchiae *Amage scotia*
 Shallow water (?), low Boreal – lusitanian.



17. Thorax sharply subdivided in two regions: (1) anterior 9–10 TS short with well developed ventral glandular pads, (2) last 5 TU very long, glandular pads not developed 18
 — All thoracic segments remain similar in length; glandular pads may reduce gradually or stop abruptly, but the above characters are not combined 19



18. Prostomium rounded; paleae present (not shown on left); 3 pairs of branchiae
 *Eclysippe vanelli*
 Shelf, low (?) Boreal – lusitanian.
 — Prostomium pointed, often with terminal papilla; paleae absent; 2 pairs of branchiae
 *Auchenoplax worsfoldi*
 Lusitanian. See description below



19. Notopodia of TU9 or TU10 foliaceous, others normal
 *Sosane*...20

— Notopodia of TU8 (5th from the end of thorax) slightly displaced dorsally and connected by a low glandular band (sometimes visible only after staining), others normal *Anobothrus*...23

— Rudimentary (without chaetae) notopodia of AU1 formed into a double dorsal fan *Tanseimarwana vestis*
 Deep water, widely distributed in Atlantic Ocean.

— No thoracic or abdominal modified notopodia 24

20. Notopodia of TU9 (last) foliaceous 21

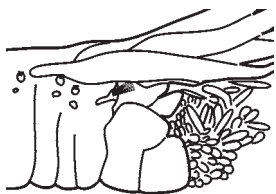
— Notopodia of TU10 (third from last) foliaceous 22

21. 8 AU *Sosane wahrbergi*

Shallow water low Boreal.

— 12 AU *Sosane bathyalis*

Deep water Arctic.



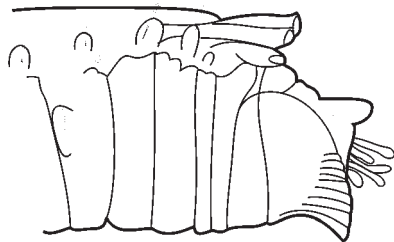
22. Paleae small *Sosane sulcata*
 Low Boreal.
 — Paleae totally absent *Sosane wireni*
 Widespread Boreal.



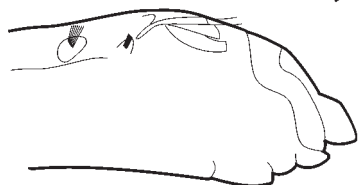
23. Circular band anterior to notopodia of TU2; 3 pairs
 of branchiae *Anobothrus laubieri*
 Deep water Arctic.



- Circular band anterior to notopodia of TU3; 4 pairs
 of branchiae *Anobothrus gracilis*
 Shelf, widely distributed.

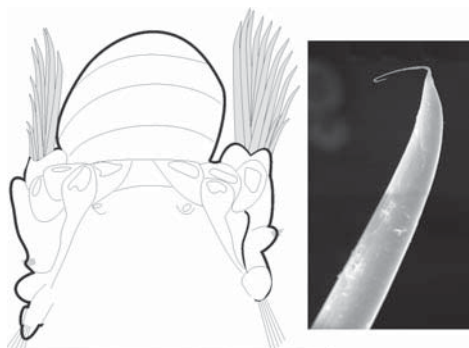


24. Lower lip enlarged, longitudinally folded
 *Lysippe*...25

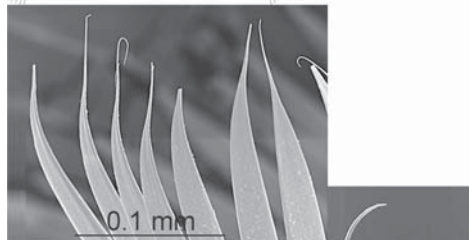


- Lower lip not enlarged, not longitudinally folded .. 26

25. 16 TC, 13 TU, 14–15 AU, 4 pairs of branchiae *Lysippe labiata*
 Shelf, Arctic-high Boreal.
 — 17 TC, 14 TU, 13 AU, 3 pairs of branchiae *Lysippe sexcirrata*
 Shelf, widespread Boreal.
 — 17 TC, 14 TU, 8 AU, 4 pairs of branchiae *Lysippe fragilis*
 Incompletely known, probably shelf Boreal.

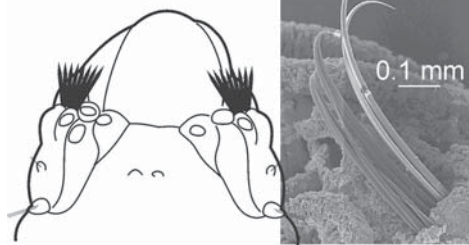


26. Paleae present, stout and abruptly tapered to very short filiform tips (usually missing). 13 or 16–18 AU agg. *Ampharete finnarchica*...27



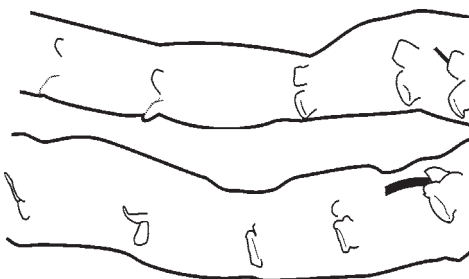
— Paleae present, stout and gradually but strongly tapering terminally to comparatively long filiform tips (rarely missing). 12 AU

..... *Ampharete villenai*
Deep-water North Atlantic species, 1,605–2,270 m.



— Paleae absent or, if present, slender and evenly tapering to long filiform tip. 12 or 26–28 AU . 28

27. 13 AU *Ampharete finnarchica*
Shelf, boreo-Arctic.
— 16–18 AU *Ampharete goeesi*
Shelf, high Boreal and Arctic.



28. Rudimentary notopodia of first two AU enlarged

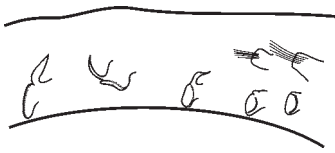
— All rudimentary notopodia of similar size .. 30



29. Gap between branchial groups as wide as width of one group; 12 AU *Ampharete falcata*
Shelf, Boreal

— Gap between branchial groups narrow or absent; 26–28 AU
..... *Ampharete vega*
Upper shelf, Arctic, often in brackish water.

30. Palea clearly visible, paleal chaetae large, their length almost equal to body width 31
— Palea poorly visible, paleal chaetae small, their length several times less than body width 32



31. Neuropodia of last 14 (usually) chaetigers (all abdominal and two last thoracic) with long cirri ..***Ampharete acutifrons***

Shelf, widely distributed.

Ampharete grubei Malmgren, 1866, according to the original description cannot be synonym of *Ampharete acutifrons*, because it lacks long neuropodial cirri.

— Neuropodial cirri (if present) reduced

..... **agg. *Ampharete lindstroemi***

Widely distributed group of species with unclear taxonomic relations, besides *A. lindstroemi* it includes *A. grubei*, *A. baltica* and 2–3 undescribed species

32. 11 TU

— 12 TU

Ampharete petersenae
Incompletely know, probably Boreal shelf.

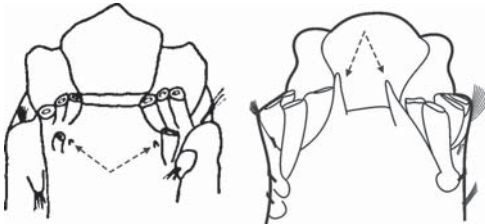


33. Abdominal neuropodia (other than two most anterior) with very long neuropodial cirri

— Neuropodial cirri short or absent

..... ***Amythasides macroglossus***

Shelf, low (?) Boreal.



