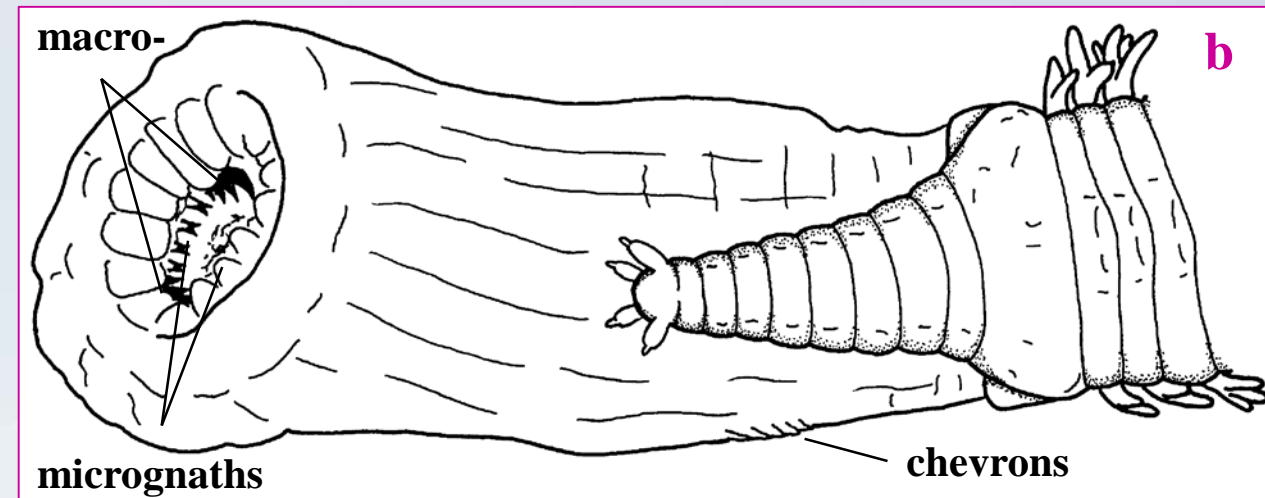
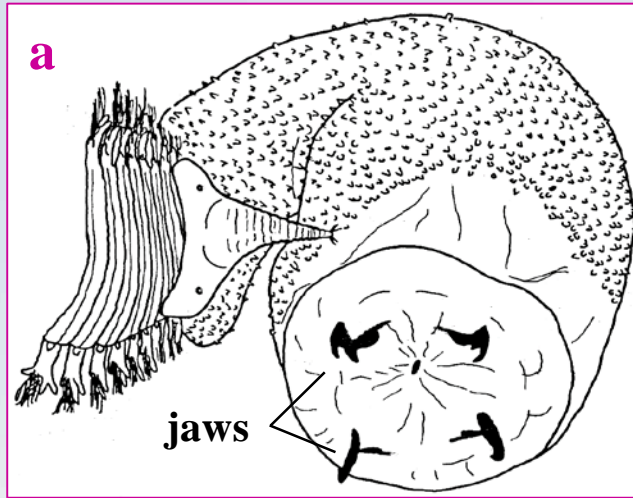


Key for specimens with **everted** proboscis

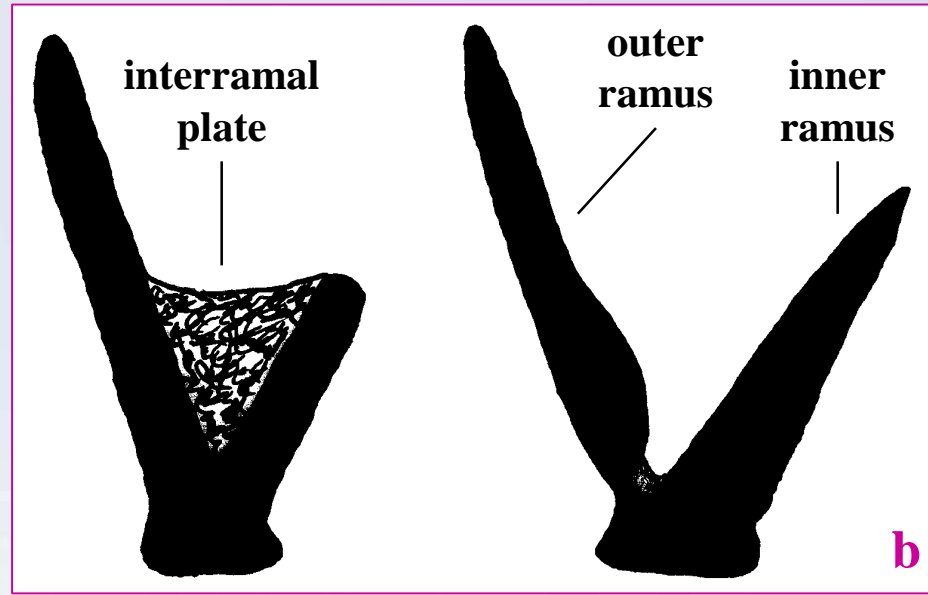
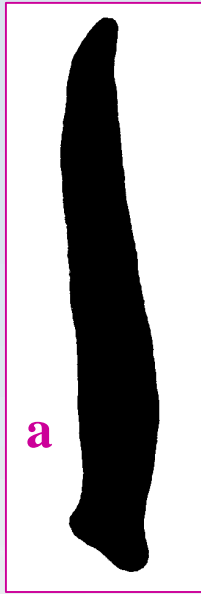




1a. Terminal part of proboscis with four hook-shaped jaws arranged in a cross, with accessory jaw plates (aileron) 2

1b. Terminal part of proboscis with ring of usually two macrognaths and a variable number of ventral and/or dorsal micrognaths, additional jaw pieces (chevrons) might be present 47

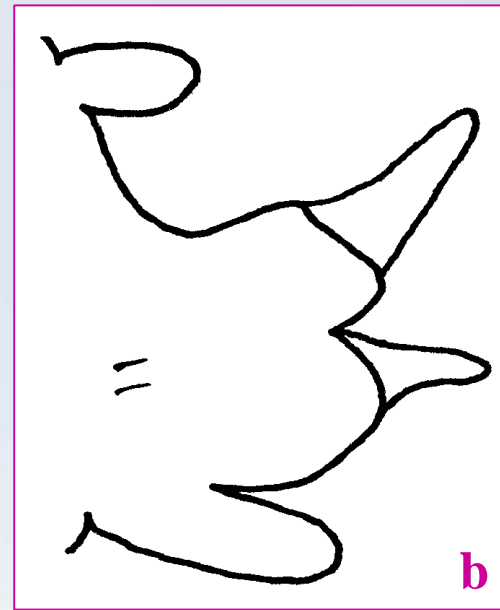
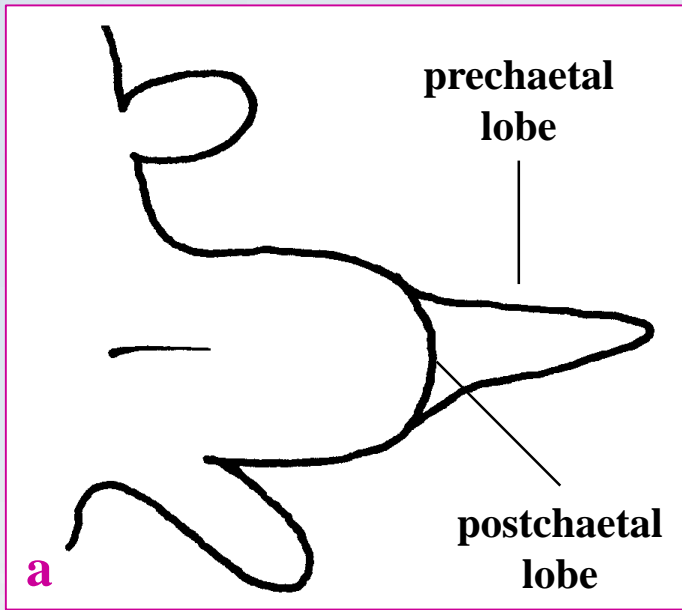




2a. Ailerons consist of one ramus (rod-like); branchiae absent **3**

2b. Ailerons consist of outer and inner rami with or without interramal plate; prostomium consisting of more than five rings, appendages relatively short; usually first two parapodia uniramous, following parapodia biramous with two prechaetal and one or two postchaetal lobes; branchiae present or absent; notopodia with simple capillaries, neuropodia with spinigerous compound chaetae **8**

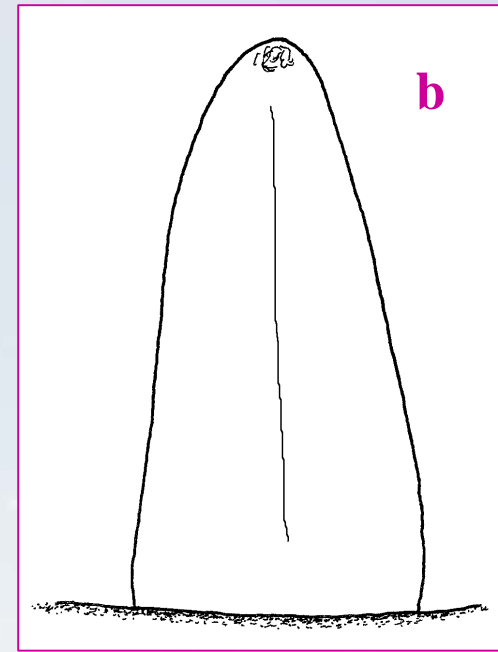
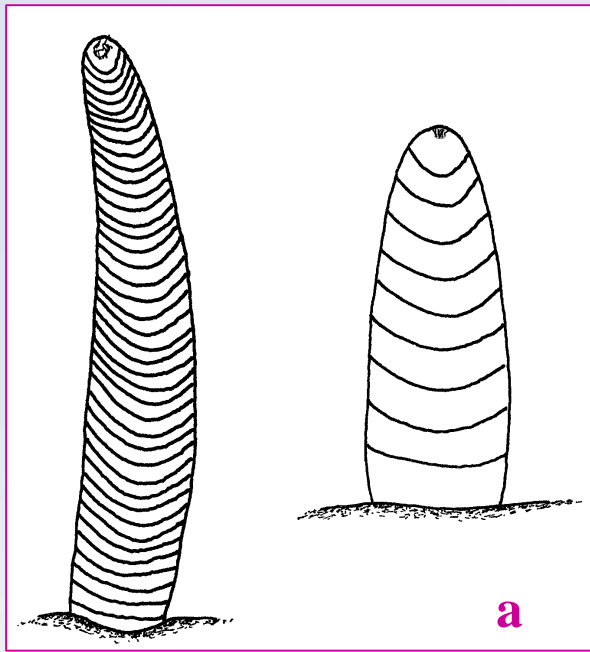




3a. All parapodia uniramous with one prechaetal and one postchaetal lobe; prostomium consisting of more than five rings, appendages relatively short; notopodia absent, neuropodia with spinigerous compound chaetae...**4**

3b. First two parapodia uniramous, following parapodia biramous with two prechaetal and two postchaetal lobes; prostomium consisting of four rings, appendages relatively long; notopodia with simple capillaries, neuropodia with spinigerous and falcigerous compound chaetae.....*Glycerella magellanica* (MCINTOSH, 1885)

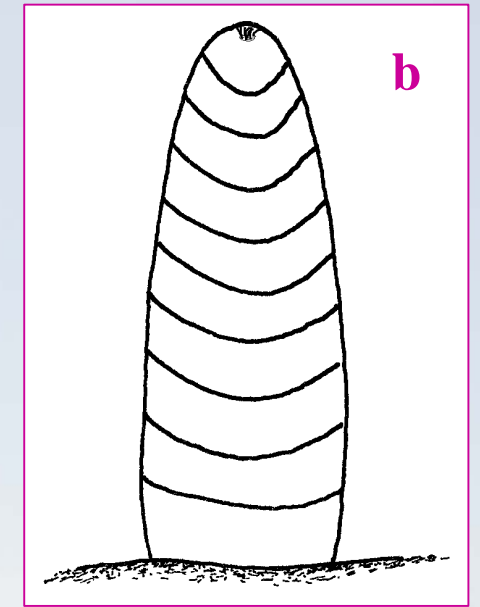
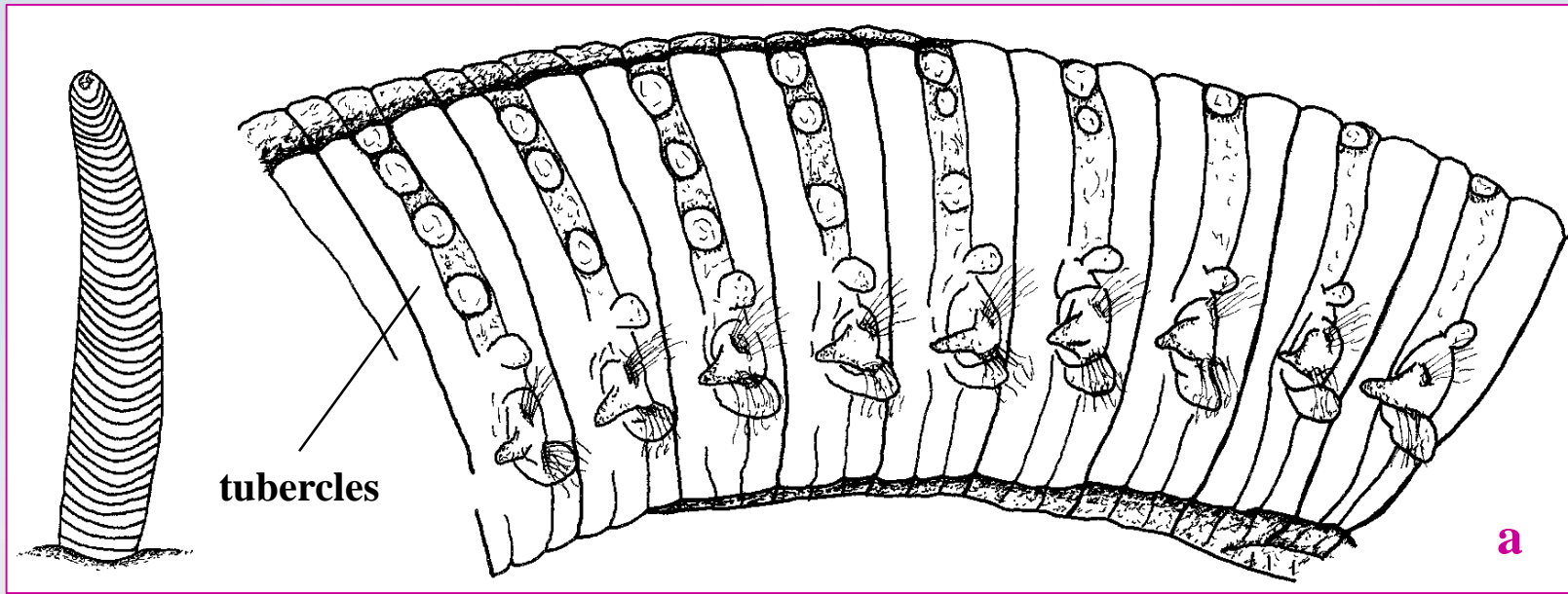




- 4a. Proboscis papillae with numerous U-shaped ridges.....5
- 4b. Proboscis papillae only with a more or less distinctly straight, median, longitudinal ridge; anterior ventral cirri conical, posterior ones elongated and more slender triangular to digitiform.....