34. Branchiae and nephridial papillae (pointed) as shown; 12 AU

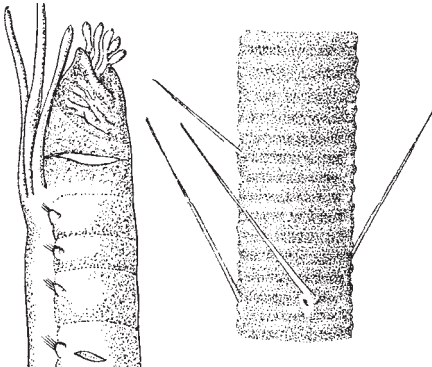
Ampharete borealis

Shelf, Arctic.

— Branchiae and nephridial papillae (pointed) as shown; 15–17 AU

Ampharete octocirrata

Shelf, Boreal-Lusitanian.



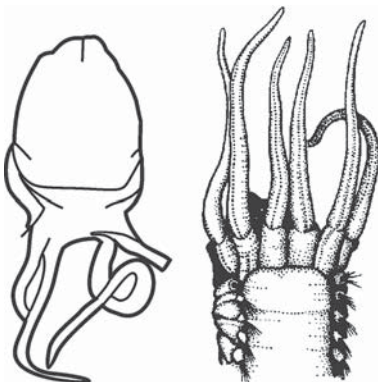
35. Tube muddy with transversal ridges; prostomium with lateral glandular shields

..... ***Glyphanostomum palleescens***

Mainly slope, widely distributed

— Tube otherwise, prostomium without lateral glandular shields

36



36. 2 pairs of branchiae; 10 TU, TU9 with *Anobothrus*-type modified notopodia

Zatsepinia rittichae

Distribution unclear, probably deep water.

— 3 pairs of branchiae; 12 TU, modified notopodia absent

Samythella elongata

Almost exclusively slope and abyssal, widely distributed

Auchenoplax Ehlers, 1887

The genus was erected by Ehlers (1887) for *Auchenoplax crinita*. It is characterized by two pairs of branchiae and modified (enlarged and moved ventrally) neuropodia of TU1 and TU2. Hutchings (1977) described *Auchenoplax mesos*. According to the original description this species has “Eight gill scars arranged in 2 groups of 2 pairs”, i.e. in total 4 pairs of branchiae. However, according to Holthe (2002), in her personal communication to him, she corrected the diagnosis of her species; in reality it has only 2 pairs of branchiae.

Ampharetidae live in tubes and they have specialised glands that secrete the matrix for the tubes. As in all other Terebellomorpha these glands are situated on the ventral surface. The most developed glands are situated in the anterior thorax, but they do not form special ventral glandular shields as in some Terebellidae (*Noanelia* Desbruyeres et Laubier, 1977 is the only exception, but its taxonomic position is not clear to us; it probably belongs to the Terebellidae or to a new undescribed family). Towards the posterior the glandular fields are less developed. Use of methyl blue often makes glandular fields more visible. All thoracic segments are similar in length. However the thorax of *Auchenoplax crinita* and the new species is in contrast to almost all other ampharetids, sharply subdivided into two regions: (1) anterior 9–10 TS short with well developed ventral glandular pads, (2) last 5 TU very long, glandular pads not developed. This subdivision is very sharp, there are no transitional segments. The segments of the second part of thorax are additionally modified: all of them have low transverse ridges, connecting the notopodia. The development of these ridges varies: the ridges of some specimens are complete while those of others are developed only near notopodia and are absent in the mid dorsum. Again use of methyl blue makes the structures more visible, which explains why these ridges were overlooked by previous investigators. The notopodia of the second part of the thorax are slightly flattened. Among other ampharetids, only *Eclysippe* spp.

have the same subdivision of the thorax, which in our opinion reflects the similarity of these genera; however, *Eclysippe* has no modified neuropodia, and has 3 pairs of branchiae and well developed paleae; these differences are enough to accept the two genera as distinct.

Thus, the generic diagnosis should be changed. The new diagnosis is as follows:

Diagnosis. Prostomium *Ampharete*-type. Thorax distinctly subdivided into two regions: anterior segments (up to TC9) several times shorter those of posterior region. Neuropodia of TU2 and/or TU1 enlarged and displaced ventrally. Notopodia of posterior TU slightly displaced and connected by more or less developed transverse dorsal ridges.

The genus in this sense currently includes 4 species.

1. *A. andamana* Holthe, 2002;
2. *A. crinita* Ehlers, 1887;
3. *A. mesos* Hutchings 1977;
4. *A. worsfoldi* **sp.n.**

Holthe (1986) proposed the new name *Auchenoplax rullieri* Holthe, 1986 for Ampharetidae gen. et sp. indet. Rullier (1972). However, the original and only description (Holthe provided no additional information) is in our opinion too brief to be sure that this species is really an *Auchenoplax*.

Also, *Melinnoides nelsoni* Behnam, 1927 probably belongs to *Auchenoplax* as, according to the original description, the species has enlarged neuropodia at least in anterior TU. Unfortunately, when one of us (IJ) tried to examine the type, he have found only a tube and no worm. This species should, therefore, be accepted as *insertae sedis* due the loss of the type and the inadequacy of the original description.

Some other species of *Auchenoplax* have been found in examined material from the Bering Sea and Vietnam; however there is not enough material for new species to be described. As a new species is described and the generic diagnosis is changed, a re-description of the holotype of the type species is provided along with the description of the new species.

***Auchenoplax crinita* Ehlers, 1887**

Fig. 2e,f.

Auchenoplax crinita Ehlers, 1887: 209–214, pl. 44, fig. 10–16 (type: ZMH V-3247, type locality: 24°03'N, 82°51'W; Hartman, 1965: 216–217, pl. 47

Material studied: holotype.

Prostomium *Ampharete*-type, middle lobe slim, terminally rounded, slightly expanded at the base. Holotype without buccal tentacles; according Hartman (1965), they are small, smooth and numerous. According to the original description, paleae present (“Paleenbundel vorhanden, doch sehr klein”); however, we could not find them in the type material; there are small rudimentary warts instead. Augener probably misidentified the first pair of notopodia as paleae. Two pairs of branchiae, separated middorsally by a gap equal to the width of one branchial group. Inner branchophores connected by a high dermal fold. This fold and branchophores form high transverse ridge. There is no clear connection between branchophores and notopodia. Branchiae attached to S3, as correctly stated by Hartman (1965). 14 TC, 12 TU. Neuropodia of TU1 and TU2 enlarged; the rows of their uncini are approximately 5 times longer than the rows of uncini in the other TC. Neuropodia of TU1 prolonged ventrally, but their upper margins are at the same level as those of the neuropodia of TU3. Neuropodia of TU2 displaced ventrally, their upper margins situated only slightly above the lower margin of the neuropodia of TU1; ventral margins of neuropodia of TU2 separated by a distance shorter than the length of the row of their uncini. Other neuropodia of TC much smaller. Thorax sharply subdivided into two regions. Segments of anterior region (up to TC-9) several times shorter those of posterior region. There are no transitional segments. Glandular pads occupy whole of ventral surface between the notopodia of the anterior thoracic segments; five posterior TC without glands. Notopodia of anterior thoracic region cylindrical, those of posterior slightly flattened, and slightly displaced dorsally; no visible dorsal ridges. About 14 AU (holotype slightly dried); Hartman (1965) mentioned 12–28 AU. Abdominal segments without rudimentary notopodia and cirri. Pigidium with a pair of minute lateral cirri.

Remark. This species have been widely reported (Fauvel, 1936: 95–96; Kirkergaard, 1959: 80; Gallardo, 1968: 126; Al-Hakim, Glasby, 2004: 40); however these reports are usually not accompanied with sufficiently detailed descriptions to be sure of the correct identification.

***Auchenoplax worsfoldi* sp.n.**

Fig. 2a–d.

Material: 44 worms from 6 samples from the Aquitaine Basin, Bay of Biscay (ORCA-1, Aquitaine Maritime Prospect): Samples 1B (40908/58308), muddy sand; 2A (40909/58304), sand; 3B (40912/58300), muddy sand; 4B (40914/58301), muddy sand; 7A (40919/58307), sand and 8B (40922/58305), muddy sand. HOLOTYPE from Sample 7A (40919/58307). All samples were collected on 12 April 2007 in the vicinity of 44°75'N, 01°78'W, 109–110 m. All samples were 0.1 m². Day grabs sieved at 0.5 mm.

HOLOTYPE from sample 40919/58307. 44°75'N, 01°78'W, 109.4–110.4 m. 0.1 m². Day grabs sieved at 0.5 mm. Material is deposited in the collection of the Department of Hydrobiology.

Middle lobe of prostomium sharply pointed or with short papilla on the tip. There is a pair of transverse furrows (nuchal organs) near the middle of the prostomium; there is also a U-shaped furrow, dividing the prostomium into lobes. Few smooth buccal tentacles. Paleae totally absent. Two pairs of branchiae, separated mid dorsally by a gap equal to the width of one branchial group. Inner branchophores connected by a high dermal fold. This fold and branchophores form a high transverse ridge. This ridge usually abuts onto the dorsum, so that it is hardly visible on fixed specimens, unless a needle is placed below. There is no visible connection between branchophores and notopodia. Branchostyles smooth cirriform and equal. There is a small mid dorsal nephridial papilla between the 1st pair of notopodia. 14 TC, 12 TU. Thorax sharply subdivided into two regions. Segments of anterior region (up to TC-9) several times shorter those of posterior region. There are no transitional segments. Glandular pads occupy whole of ventral surface between notopodia of anterior thoracic segments; five posterior TC without glands. Notopodia of anterior thoracic region cylindrical, those of posterior slightly flattened and slightly displaced dorsally. Neuropodia start from TC3;

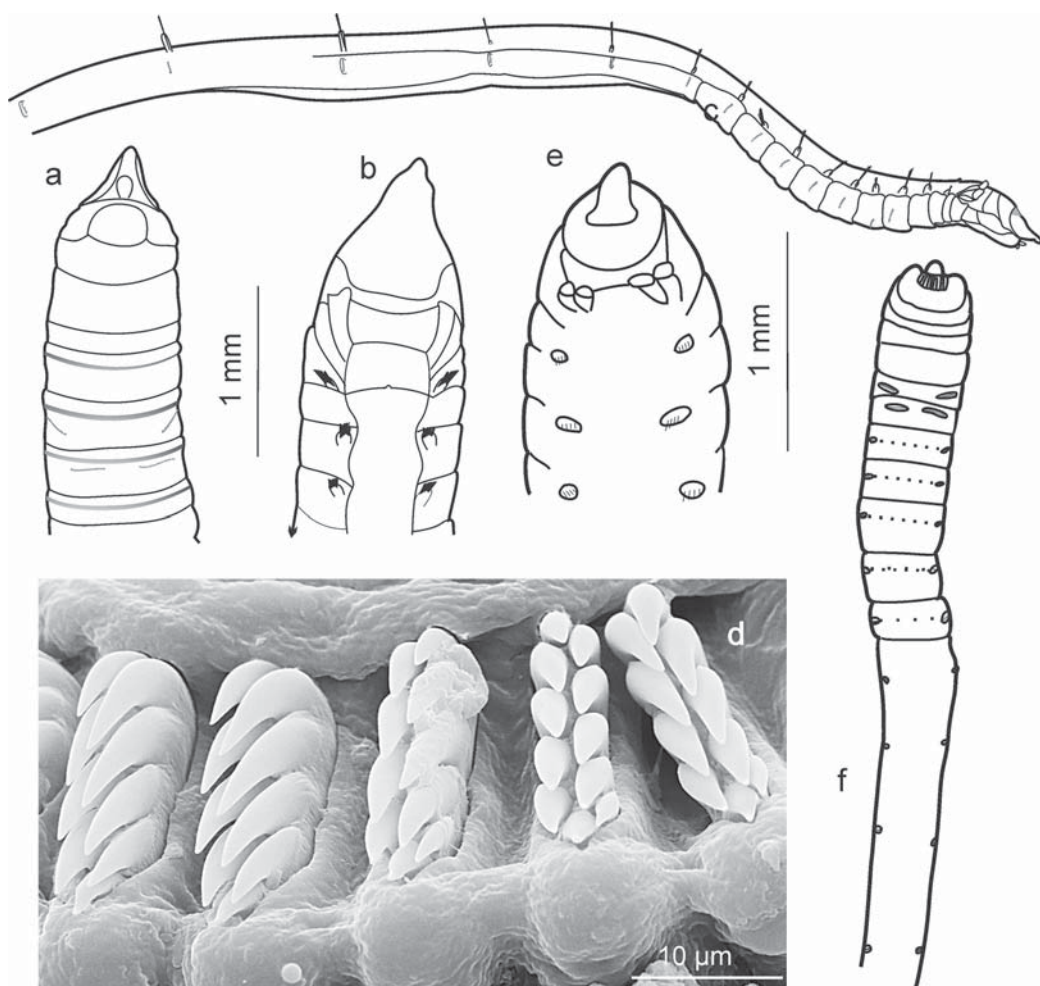


Fig. 2. *Auchenoplax* spp.: a–d — *A. worsfoldi* (a–c — holotype), e, f — *A. crinita*, holotype; a, f — ventral view, b, e — dorsal view, c — lateral view, d — uncini.

Рис. 2. *Auchenoplax* spp.: a–d — *A. worsfoldi* (a–c — голотип), e, f — *A. crinita*, голотип; a, f — вид снизу, b, e — вид со спины, c — вид сбоку, d — uncini.

dorsal margin of row of uncini on TU1 on the same level as those of TU3, but length of the row of uncini on TU1 twice that of TU3 and row slightly slanted (ventral margin situated distinctly posterior to dorsal). Row of uncini on TU2 distinctly displaced ventrally: dorsal margins only slightly above ventral margin of TU1 row. Length rows of uncini on TU1 and TU2 twice that of TU3 row; distance between ventral margins of TU2 rows 2–3 times less than the length of the row. 12 AU. Neuropodia of first two AU of thoracic type (uncinigerous tori),