.....*Hemipodia simplex* (GRUBE, 1857)



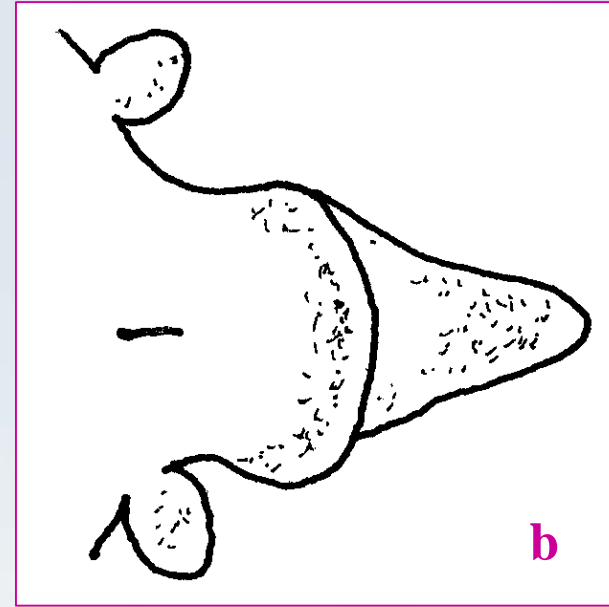
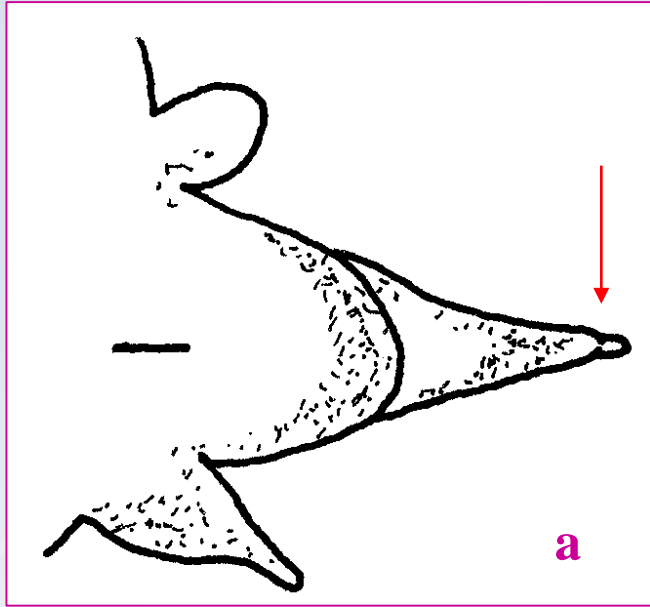


5a. Digitiform proboscidal papillae with numerous (usually >20) ridges; anterior segments of adult specimens with more or less distinct tubercles on dorsal side.....**6**

5b. Conical proboscidal papillae with about 9-18 ridges; anterior segments without tubercles; anterior ventral cirri conical, posterior ones elongated and more slender triangular to digitiform.....

Hemipodia yenourensis (IZUKA, 1912)



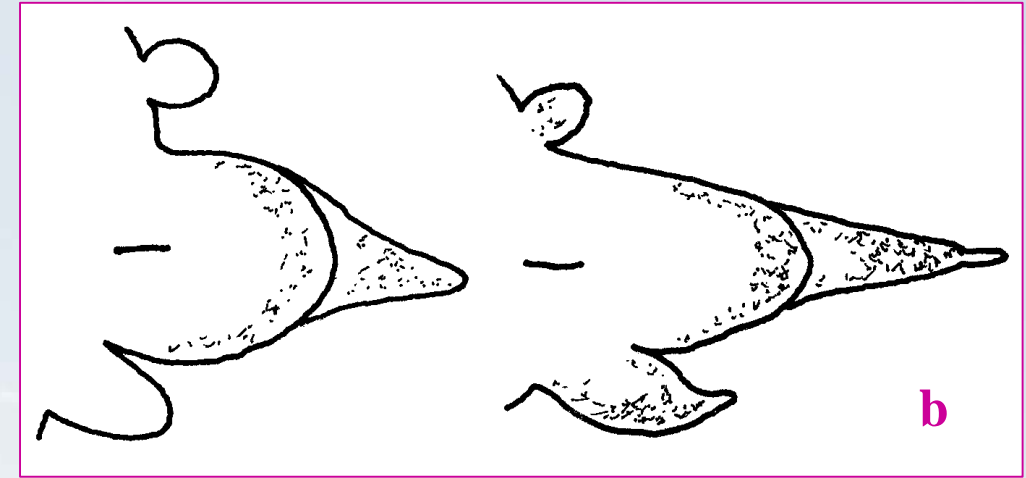
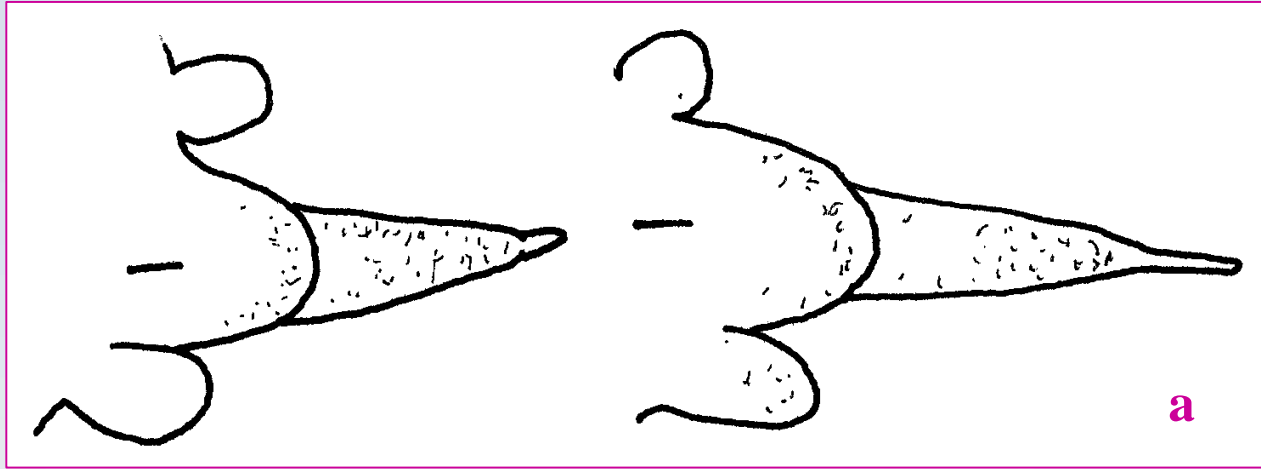


6a. Prechaetal lobes slender triangular to digitiform with small digitate distal process 7

6b. Prechaetal lobes in mid-body relatively broad and more or less triangular without small digitate distal process;
all ventral cirri conical to oval; digitiform proboscis with about 9-40 ridges

..... *Hemipodia californiensis* (HARTMAN, 1938)



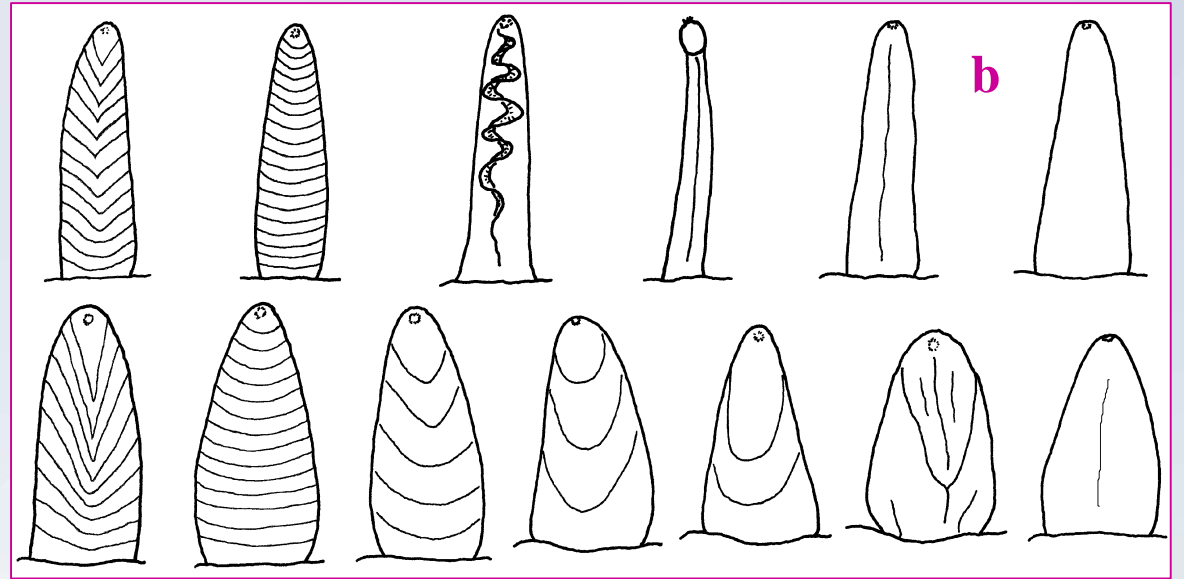
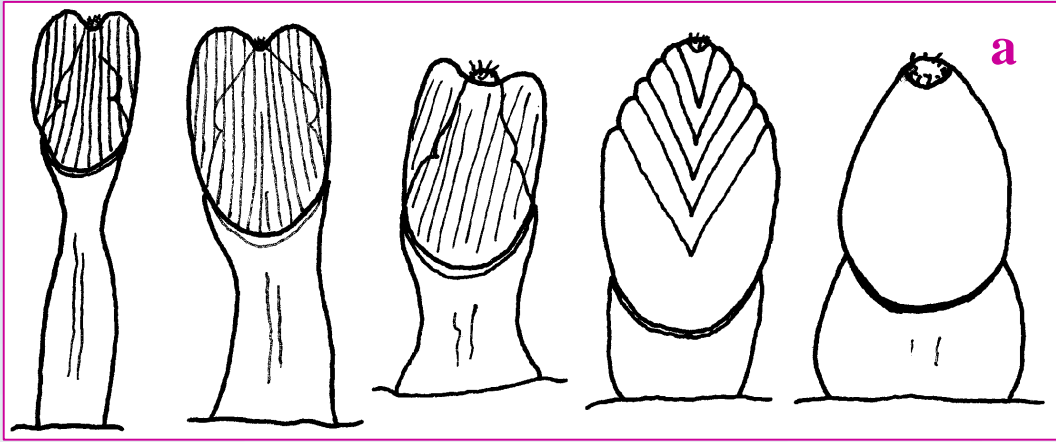


7a. Digitate distal process on prechaetal lobes starting from anterior parapodia; all ventral cirri conical to oval; digitiform proboscoidal papillae with about 15-34 ridges *Hemipodia armata* (HARTMAN, 1950)

7b. Digitate distal process on prechaetal lobes starting from mid-body; anterior ventral cirri conical, posterior ones elongated and more slender triangular to digitiform; digitiform proboscoidal papillae with about 14-40 ridges

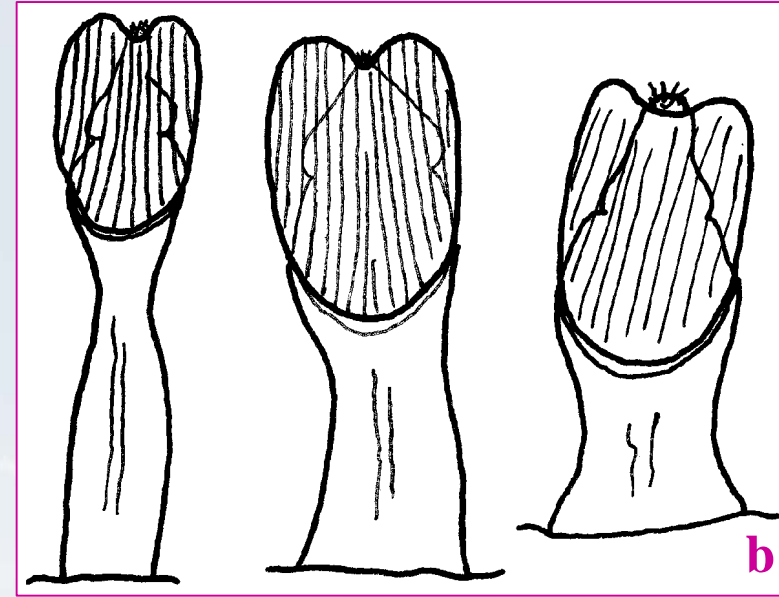
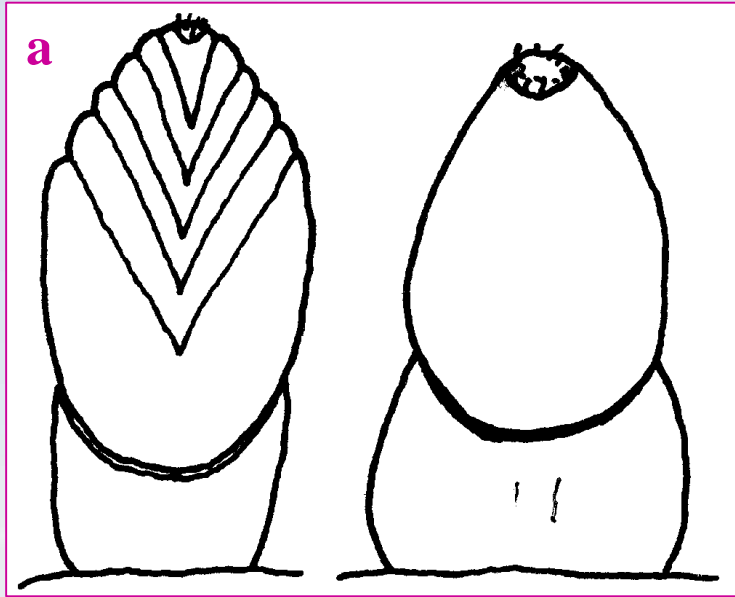
..... *Hemipodia pustatula* (FRIEDRICH, 1956)





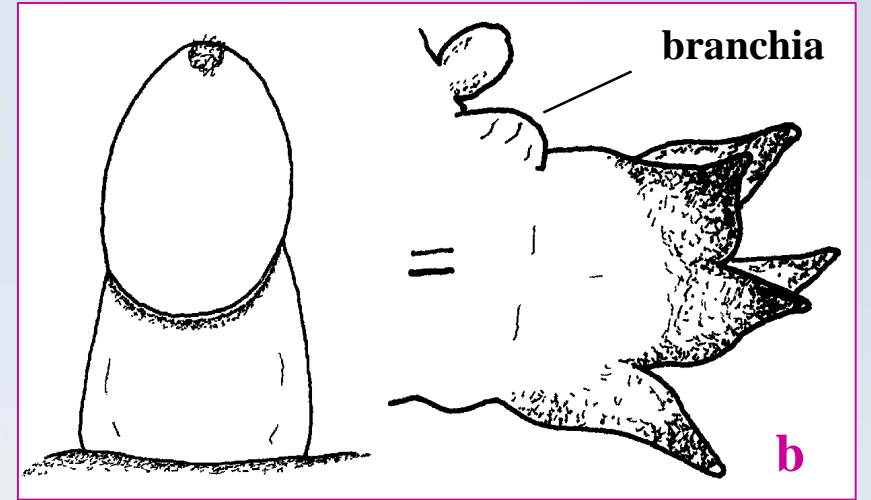
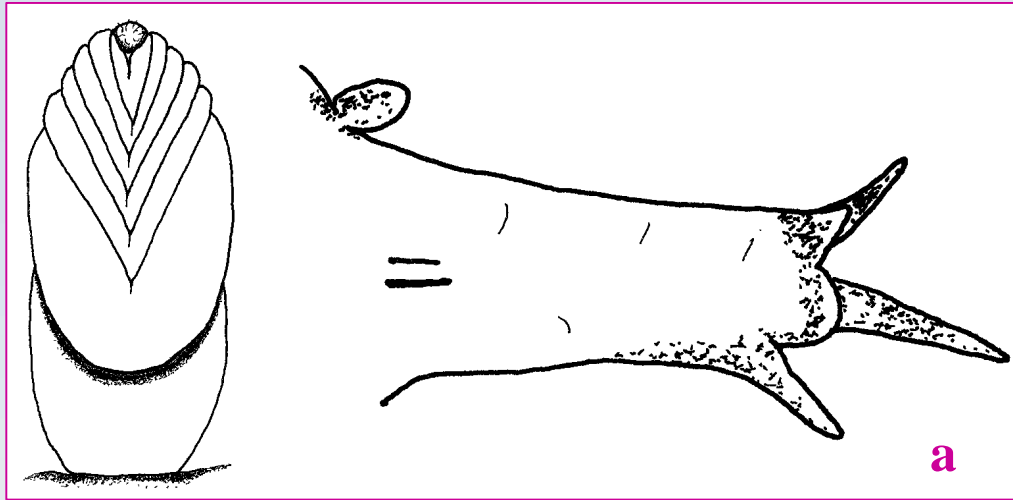
- 8a. (2) Proboscis papillae with terminal fingernail structure 9
- 8b. Proboscis papillae without terminal fingernail structure 19





- 9a. Proboscis papillae with short stalk and without or a few V-shaped terminal ridges on nail 10
- 9b. Proboscis papillae with different long stalk and some longitudinal ridges on nail 11





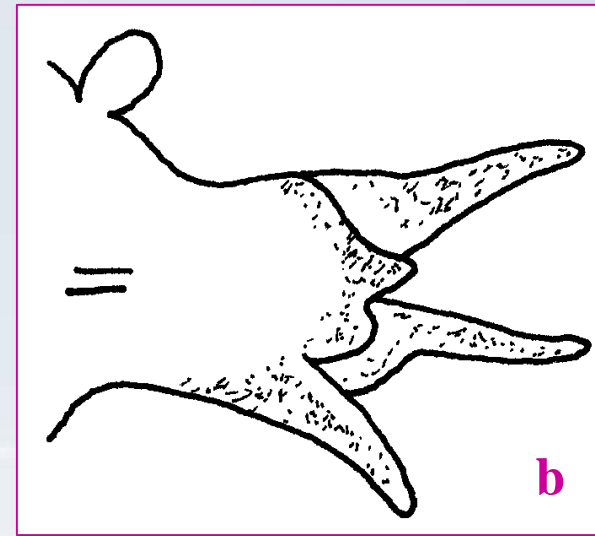
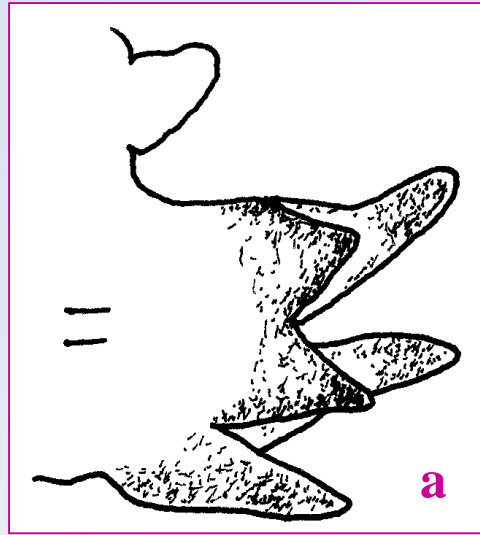
10a. Proboscidal papillae with 4-6 V-shaped terminal ridges on nail; parapodia of mid-body with slender triangular notopodial and shorter, more or less rounded neuropodial postchaetal lobes; parapodia without branchiae.....

Glyceria gilbertae BÖGGEMANN & FIEGE, 2001

10b. Proboscidal papillae without ridges on nail; parapodia of mid-body with two slender triangular postchaetal lobes of about same length; blister-like branchiae (non-retractile), situated dorsally on parapodial bases.....

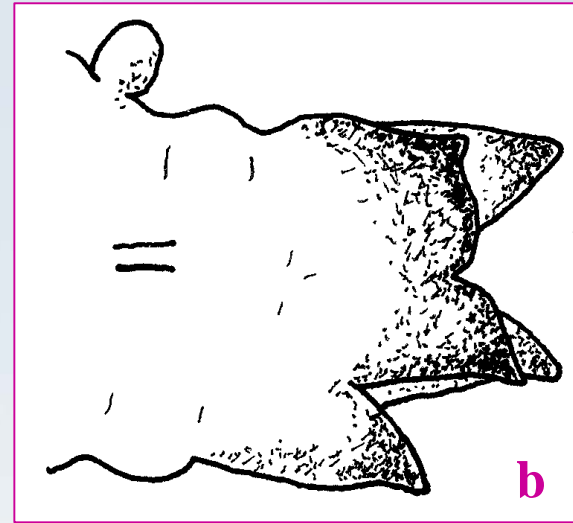
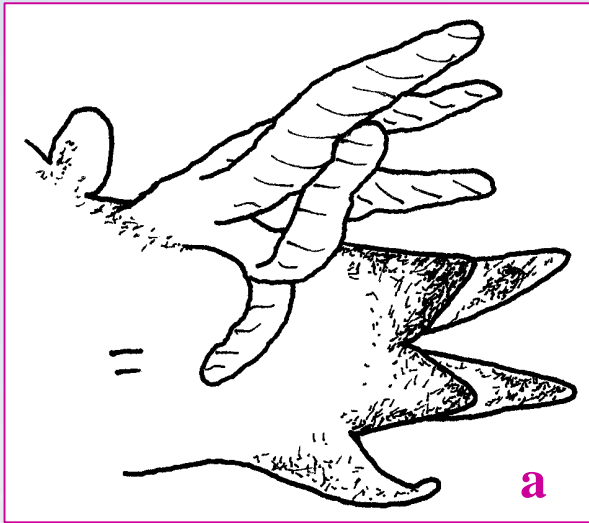
Glyceria lamelliformis MCINTOSH, 1885





- 11a.** (9) Parapodia of mid-body with two slender triangular postchaetal lobes of about same length..... **12**
- 11b.** Parapodia of mid-body with slender triangular notopodial and shorter, more or less rounded neuropodial postchaetal lobes..... **13**





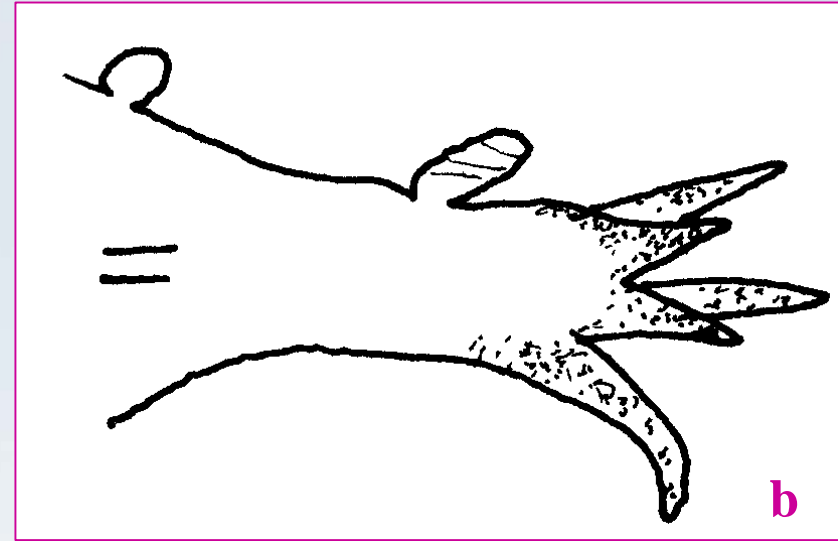
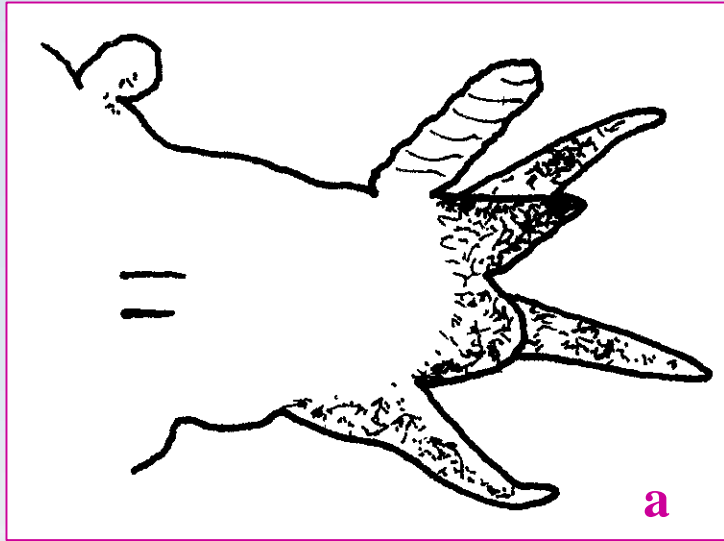
12a. 1-5 digitiform branchial rami (non-retractile), situated dorsally on parapodial bases.....

Glycera cinnamomea GRUBE, 1874

12b. Parapodia without branchiae.....