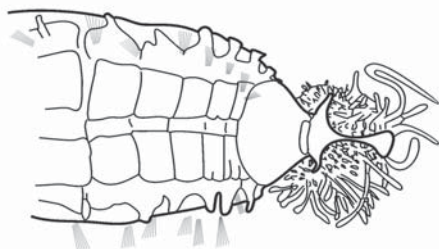
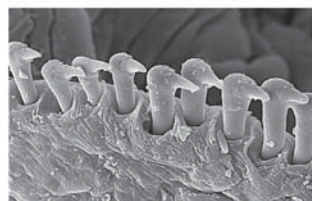
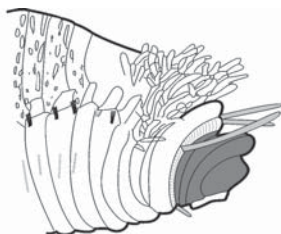
others of abdominal type (uncigerous pinnules). Neuropodia of six anterior AU joined by low ciliated ridges, identical to the thoracic ridges of *Elysippe vanelli*. Some TC may also possess such ridges, but they are weakly developed, often present near notopodia only and absent mid dorsally. If present, ridges reduced anteriorly, usually visible on 1–2 last TC but, in large worms, visible on all five. All ridges visible only on well preserved worms. Some well preserved worms, however, have no trace of ridges, despite smaller worms from the same sam-

ple having them. All worms with oocytes in the body cavity were without ridges, so it is probable that ridges are present in the male only (sexual dimorphism). Neuropodia without cirri; rudimentary notopodia absent. Pygidium with pair of lobes, without cirri. Worms very slim (less than 1 mm) and long (up to 30 mm). Tube formed single layer of sand grains without mud or detritus. Notochaetae short, hirsute and long, smooth, each forming a row. Neurochaetae with teeth in two rows, each including 4 or 5 teeth, with an unpaired tooth proximally (Fig. 2d). Methyl blue stain: glandular pads raspberry pink with slim transverse blue bands between notopodia; rest of body light blue.

Etymology. Species named after my friend Tim Worsfold (APEM Limited), who transferred material to me.

Differential diagnosis. *Auchenoplax mesos*, *A. andamana* and *A. rullieri* have modified neuropodiae on TU2 only. *A. crinita* has more AU.

Distribution. Probably other reports from the East Atlantic: west Africa (Fauvel, 1932; Kirkegaard, 1959; Intes, Le Loeuff, 1977, 1984), Mediterranean (Laubier, 1966; Cocito et al., 1990; Martinalli *et al.*, 1998) and Atlantic Iberian Peninsula (Gil, Sarda, 1999; Martinez, Adarraga, 2001; Parapar, Moreira, 2009) also belong to the new species, while West Atlantic reports belong to *A. crinita* s.str.



Terebellidae

1. Upper lip (dark grey) usually small, buccal tentacles (light grey) attached **behind (above)** it; if lost, attachment scars are visible. Branchiae, if present, of various shapes, often branched (if absent uncini always in double rows); ventral glandular shields, if present, usually one pair per segment; uncini avicular or pectinate, often in double rows in posterior thorax

..... **Terebellinae**...2

— Upper lip large, buccal tentacles attached **to (on)** it. Branchiae always present, various shapes, but never branched; ventral glandular shields absent; thoracic uncini with long shafts, abdominal uncini without; never in double rows

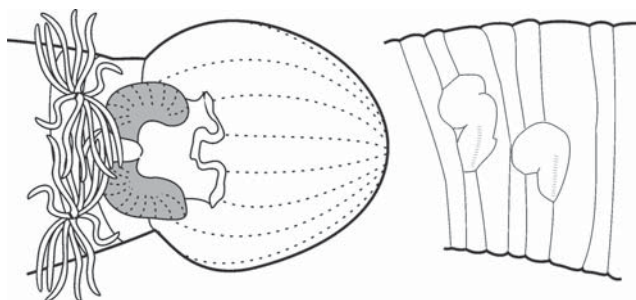
..... **Trichobranchinae**...30

— Upper lip large, buccal tentacles attached **to (on)** it (may cover whole surface or limited to margins or to bases) or more rarely **behind** it. Branchiae always absent; ventral glandular shields three per segment, split by two longitudinal furrows; medial shield often much smaller (sometimes reduced) than lateral shields; sometimes lateral shields poorly developed with only a small medial one visible; thoracic uncini never in double rows, often totally absent

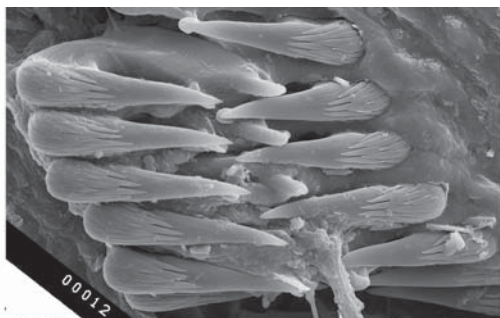
..... **Polycirrinae**...34

Reduced parapodia are characteristic for the subfamily.

Noto- and neuropodia often hardly visible. We recommend using methyl blue even if everything seems clear.

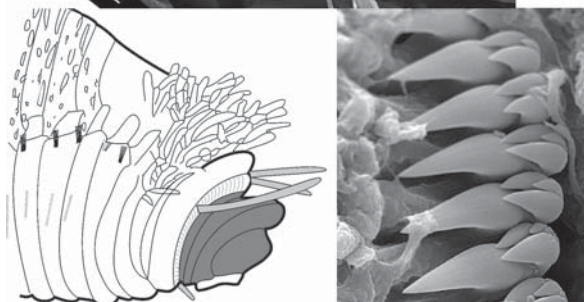


2. Peristomium in form of large proboscis ventrally; buccal tentacles attached to two fields (grey); abdominal neuropodia with large cirri **Artacamini**...
 **Artacama proboscidea**
 Shelf Arcto-Boreal.
 — Peristomium without proboscis; buccal tentacles attached to single field; abdominal neuropodia without cirri 3

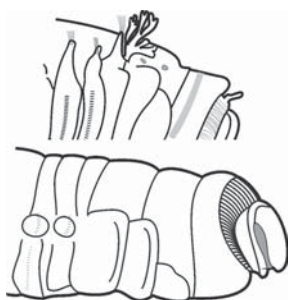


3. Uncini in posterior thorax in regular double rows, like a zipper (rarely two rows may be zipped and hardly distinguishable under the stereomicroscope, but still clear under a compound). Branchiae present or absent, often arborescent **Terebellini**...4

Abdominal neuropodia with double rows of uncini followed by neuropodia of a different shape with single row of uncini, if there is a shape change the number of rows has also changed.



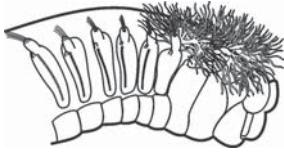
— Uncini never in double rows (sometimes looped, but regular rows never present). Branchiae always present and never arborescent; dorsal surface often looks porous **Thelepini**...23



4. Branchiae present (if lost, attachment scars can be seen) 5
 — Branchiae absent (nephridial papillae sometimes look like damaged branchiae!) 20



5. Anterior segment(s) with lateral lobes (projections on anterior edge) much longer than segment 6



— Lateral lobes, if present, shorter than segment 12

- 6. 1 or 2 pairs of branchiae 8
- 3 pairs of branchiae 7



7. All uncini pectiniform (teeth almost equal)
 ***Loimia medusa***
 Shallow water Lusitanian-tropical.



— All uncini avicular (main tooth + numerous smaller teeth above) without elongated base or with slightly elongated base ***Lanice conchilega***
 Shallow water low Boreal-tropical.

— Uncini of TU1, TU2 and TU3 avicular (main tooth + numerous smaller teeth above) with large elongated base ***Pista cretacea***
 Lusitanian.

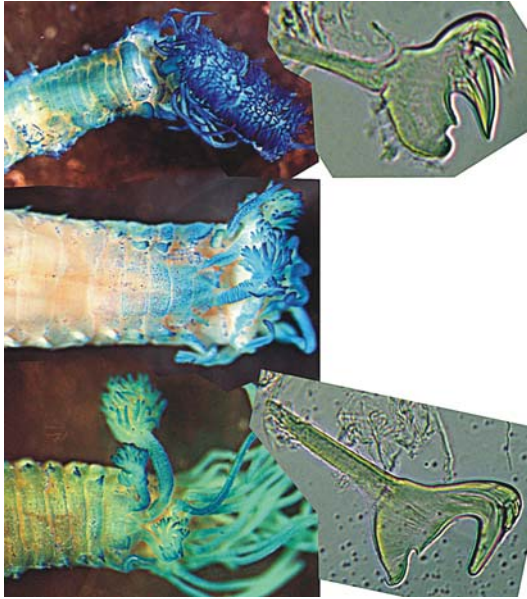


8. Branchiae dichotomous. 15–17 TC9



— Branchiae bottle brush shaped. 17 TC 10

- 9. 15 TC (=14 TU), sandy tube flattened and regularly sinuous ***Pista flexuosa***
 Shelf Arctic-Pacific.
- 16 TC (=15 TU), tube covered with sand, small stones, shell fragments etc., irregularly twisted
 ***Pista maculata***
 Shelf and upper slope Arcto-Boreal.
- 17 TC (=16 TU), tube muddy, usually with thin muddy projections ***Pista mirabilis***
 Widespread in bathyal and abyssal, known from deep parts of the North Sea.



10. A single branchia in mid dorsal position. Uncini of TU1 with manubrium (take care, manubria in this species can be easily broken and lost!) ***Pista unibranchia***
Lusitanian

— 1 pair of branchiae (one branchia usually much bigger than other). Uncini of TU1 with or without manubrium 11

— 2 pairs of branchiae, often with one undeveloped branchia so that there are 3 branchiae in total. Uncini of TU1 with manubrium ***Pista mediterranea***
Shallow water low Boreal-lusitanian.



11. Thoracic uncini with long manubrium (manubrium absent in young worms, width < 1 mm) ***Pista bansei***
Mainly lower shelf Boreal-Lusitanian.

— All uncini without manubrium even in very large worms
..... ***Pista cristata***
Shallow water low Boreal.

12. 2 pairs of branchiae 13

— 3 pairs of branchiae 15

13. All abdominal uncini in single row. 15–19 TC ***Nicolea***...14

— Uncini in double rows in less than eight anterior AU. 13 (rarely 14–15) TC
..... ***Paramphitrite birulai***
Shelf.

— Uncini in double rows almost to end of body. 17–22 TC ***Amphitritides gracilis***
Shallow water low Boreal-Lusitanian.

— Uncini in double rows almost to end of body. 25–29 TC ***Amphitritides kuehlmanni***
Lusitanian.

14. 15 TC ***Nicolea zostericola***
Probably shelf Arcto-Boreal.

— 17 (rarely 18 or 19) TC ***Nicolea venustula***
Shallow water low Boreal-Lusitanian

15. Branchiae filiform. 17 TC ***Amphitrite cirrata***
Shallow water widespread Boreal-Arctic.

— Branchiae dichotomous. 17–27 TC 16

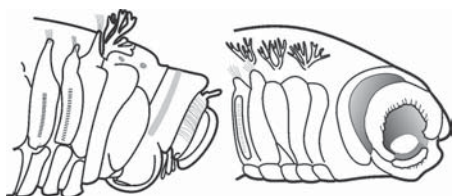
16. 17 TC 17

— 19 TC ***Amphitrite groenlandica***
Shallow water high Boreal.

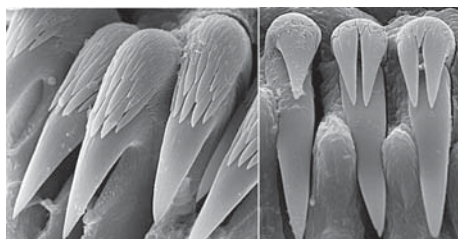
— 21 TC ***Amphitrite grayi***
Shallow water high Boreal.

— 23–27 TC 19

— Notochaetae almost to end of body ***Terebella lapidaria***
Shallow water low Boreal.

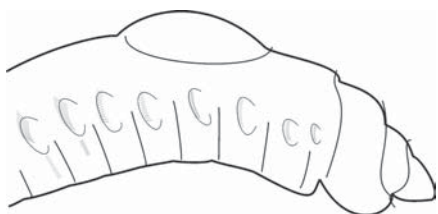


17. Anterior end with ventro-lateral collar
 *Eupolymnia nesidensis*
 Shallow water widespred Boreal.
 — Anterior end without ventro-lateral collar 18



18. Uncini with numerous teeth above main tooth;
 eyes absent *Amphitrite edwardsii*
 Shallow water Boreal–Lusitanian.
 — Uncini with 1 or 2 teeth above main tooth; eyes
 present *Eupolymnia nebulosa*
 Shallow water widespred Boreal.

19. Uncini in double rows up to C24–C28 *Amphitrite figulus*
 Shallow water widespred Boreal.
 — Uncini in double rows almost to end of body *Amphitrite rubra*
 Shallow water Lusitanian.



20. S2 with circular collar; uncini start from C7 or C8
 (neuropodia without uncini may start earlier!). 17 TC
 *Laphania boeckii*
 Shelf arcto-Boreal.
 — Anterior segments may have dorsal folds and
 lateral lobes, but never with circular collar; uncini start
 from C2 or C3 21
 — Anterior segments without dorsal folds, lateral
 lobes or circular collar; neuropodia start near end of
 thorax or are present on abdomen only, upper lip
 enlarged and folded **Polycirrinae**...34

21. Uncini start from C2 22
 — Uncini start from C3; usually 16 TC (14–16 TC), uncini in double rows up to C16
 *Proclea graffi*
 Shallow water Boreal.

- Uncini start from C3, 20–23 TC, uncini in double rows up to C24–C27 *Proclea emmi*
 Shallow water Boreal Pacific (in North Polar Basin in Chukchi Sea only).

22. 10 TC, uncini in double rows up to C17 (i.e. on 7 anterior abdominal segments)
 *Leaena ebranchiata*
 Shallow water Arctic-high Boreal.

- Usually 11 TC (11–12 TC), uncini in double rows up to C15 (i.e. on 4 anterior abdominal
 segments) *Lanassa venusta*
 Shelf high Boreal and Arctic.

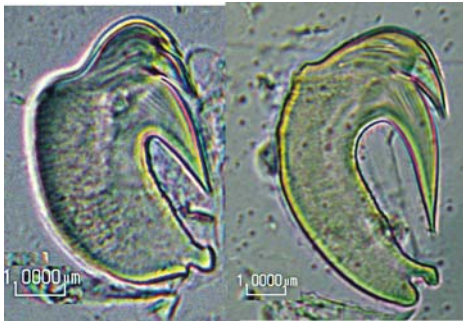
- 13–14 TC, uncini in double rows up to C16 *Phisidia aurea*
 Shelf Boreal.

- 15 TC, uncini in double rows up to C15 *Lanassa nordenskjoldi*
 Shelf high Boreal and Arctic.