Glycera onomichiensis IZUKA, 1912

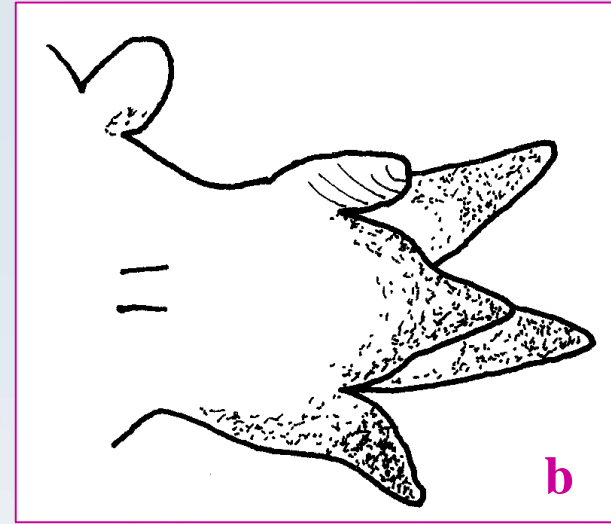
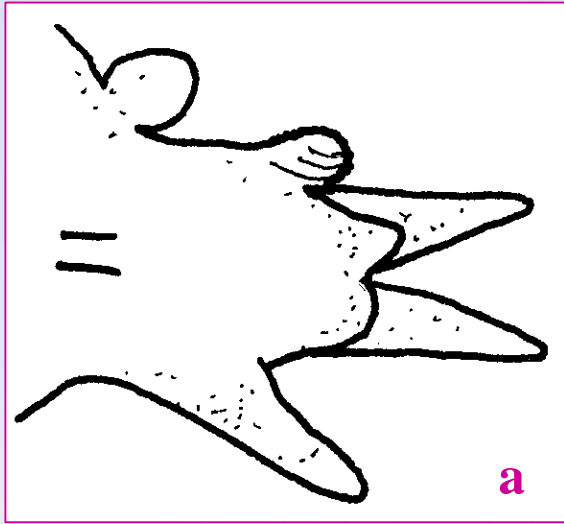




13a. (11) In mid-body and posterior parapodia neuropodial postchaetal lobes more or less rounded; non-retractile branchiae situated termino-dorsally on parapodia.....[14](#)

13b. In posterior parapodia neuropodial postchaetal lobes as long as notopodial lobes and equally slender triangular; non-retractile branchiae situated medio-dorsally on parapodia.....*Glycera posterobranchia* HOAGLAND, 1920



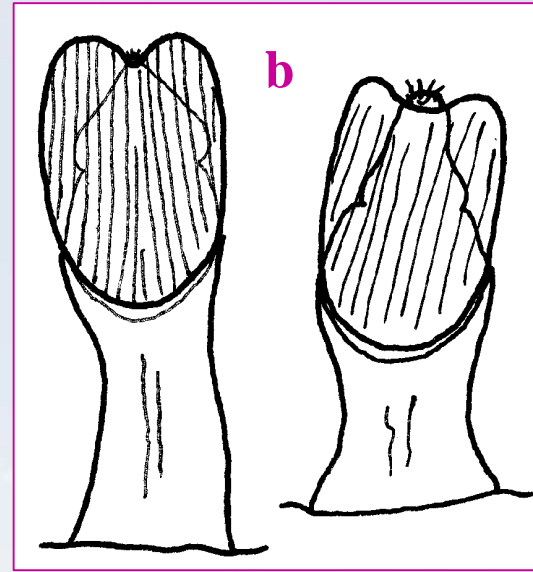
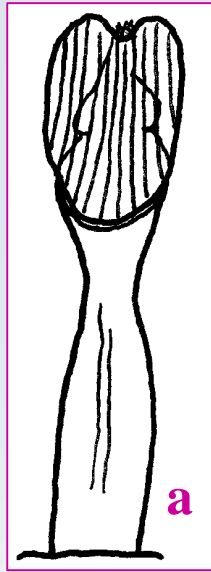


14a. All biramous parapodia with two postchaetal lobes 15

14b. In anterior parapodia only one, medially inserted, slender triangular postchaetal lobe

Glycera macrobranchia (MOORE, 1911)





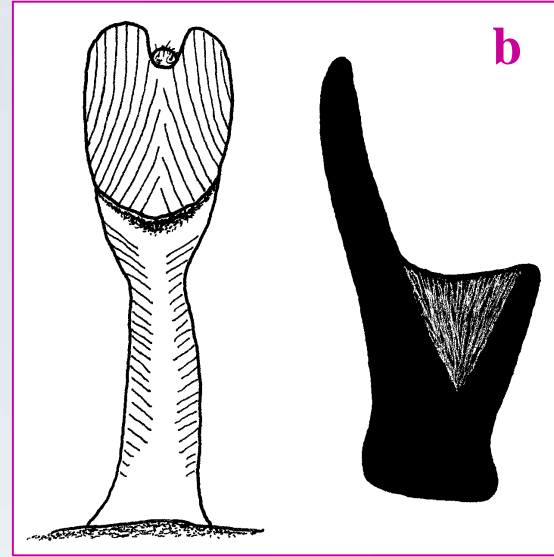
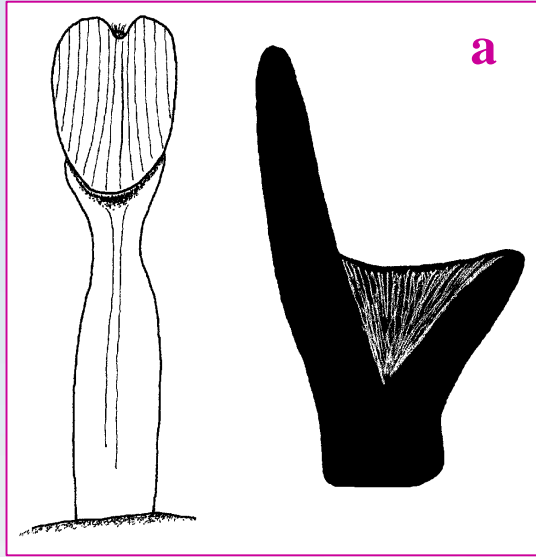
15a. Proboscis papillae with long stalk

16

15b. Proboscis papillae with medium-length or short stalk

17

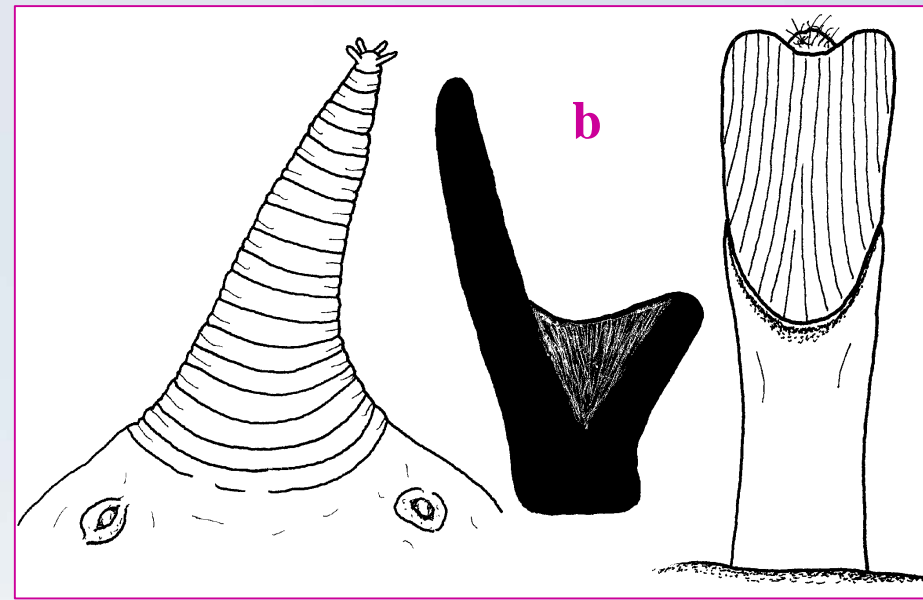
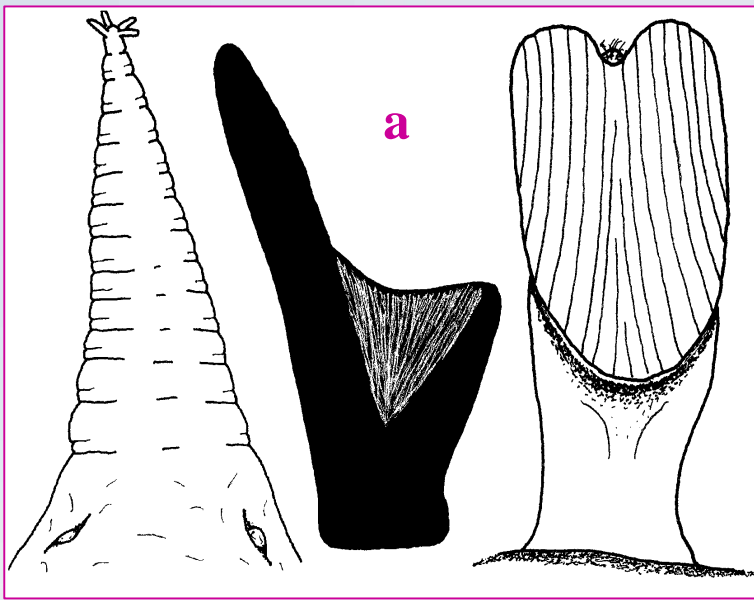




16a. Stalk without ridges; ailerons with pointed triangular bases *Glycera alba* (O.F. MÜLLER, 1776)

16b. Stalk with numerous ridges; ailerons with triangular bases *Glycera natalensis* DAY, 1957

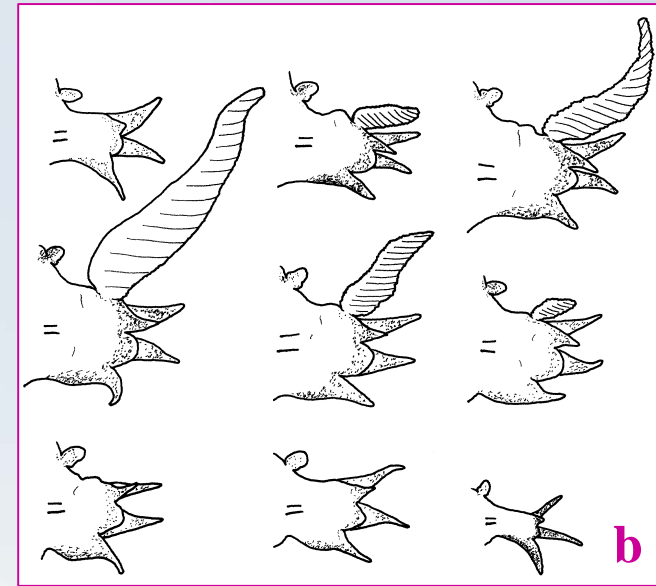
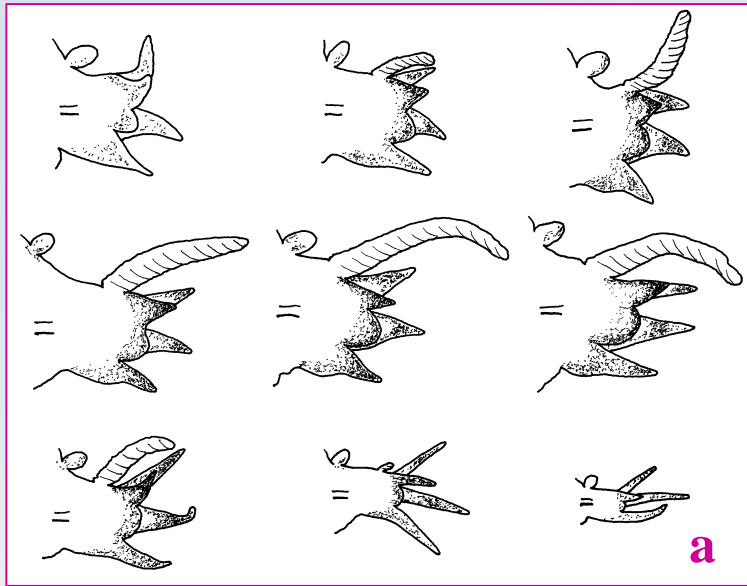




17a. (15) Prostomium consisting of about 11-15 rings; ailerons with triangular bases; proboscis papillae with short stalk 18

17b. Prostomium consisting of about 19-28 rings; ailerons with pointed triangular bases; proboscis papillae with medium-length to short stalk *Glycera africana* ARWIDSSON, 1899

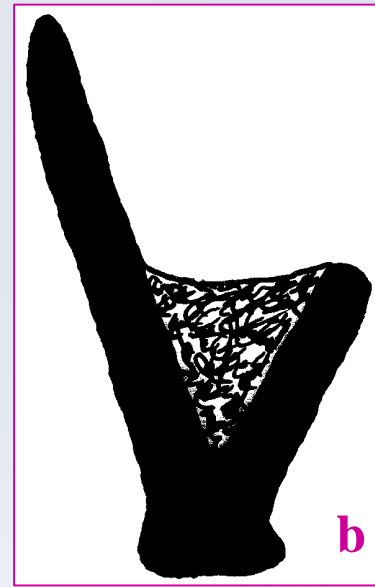
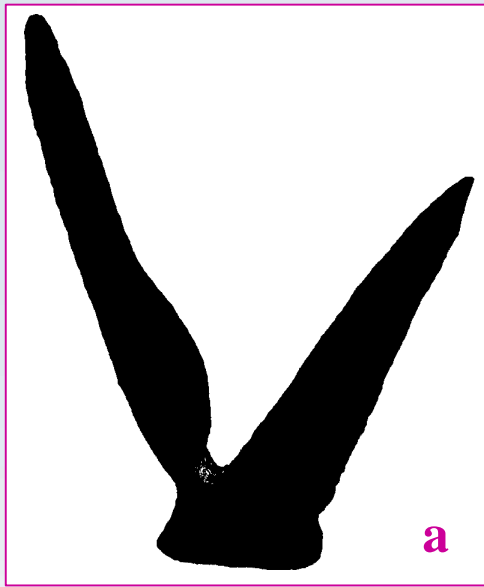