- Notochaetae almost to the end of body *Baffinia hesslei*
 Shallow water high Boreal.

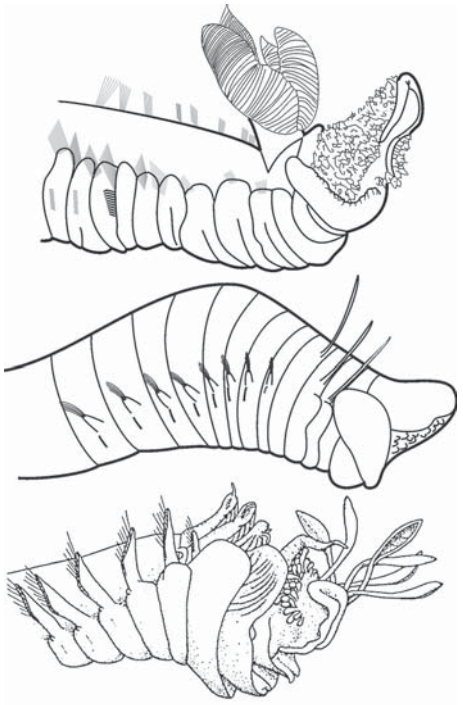
23. Upper lip wall-shaped; uncini start from TC3 or TC4 24
 — Upper lip prolonged plate; uncini start from TC9 *Parathelepus collaris*
 Lusitanian. Cuba.

- 24. Notochaetae from 1st branchiferous segment *Streblosoma*...25
- Notochaetae from 2nd branchiferous segment 27
- 25. Uncini looped from TU8 *Streblosoma hesslei*
Lusitanian.
- All uncini in single rows 26
- 26. No more than 30 segments with notochaetae *Streblosoma intestinalis*
Shelf Boreal.
- Up to 90 segments with notochaetae *Streblosoma bairdi*
Shelf Boreal.
- 27. Lateral lobes on S2–S4 *Euthelepus setubalensis*
Lusitanian
- No lobes on S2–S4 *Thelepus*...28
- 28. 2 pairs of branchiae *Thelepus cincinnatus*
Widely distributed.
- 3 pairs of branchiae 29



29. Prow (pointed tip) of uncinus poorly developed. Branchial filaments numerous .. *Thelepus setosus*
Lusitanian.

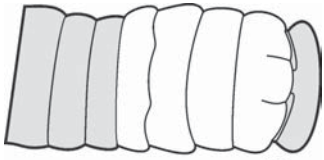
— Prow of uncinus well developed with a button above. Branchial filaments few
..... *Thelepus triserialis*
Lusitanian.



30. Branchiae with four branches with large transverse lamellae on a smooth stem
..... *Terebellides*...31

— All (2–4 pairs) branchiae cirriform 32

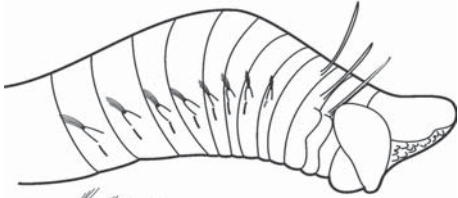
— First pair of branchiae cirriform, others foliaceous
..... *Octobranchus floriceps*
Distribution unknown, probably Boreal shelf.



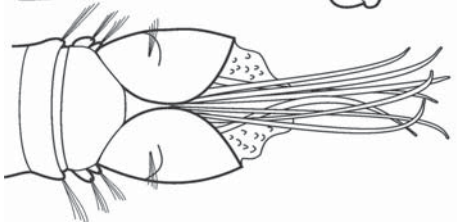
31. C1–C4 ventrally much lighter than the rest of ventrum
 *Terebellides gracilis*
 Low shelf and slope Arctic.



— Ventral surface of all segments similar
 *Terebellides stroemi*
 Extremely widely distributed.



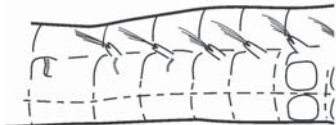
32. Branchial attachment points clear or covered by tentacles and upper lip; 2–3 pairs of branchiae, 15 TC 33



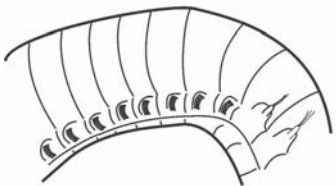
— Branchial attachment points covered by lateral lobes; 4 pairs of branchiae, 16 TC
 *Octobranchus sikorskii*
 Unknown, probably low Boreal shelf.

33. 2 pairs of branchiae (may be hard to see if they are covered by tentacles and upper lip)
 *Trichobranchus roseus*
 Shelf Boreal.

— 3 (in juveniles 2) pairs of branchiae *Trichobranchus glacialis*
 Shelf Arcto-Boreal.



34. Neuropodia from TC7–TC14, both noto- and neuropodia present on at least 2 segments, neuropodia usually clearly visible. Ten to many TC *Polycirrus* (partim)...36

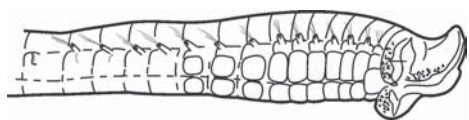
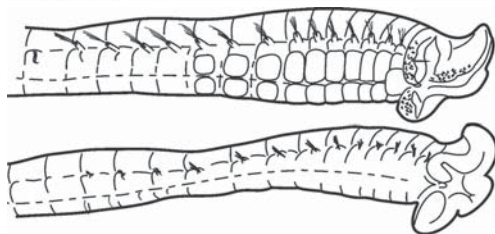
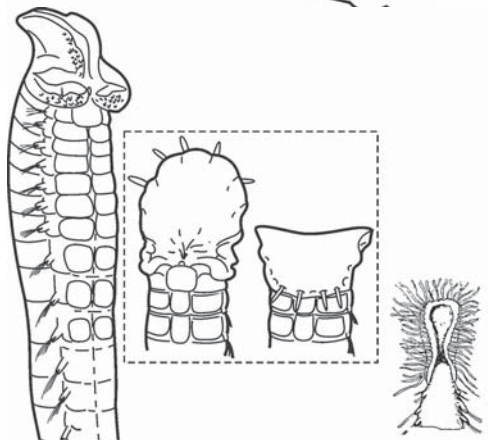
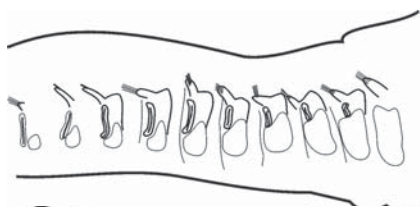
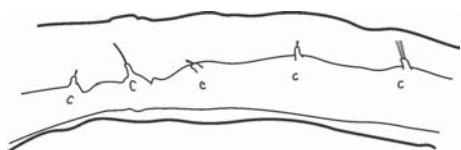
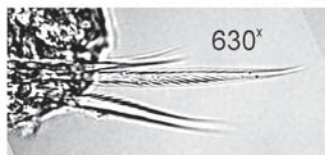


— Thorax with notopodia with notochaetae only, neuropodia from 1st abdominal segment, i.e. no segments with both noto- and neuropodia, usually neuropodia are clearly visible. Ten to several tens TC *Polycirrus* (partim)...40

— Thorax with notopodia with notochaetae only, neuropodia start from 5th–6th abdominal segment, i.e. no segments with both noto- and neuropodia, neuropodia usually difficult to see. Ten TC, body surface finely sculptured... *Amacana trilobata*
 Shelf and slope Boreal.

— Neuropodia totally absent, less than ten TC *Lysilla*...35

— Chaetae totally absent (nephridial papillae may imitate notopodia perfectly, but they have no chaetae). Body surface roughly sculptured *Hauchiella tribullata*
 Shelf Boreal.



35. Body white or grey, notochaetae appear to be smooth under compound microscope, almost completely inside notopodia

..... *Lysilla loveni*

Shelf Boreal.

— Body reddish; notochaetae appear to be ciliated under compound microscope, greater part projects beyond notopodia . *Lysilla nivea*

?Lusitanian.

36. Neuropodia and neurochaetae clearly visible, neuropodia usually wider than notopodia .. 37

— Neuropodia and neurochaetae very small and hardly visible (use methyl blue!); neuropodia not wider than notopodia 41

37. First neuropodia 3 times shorter than 5th

..... *Polycirrus denticulatus*

Lusitanian.

— All neuropodia of the same size 38

38. Upper lip tri- or four-lobed 39

— Upper lip convex, not lobed. More than 30 segments with notochaetae

..... *Polycirrus aurantiacus*

Shelf low Boreal.

— Upper lip oval. 14–16 segments with notochaetae

..... *Polycirrus haematodes*

Shelf low Boreal. According to Holthe (1986) up to 22 segments with notochaetae.

39. Ventral shields distinct 40

— Ventral shields indistinct; notochaetae short, smooth, upper lip four-lobed, secondary annulation absent

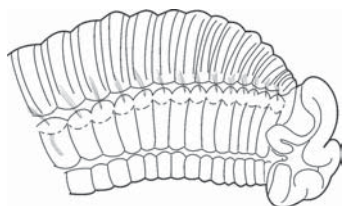
..... *Polycirrus arcticus*

Shelf Boreal.

40. Upper lip trilobed, secondary annulation absent; notochaetae long, ciliated. 13–20 TC

..... *Polycirrus norvegicus*

Shelf Boreal.



— Upper lip four-lobed, secondary annulation present; notochaetae long, smooth. 18–25 TC *Polycirrus fedorovi*
Deep water Arctic.

— Upper lip trilobed; secondary annulation distinct at least on abdomen. 12–19 TC *Polycirrus tenuisetis*
Lusitanian.

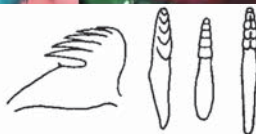
41. Upper lip trilobed *Polycirrus arenivorus*
Lusitanian.

— Upper lip four-lobed *Polycirrus caliendrum*
Lusitanian.

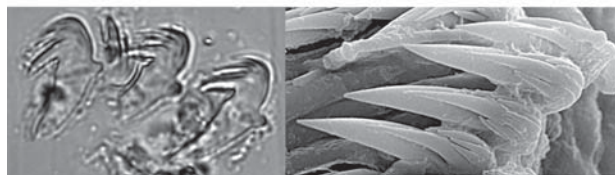


42. Lateral glandular shields distinct, smooth; 10–13 TC 43

— Lateral glandular shields indistinct, ventral surface rugose; 17–19 TC
..... *Polycirrus plumosus*
Shelf low Boreal.



43. Uncini with several teeth of the same size *Polycirrus latidens*
Shelf Boreal.



— Uncini avicular (one tooth is much larger than other)
..... *Polycirrus medusa*
Mainly shallow water Arcto-Boreal.

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Responsible editors

E.N. Temereva, K.G. Mikhailov

Appendix. List of Terebellomorpha species from the Eastern Atlantic and the North Polar Basin

Synonymy is limited mainly to Fauvel (1927), Hartmann-Schröder (1971, 1996), Holthe (1976) and Jirkov (2001).

Only valid binomens are numbered.

Authors are given only for junior synonyms, not for the combinations rejected here.

Pectinariidae

- *Amphictene auricoma* see *Pectinaria auricoma*
- *Cistenides granulata* see *Pectinaria granulata*
- *Cistenides hyperborea* see *Pectinaria hyperborea*
- *Lagis koreni* see *Pectinaria koreni*
- 1. *Pectinaria auricoma* (O.F. Müller, 1776)
- 2. *Pectinaria belgica* (Pallas, 1766)
- 3. *Pectinaria granulata* (Linnaeus, 1767)
- 4. *Pectinaria hyperborea* (Malmgren, 1866)
- 5. *Pectinaria koreni* (Malmgren, 1866)
- 6. *Petta pusilla* Malmgren, 1866

Ampharetidae

Ampharetinae

1. *Amage adpersa* (Grube, 1863)
2. *Amage auricula* Malmgren, 1866
3. *Amage gallasii* Marion, 1875
4. *Amage scotica* Clark, 1952
5. *Ampharete aculifrons* (Grube, 1860)
6. *Ampharete baltica* Eliason, 1955
7. *Ampharete borealis* (M. Sars, 1856)
8. *Ampharete crassisetia* Annenkova, 1929
9. *Ampharete falcata* Eliason, 1955
10. *Ampharete finmarchica* (M. Sars, 1864)
11. *Ampharete goeesi* Malmgren, 1866
12. *Ampharete lindstroemi* Malmgren in Hesse, 1917
13. *Ampharete octocirrata* (M. Sars, 1835)
14. *Ampharete petersenae* Jirkov, 1997
15. *Ampharete sibirica* (Wiržn, 1883)
- *Alkmaria romijni* see *Hypania romijni*
- *Amagopsis klugei* see *Grubianella klugei*
16. *Ampharete vega* (Wiržn, 1883)

17. *Ampharete villenai* Parapar, Helgason, Jirkov et Moreira, 2012
18. *Amphicteis gunneri* (M. Sars, 1835)
19. *Amphicteis midas* (Gosse, 1855)
20. *Amphicteis ninonae* Jirkov, 1985
21. *Amphicteis sundevalli* Malmgren, 1865
- *Amphicteis vestis* see *Tanseimaruana vestis*
22. *Amphicteis wesenbergae* Parapar, Helgason, Jirkov et Moreira, 2011
23. *Amytasides macroglossus* Eliason, 1955
24. *Anobothrus gracilis* (Malmgren, 1866)
25. *Anobothrus laubieri* (Desbruyères, 1978)
- *Asabellides sibirica* see *Ampharete sibirica*
26. *Auchenoplax worsfoldi* **sp.n.**
27. *Eclysippe vanelli* (Fauvel, 1936)
28. *Glyphanostonum pallescens* (Theel, 1879)
29. *Grubianella klugei* (Pergament et Khlebovich in Khlebovich, 1964)
30. *Hypania romijni* (Horst, 1919)
31. *Hypania invalida* (Grube, 1860)
32. *Lysippe fragilis* (Wollebaeck, 1912)
33. *Lysippe labiaia* Malmgren, 1866
34. *Lysippe sexcirrata* (M. Sars, 1856)
- *Lysippides fragilis* see *Lysippe fragilis*
- *Melythasides laubieri* see *Anobothrus laubieri*
- *Mugga bathyalis* see *Sosane bathyalis*
- *Mugga wahrbergi* see *Sosane wahrbergi*
- *Sabellides borealis* see *Ampharete borealis*
- *Sabellides octocirrata* see *Ampharete octocirrata*
- *Samytha sexcirrata* see *Lysippe sexcirrata*
35. *Samythella elongata* Verill, 1873
- *Samythella neglecta* Wollebaeck, 1912 see *Samythella elongata*
36. *Sosane bathyalis* (Holthe, 1986)
37. *Sosane sulcata* Malmgren, 1865
38. *Sosane wahrbergi* (Eliason, 1955)
39. *Sosane wireni* (Hesse, 1917)
- *Sosanopsis wireni* see *Sosane wireni*
40. *Tanseimaruana vestis* (Hartman, 1965)
41. *Ymerana pteropoda* Holthe, 1986
42. *Zatsepinia rittichae* Jirkov, 1986