18a. Branchiae from anterior to near posterior end *Glycera tridactyla* SCHMARDA, 1861

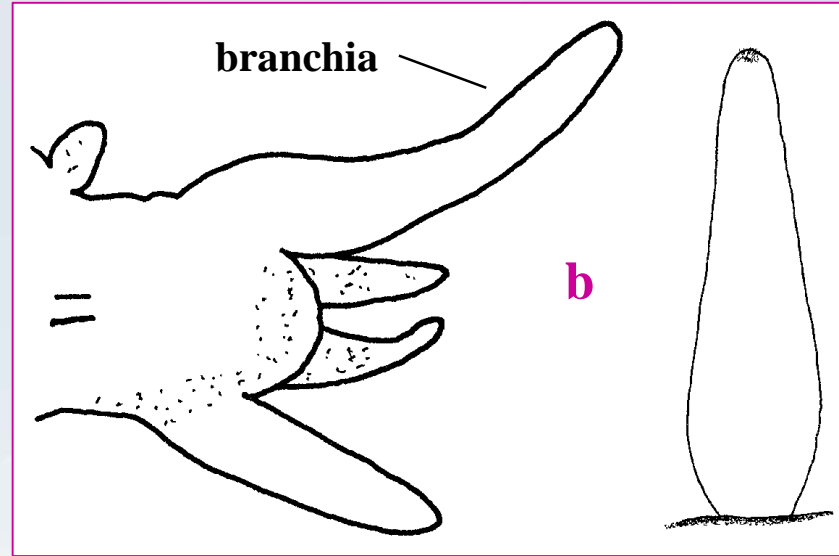
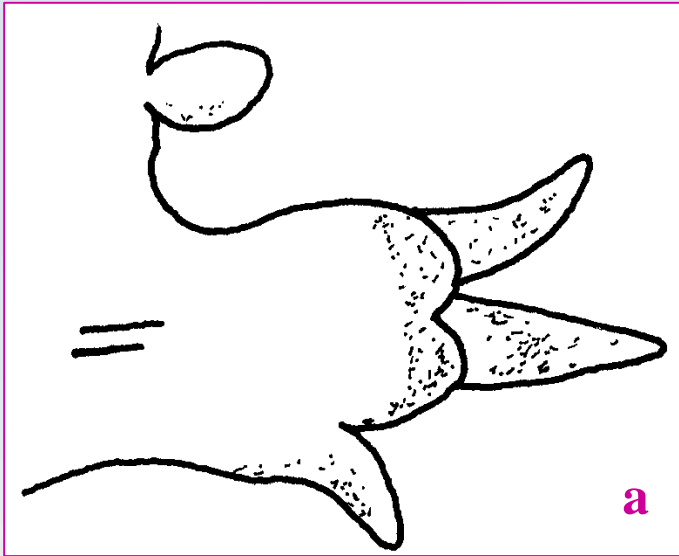
18b. Branchiae limited to anterior half of body *Glycera prosobranchia* BÖGGEMANN & FIEGE, 2001





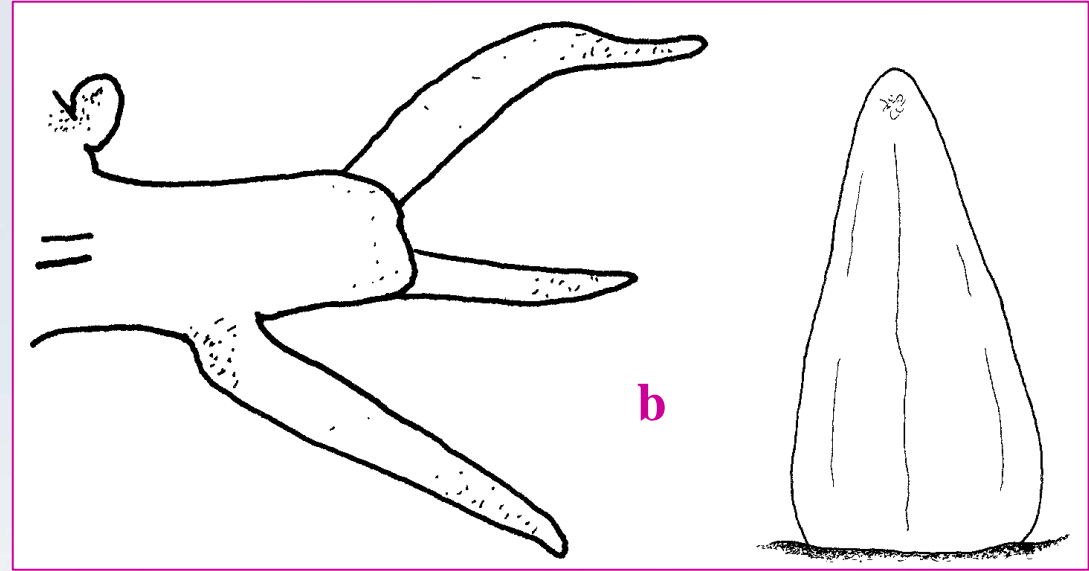
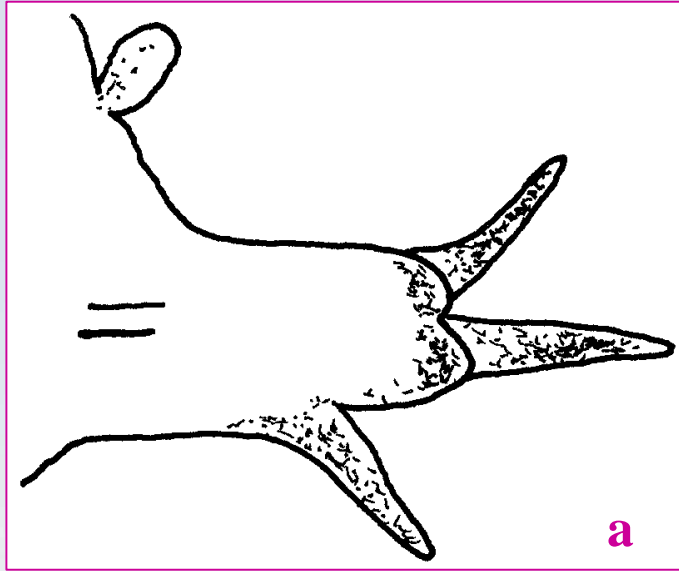
- 19a.** (8) Ailerons consisting of outer and inner ramus with deeply incised base **20**
- 19b.** Ailerons consisting of outer and inner ramus with interramal plate **24**





- 20a.** Branchiae absent; two short, rounded postchaetal lobes **21**
- 20b.** Simple, digitiform branchiae, situated termino-dorsally on parapodia; one short, rounded postchaetal lobe on all parapodia; digitiform proboscis papillae without ridges *Glycera sphyrabrancha* SCHMARDA, 1861

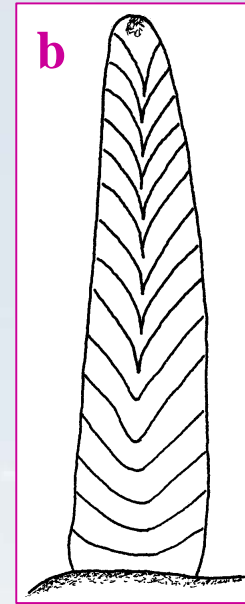
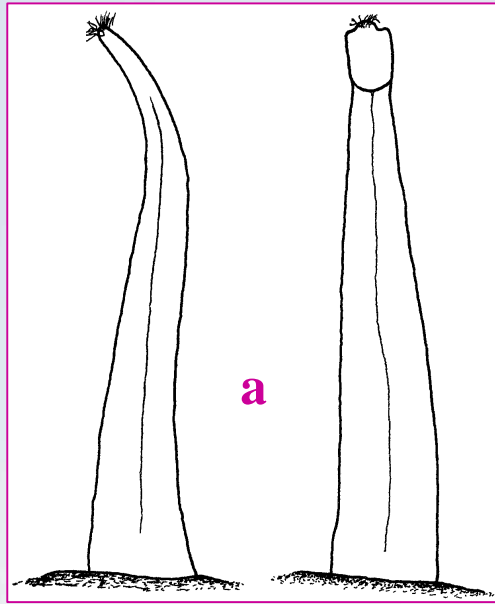




21a. Neuropodial prechaetal lobes slightly longer or as long as notopodial ones; digitiform proboscidal papillae present **22**

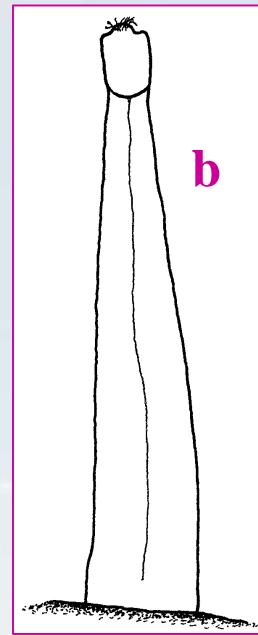
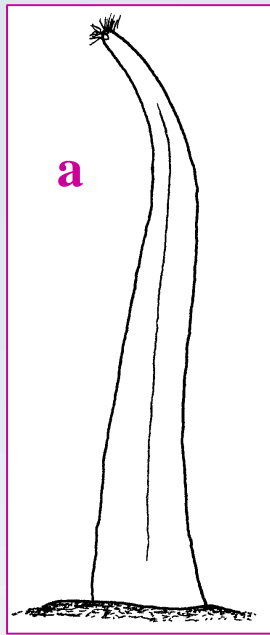
21b. From mid-body notopodial prechaetal lobes distinctly longer than neuropodial ones; conical proboscidal papillae with a straight, median, longitudinal ridge *Glycera guatemalensis* BÖGGEMANN & FIEGE, 2001





- 22a. Digitiform proboscis papillae with a straight, median, longitudinal ridge.....23
- 22b. Digitiform proboscis papillae with about 6-22 transverse ridges.....*Glycera brevicirris* GRUBE, 1870



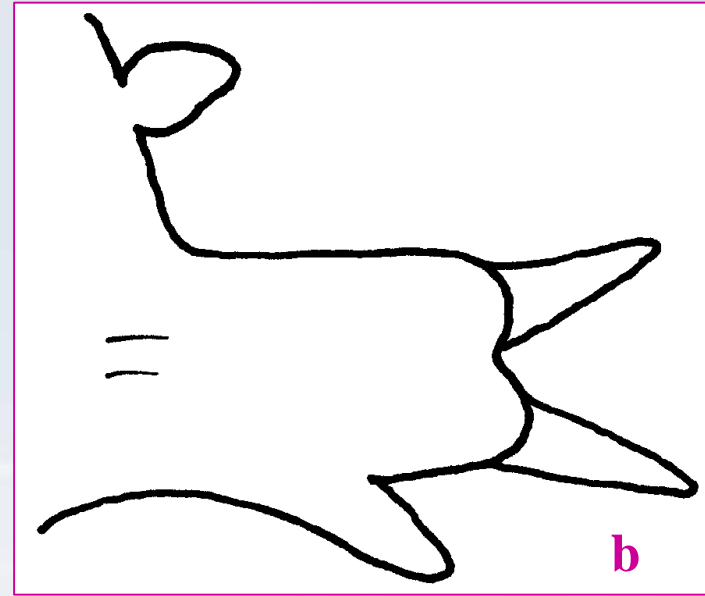
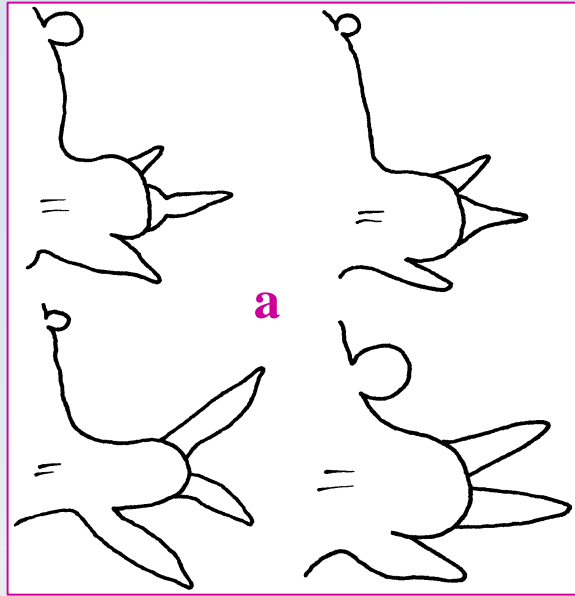


23a. Digitiform proboscis papillae with a longitudinal ridge only.....*Glycera tesselata* GRUBE, 1863

23b. Digitiform proboscis papillae with an additional single, terminal, U-shaped ridge.....

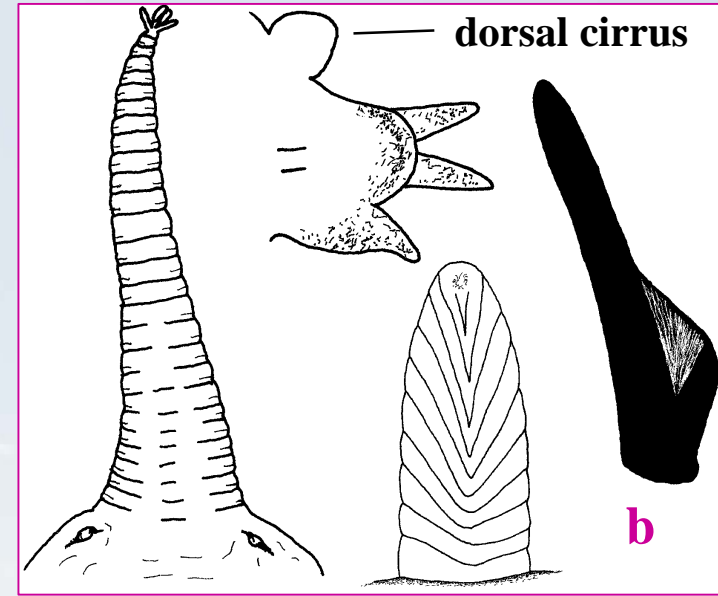
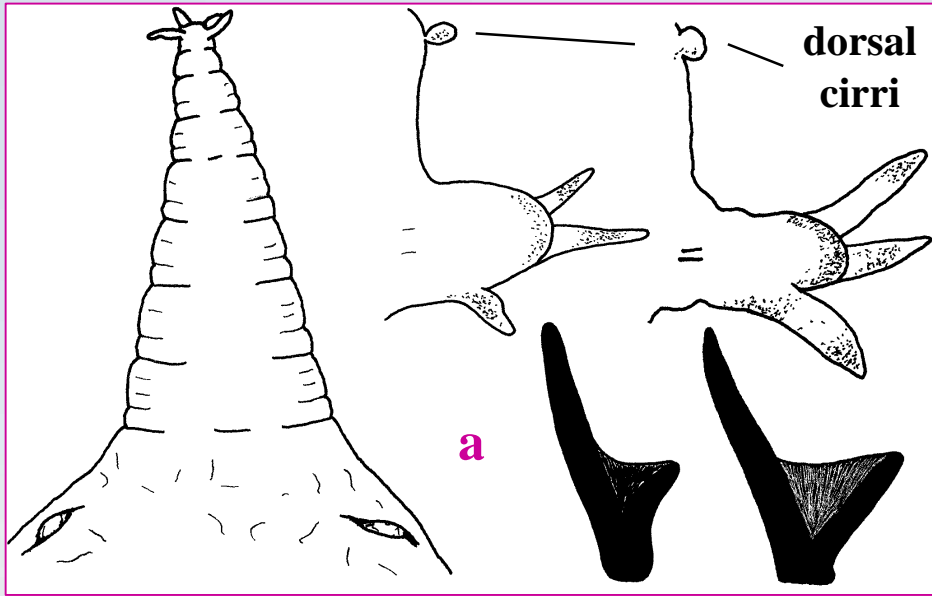
.....*Glycera benhami* BÖGGEMANN & FIEGE, 2001





- 24a.** (19) One postchaetal lobe on all parapodia 25
- 24b.** Two postchaetal lobes at least on parapodia from mid-body 29



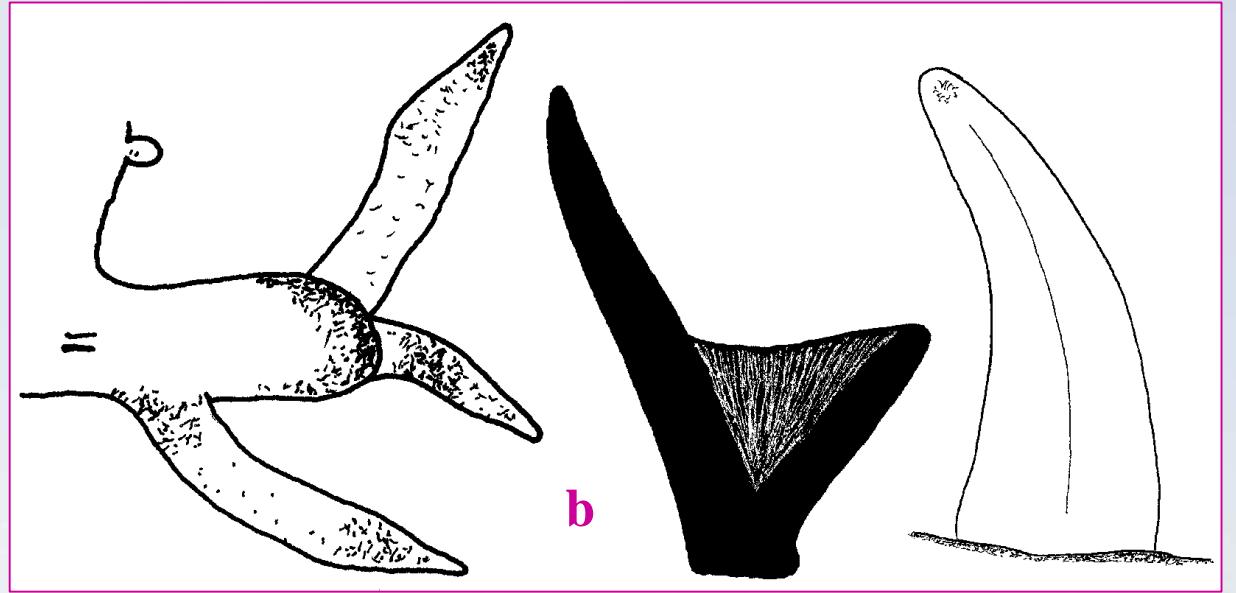
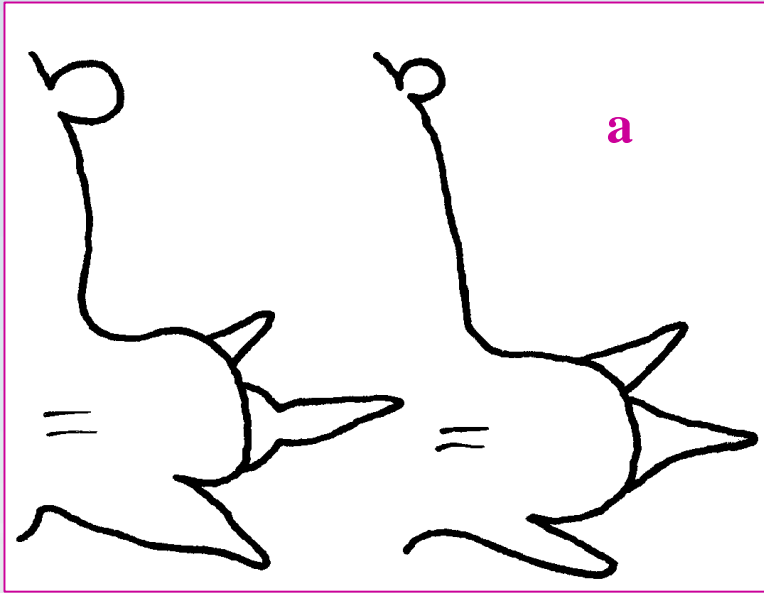


25a. Conical prostomium consisting of about 8-12 rings; dorsal cirri inserted - most clearly in anterior part of body - on body wall far above parapodial bases; ailerons with triangular to pointed triangular bases.....[26](#)

25b. Long, conical prostomium consisting of about 20-28 rings; dorsal cirri inserted near parapodial bases; ailerons with slightly arched bases; conical proboscoidal papillae with about 5-20 transverse ridges; prechaetal lobes of about same length or neuropodial lobes slightly longer than notopodial ones.....

Glycera oxycephala EHLERS, 1887

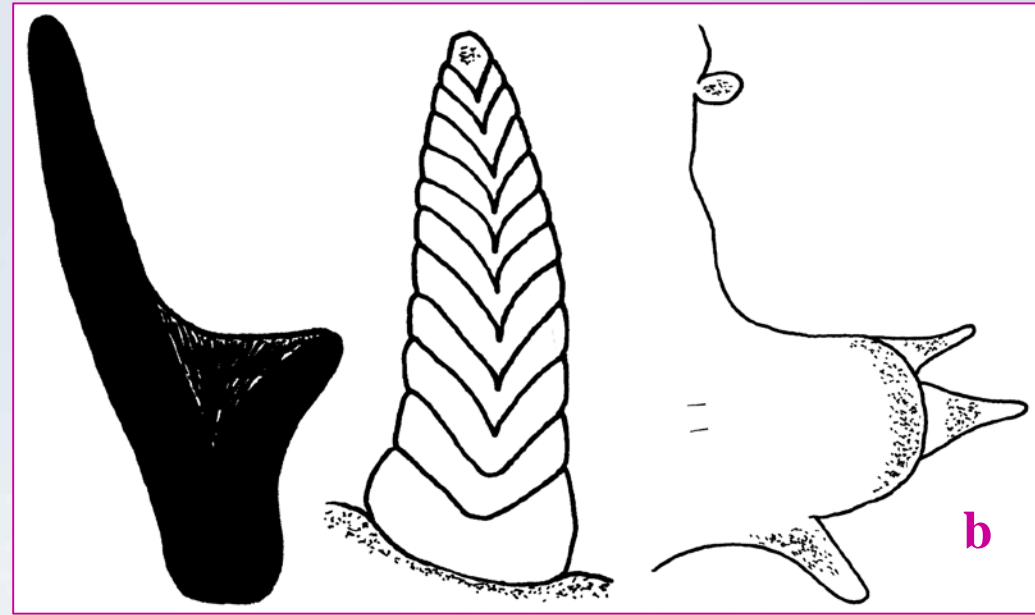
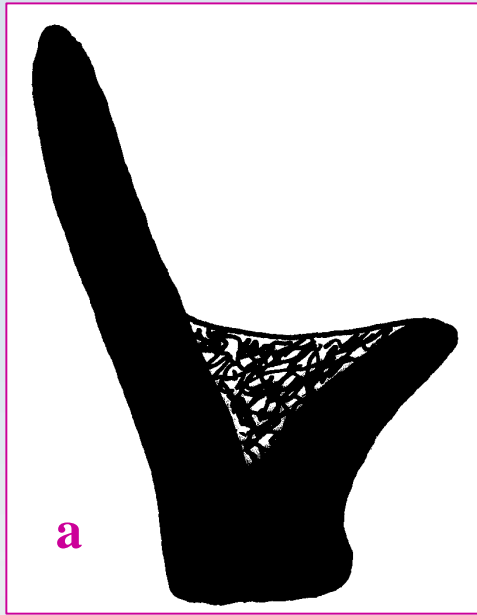




26a. In mid-body notopodial prechaetal lobes distinctly shorter than neuropodial ones.....**27**

26b. In mid-body notopodial prechaetal lobes usually distinctly longer than neuropodial ones (sometimes of about equal length); ailerons with pointed triangular bases; digitiform proboscis papillae with a straight, median, longitudinal ridge.....*Glycera branchiopoda* MOORE, 1911

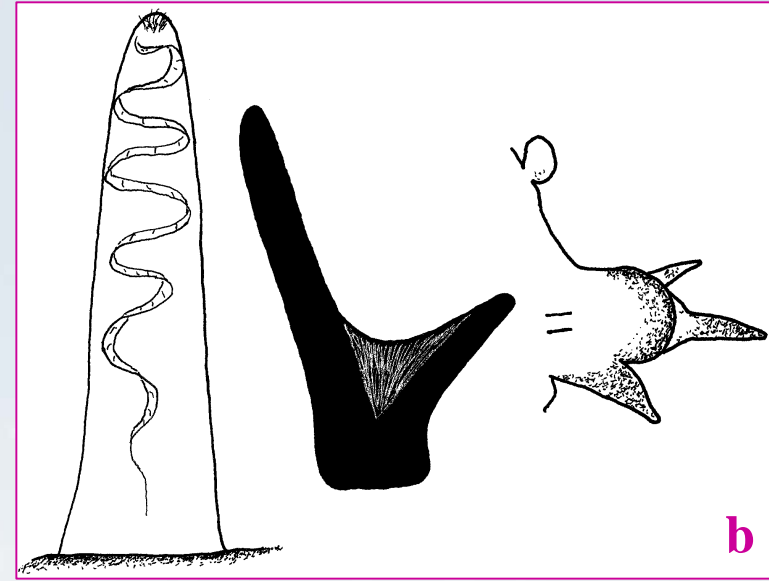
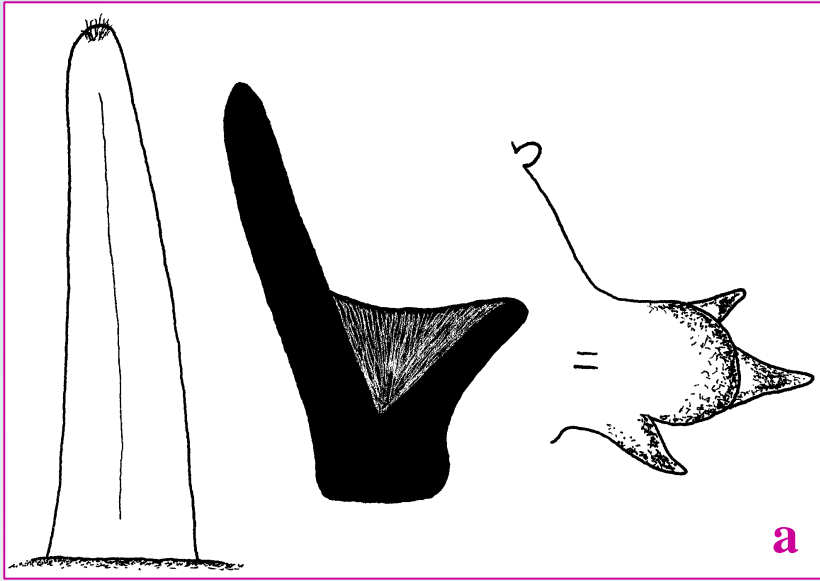




- 27a. Ailerons with pointed triangular bases 28
- 27b. Ailerons with triangular bases; digitiform proboscis with about 7-15 transversal ridges; notopodial prechaetal lobes slightly shorter than neuropodial lobes