Melinninae

43. *Melinna albicincta* Mackie et Pleijel, 1995
44. *Melinna collare* Detinova, 1985
45. *Melinna cristata* (M. Sars, 1851)
46. *Melinna elisabethae* McIntosh, 1885
47. *Melinna palmata* Grube, 1870
 - *Melinnexis arctica* see *Melinnopsis arctica*
 - *Melinnexis somovi* Uschakov, 1957 see *Melinnopsis arctica*
48. *Melinnopsis arctica* (Annenkova, 1931)

Terebellidae

Polycirrinae

1. *Amaeana trilobata* (M. Sars, 1863)
2. *Hauchiella tribulata* (McIntosh, 1869)
3. *Lysila loveni* Malmgren, 1866
4. *Lysila nivea* Langerhans, 1884
5. *Polycirrus arcticus* M. Sars, 1825
6. *Polycirrus arenivorus* Caullery, 1916

The difference between *Polycirrus arenivorus* and *P. caliendrum* needs to be verified; it is possible that it is actually a single species, but the material is limited and does not provide a well-grounded conclusion.
7. *Polycirrus aurantiacus* Grube, 1860
8. *Polycirrus caliendrum* Claparède, 1868
9. *Polycirrus denticulatus* de Saint Joseph, 1894
10. *Polycirrus haematodes* (Claparède, 1864)
11. *Polycirrus fedorovi* Jirkov et Leontovich, 2001
12. *Polycirrus lalidens* Eliason, 1962
13. *Polycirrus medusa* Grube, 1850
14. *Polycirrus norvegicius* (Wollebaek, 1912)
15. *Polycirrus plumosus* Wollebaek, 1912
16. *Polycirrus tenuisetis* Langerhans, 1880

Terebellinae

Artacamini

17. *Artacama proboscidea* Malmgren, 1866

Thelepini

18. *Euthelepus setubalensis* McIntosh, 1885
19. *Parathelepus collaris* (Southern, 1914)
20. *Streblosoma bairdi* (Malmgren, 1865)

21. *Streblosoma intestinalis* M. Sars, 1872
22. *Thelepus cincinnatus* (Fabricius, 1780)
23. *Thelepus setosus* (Quatrefages, 1865)
24. *Thelepus triserialis* (Grube, 1855)

Terebellini

- *Amphitrite affinis* Malmgren, 1866 see *Amphitrite edwardsi* **syn.n.**

According to the information available, we cannot state any difference between *Amphitrite edwardsi* and *A. affinis*. We have checked numerous specimens from British waters to the Sea of Japan and have found only one species. Investigation of type materials is needed to reach a final decision. However there is currently no means of distinguishing them, so we consider it best to treat them as a single species.

25. *Amphitrite cirrata* (O.F. Müller, 1776)
26. *Amphitrite edwardsi* (Quatrefages, 1865)
27. *Amphitrite figulus* (Dallyell, 1853)
 - *Amphitrite gracilis* see *Amphitritides gracilis*
28. *Amphitrite grayi* (Malmgren, 1866)
29. *Amphitrite groenlandica* Malmgren, 1866
30. *Amphitrite rubra* (Risso, 1828)
 - *Amphitrite praecox* Saint-Joseph, 1899 see *Lanassa venusta*

according to Fauvel's (1927) description, this species does not differ from *Lanassa venusta*.
31. *Amphitrite variabilis* (Risso, 1826)
32. *Amphitritides gracilis* (Grube, 1860)
33. *Amphitritides kuehlmanni* Arvanitidis et Koukouras, 1995
 - *Axionice flexuosa* see *Pista flexuosa*
 - *Axionice maculata* see *Pista maculata*
34. *Baffinia hesslei* (Annenkova, 1924)
35. *Eupolymnia nebulosa* (Montagu, 1818)
36. *Eupolymnia nesidensis* (Delle Chiaje, 1828)
37. *Lanassa nordenskjoldi* Malmgren, 1866
38. *Lanassa venusla* (Malm, 1874)
39. *Lanice conchilega* (Pallas, 1766)
40. *Laphania boeckii* Malmgren, 1866
 - *Leaena abbranchiata* Malmgren, 1866 see *Leaena ebranchiata*
41. *Leaena ebranchiata* (M. Sars, 1865)
42. *Loimia medusa* (Savigny, 1818)

Different species probably present in area.

 - *Neoamphitrite affinis* see *Amphitrite edwardsi*
 - *Neoamphitrite figulus* see *Amphitrite figulus*

- *Neoamphitrite grayi* see *Amphitrite grayi*
 - *Neoamphitrite groenlandica* see *Amphitrite groenlandica*
 - 43. *Nicolea venustula* (Montagu, 1818)
 - 44. *Nicolea zostericola* Oersted, 1844
 - 45. *Paramphitrite birulai* (Ssolowiew, 1899)
 - *Paramphitrite tetrabanchia* Holthe, 1976 see *Paramphitrite birulai*
 - 46. *Phisidia aurea* Southward, 1956
 - 47. *Pista bansei* Safronova, 1988
 - 48. *Pista cretacea* (Grube, 1860)
 - 49. *Pista cristata* (O.F. Müller, 1776)
 - 50. *Pista flexuosa* (Grube, 1860)
 - 51. *Pista maculata* (Dalyell, 1853)
 - *Pista malmgreni* Safronova et Jirkov, 2001 see *Pista mediterranea* **syn.n.**
 - 52. *Pista mediterranea* de Gaillande, 1970
 - 53. *Pista mirabilis* (McIntosh, 1885)
 - 54. *Pista unibranchia* Day, 1963
 - Pistella lornensis* see *Pista cristata*
 - 55. *Proclea emmi* Annenkova, 1937
 - 56. *Proclea graffi* (Langerhans, 1884)
 - *Proclea malmgreni* Ssolowiew, 1889 see *Proclea graffi*
 - *Scionella lornensis* Pearson, 1969 see *Pista cristata*
 - 57. *Terebella lapidaria* Linnaeus, 1767
- Trihobranchinae**
- 58. *Octobranthus floriceps* Kingston et Mackie, 1980
 - 59. *Octobranthus sikorskii* (Leonthovich, Jirkov, 2001) **comb.n.**
 - 60. *Terebellides gracilis* Malm, 1874
 - *Terebellides irinae* Gagaev, 2009 see *Terebellides stroemii* **syn.n.**
- Species perfectly fits within individual variation of *T. stroemii*.
Within a single sample one can find typical *T. stroemii* along
with typical *T. irinae*
- 61. *Terebellides stroemii* M. Sars, 1835
 - *Terebellides williamsae* Jirkov, 1989 see *Terebellides gracilis*
 - 62. *Trichobranthus glacialis* Malmgren, 1865
 - 63. *Trichobranthus roseus* (Malm, 1874)
 - *Trichobranthus sikorskii* see *Octobranthus sikorskii*