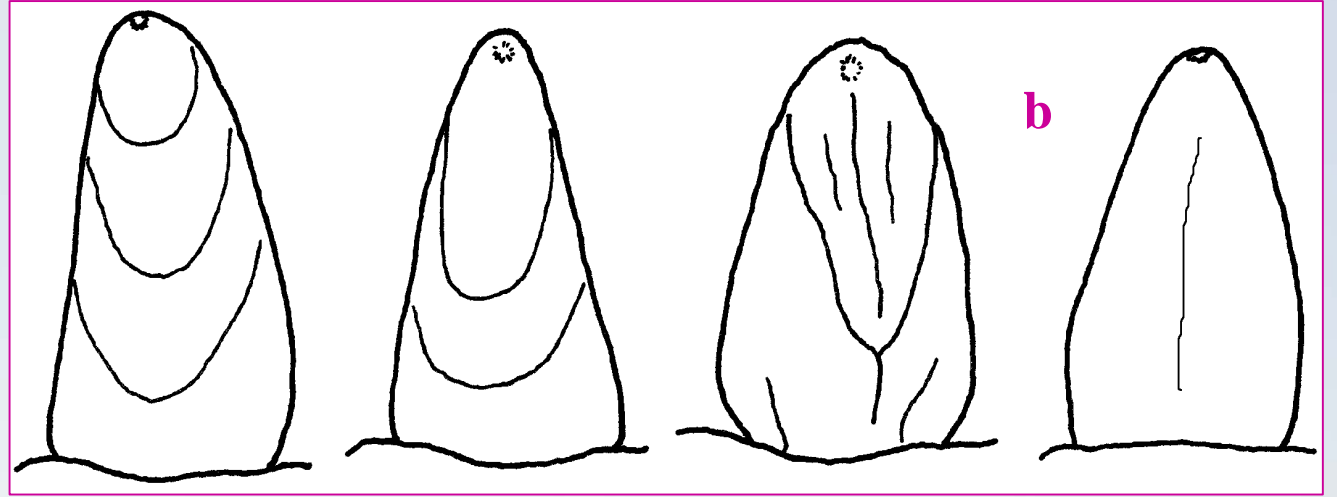
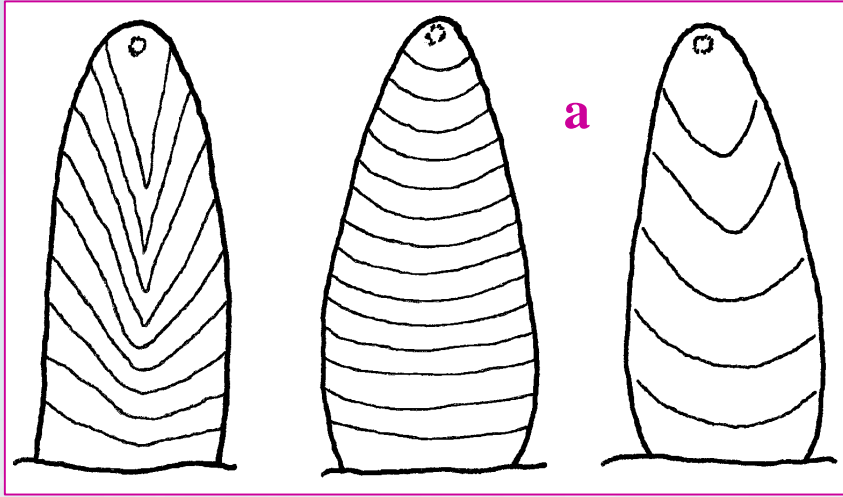
..... *Glycera noelae* BÖGGEMANN, BIENHOLD & GAUDRON, 2011





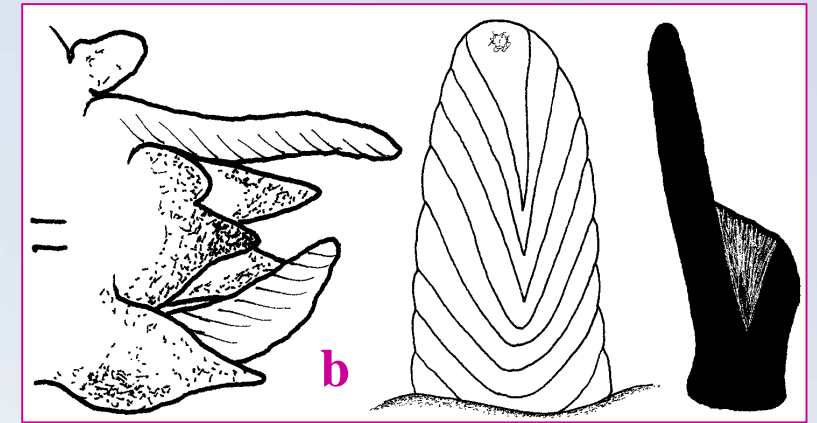
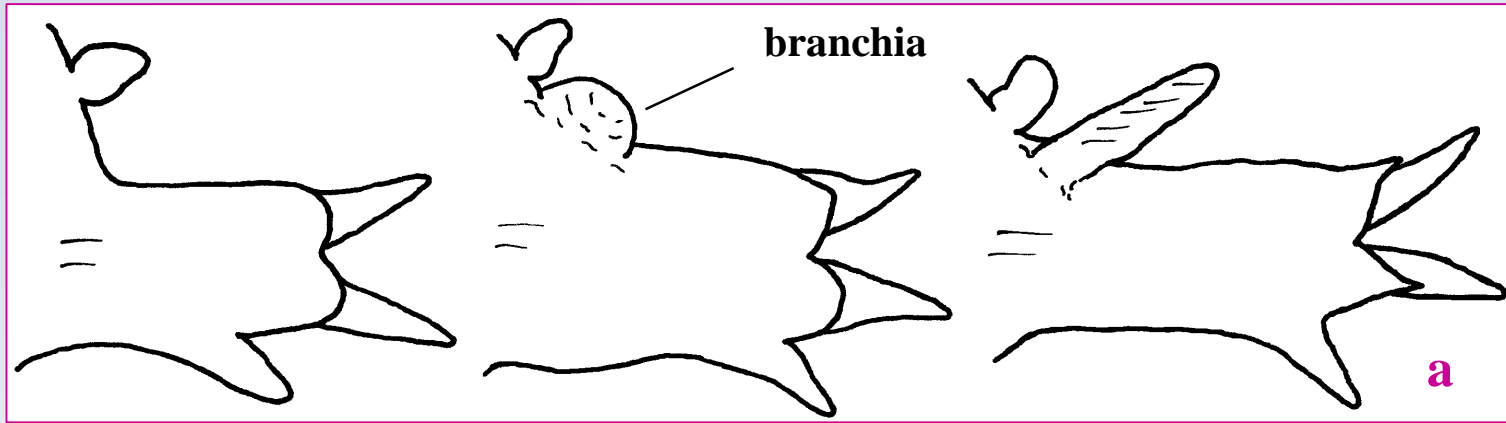
- 28a.** Digitiform proboscidal papillae with a straight, median, longitudinal ridge; ailerons with pointed triangular bases; notopodial prechaetal lobes slightly shorter than neuropodial lobes *Glycera capitata* ØRSTED, 1842
- 28b.** Digitiform proboscidal papillae with an undulating ridge; ailerons with slight dent in pointed triangular bases; notopodial prechaetal lobes distinctly shorter than neuropodial lobes *Glycera lapidum* QUATREFAGES, 1866





- 29a.** (24) Proboscis papillae with more than three transverse ridges **30**
- 29b.** Proboscis papillae with up to three transverse ridges or another pattern from a few lines **37**

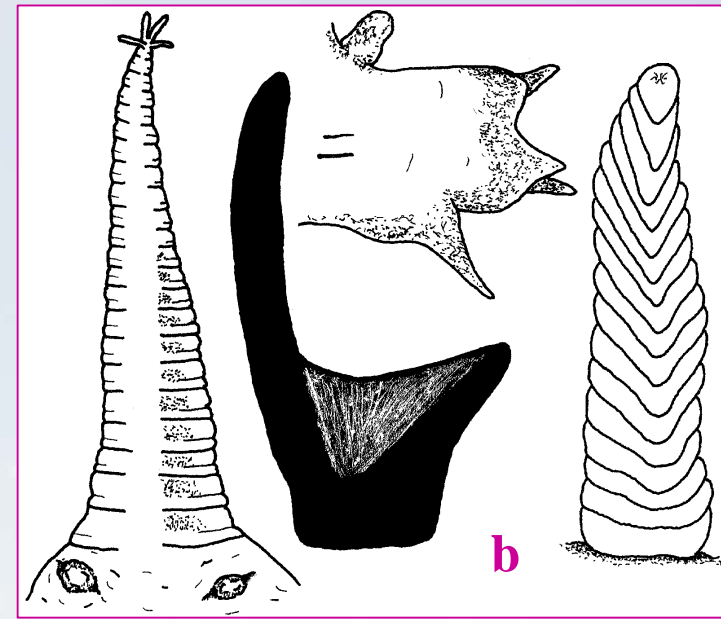
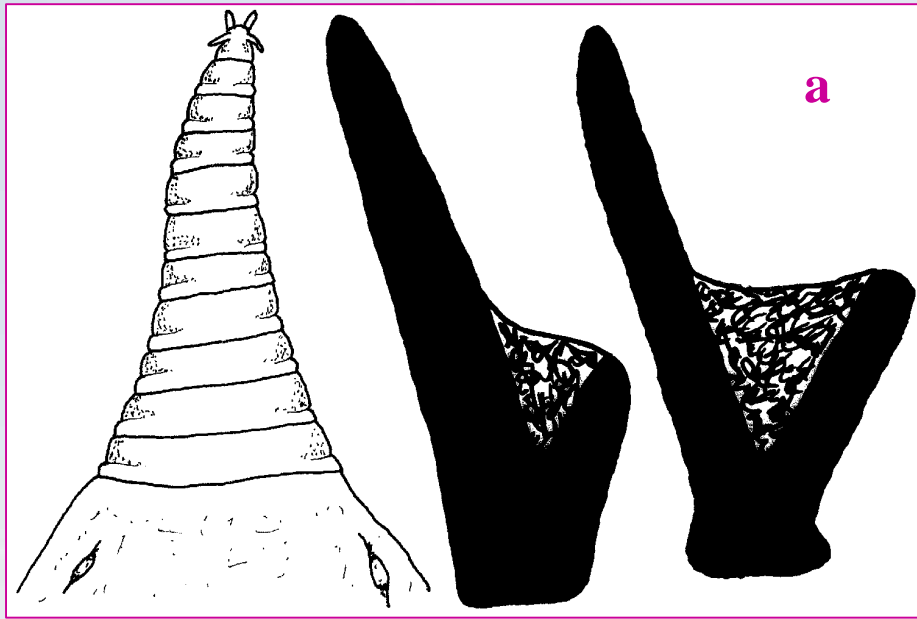




30a. Branchiae absent or situated dorsally near parapodial bases **31**

30b. Two simple, digitiform non-retractile branchiae, situated dorsally and ventrally on parapodial bases; conical proboscis with 4-8 ridges; ailerons with rounded triangular bases; rounded notopodial and longer, triangular neuropodial postchaetal lobes *Glycera dibranchiata* EHLERS, 1868



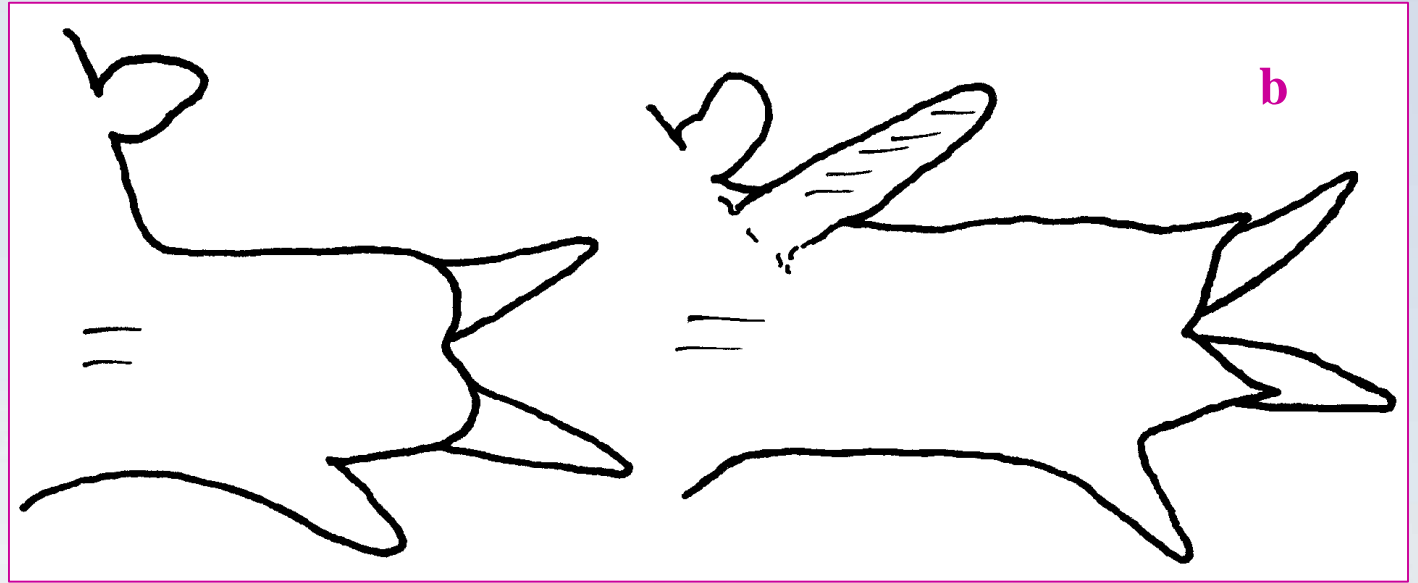
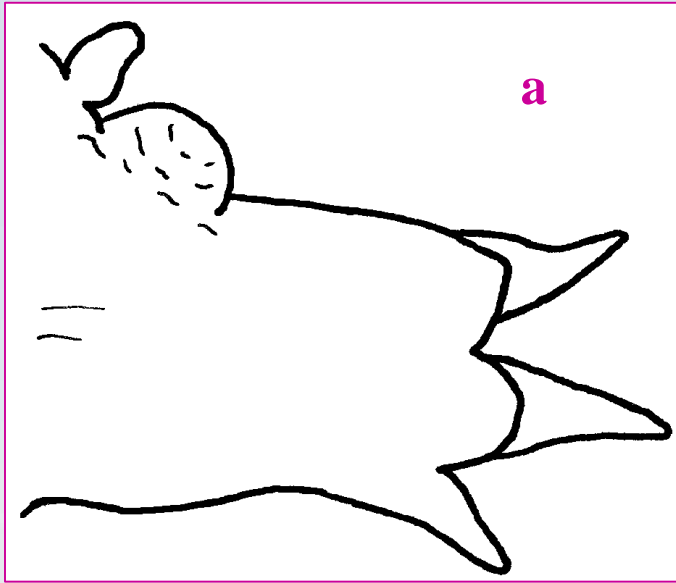


31a. Conical prostomium consisting of about 9-13 rings; ailerons with rounded triangular or triangular bases **32**

31b. Long, conical prostomium consisting of about 20-24 rings; ailerons with pointed triangular bases; digitiform proboscoidal papillae with about 10-17 ridges; rounded or more or less blunt triangular notopodial and slightly longer, triangular neuropodial postchaetal lobes; branchiae absent

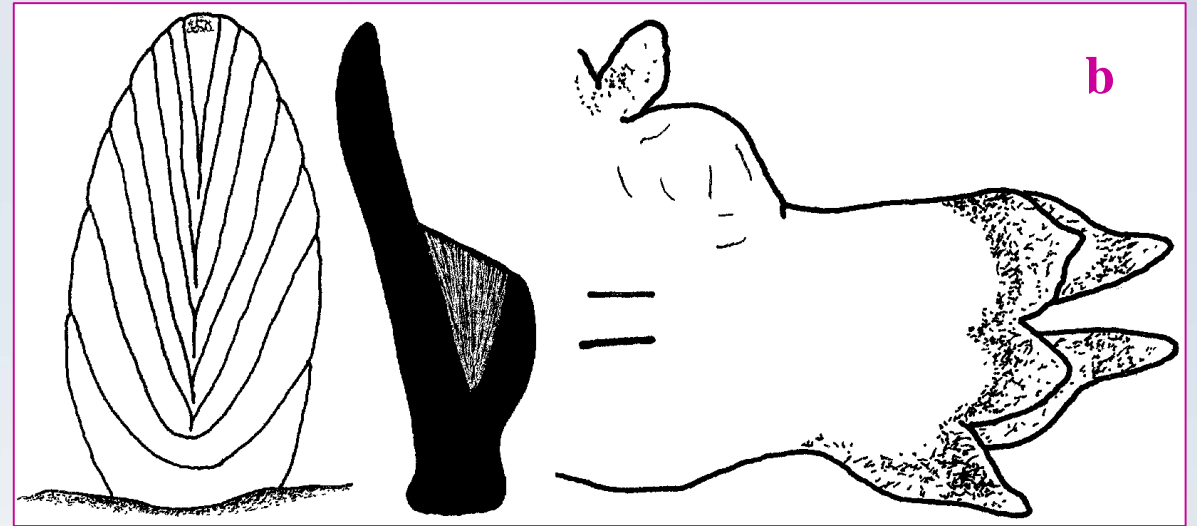
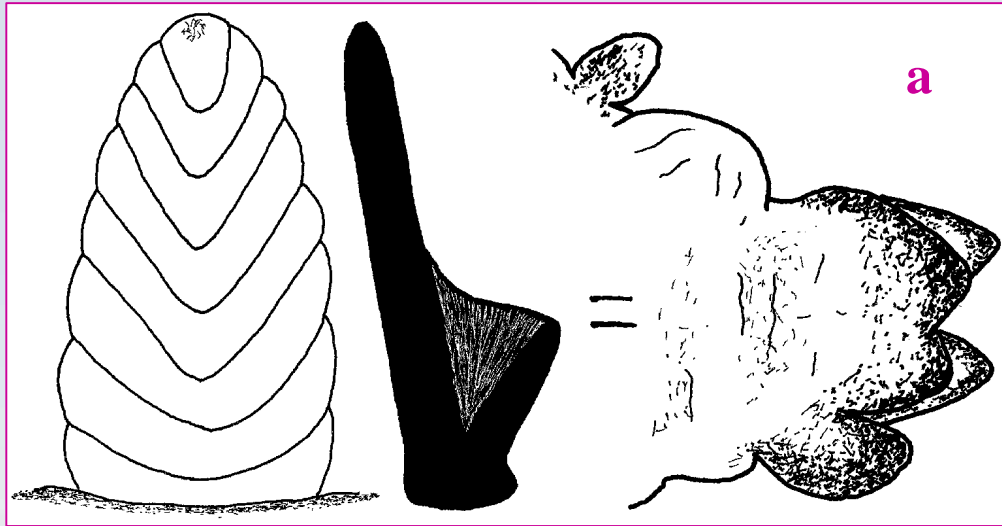
Glycera bassensis BÖGGEMANN & FIEGE, 2001





- 32a.** Non-retractile, blister-like branchiae dorsally of parapodial bases **33**
- 32b.** Branchiae absent or retractile, situated dorsally on posterior side of parapodial bases **34**





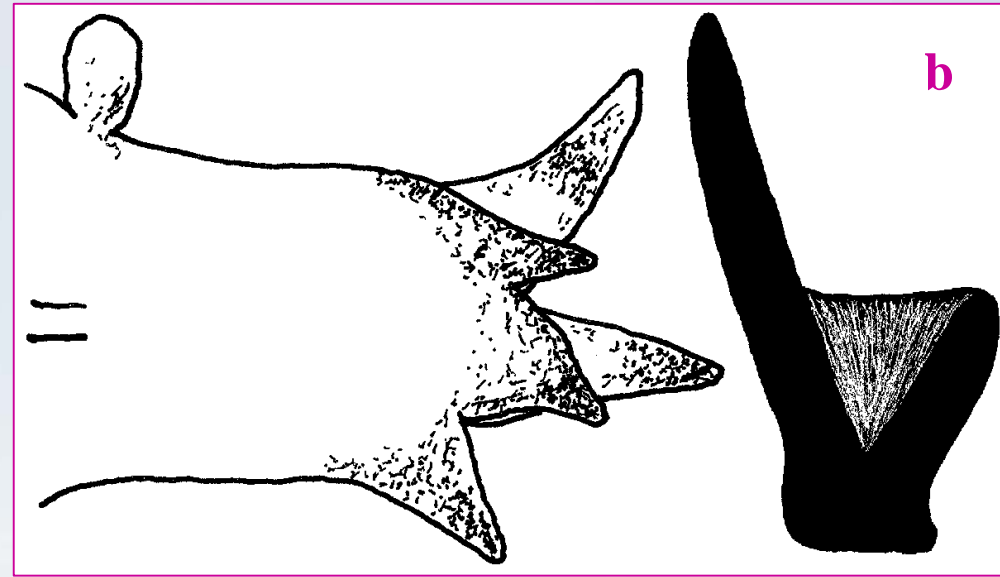
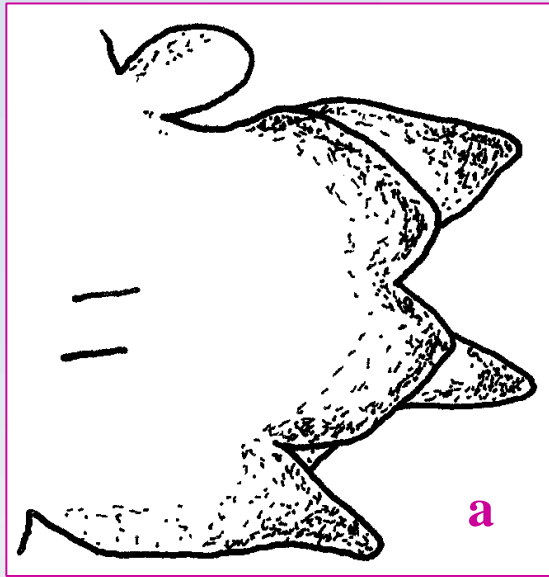
33a. Conical proboscidal papillae with 4-9 U-shaped ridges; ailerons with triangular bases; rounded to blunt triangular notopodial and slightly shorter, more rounded neuropodial postchaetal lobes

Glycera robusta EHLERS, 1868

33b. Conical proboscidal papillae with 4-9 mainly V-shaped ridges; ailerons with rounded triangular bases; more or less distinctly triangular notopodial and shorter, more rounded neuropodial postchaetal lobes

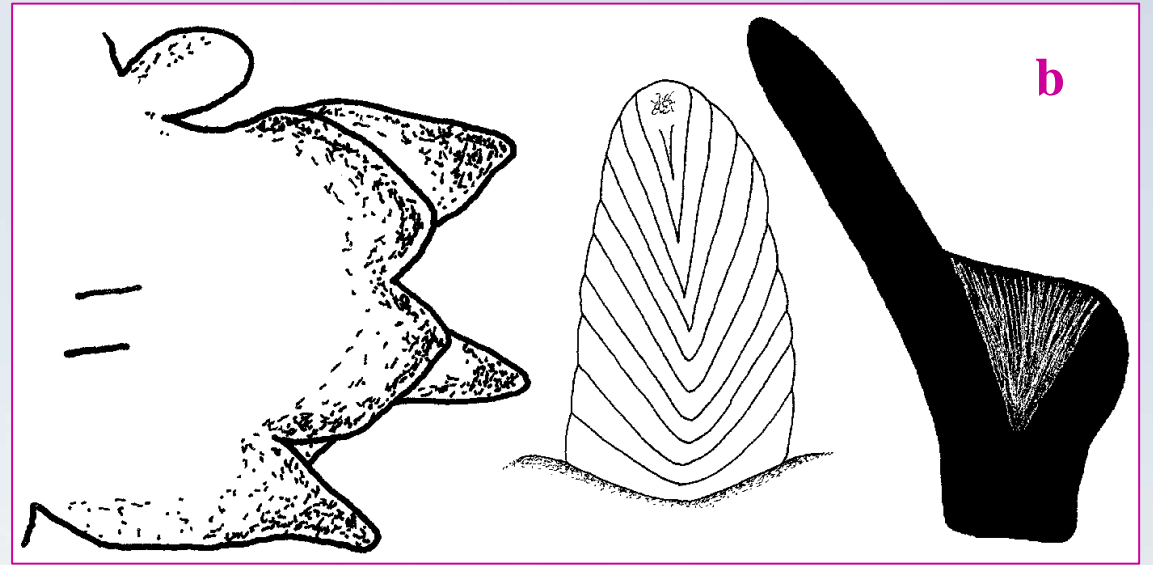
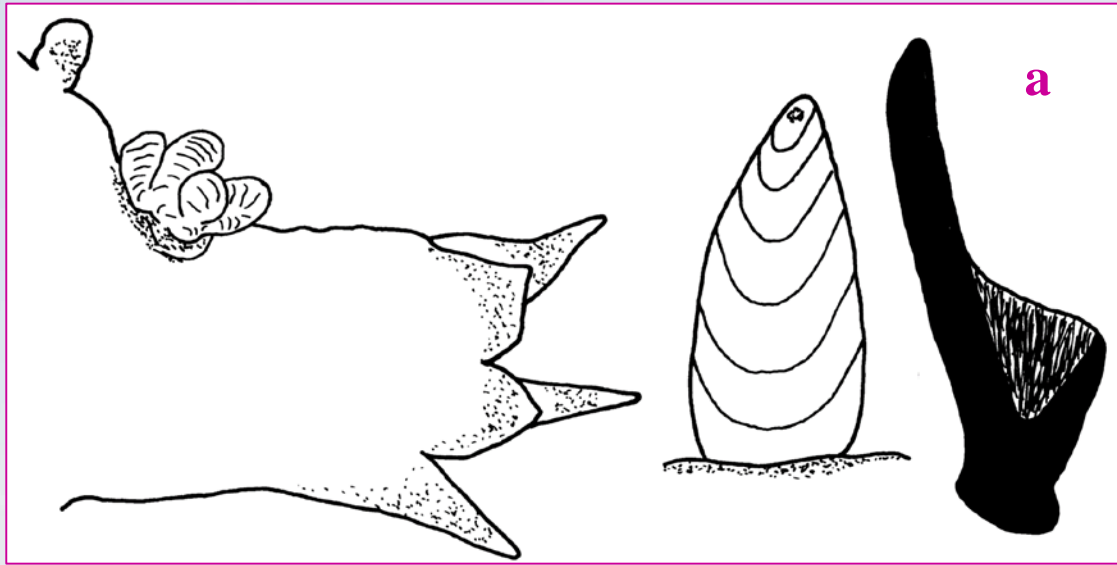
Glycera pseudorobusta BÖGGEMANN & FIEGE, 2001





- 34a.** (32) In mid-body postchaetal lobes of about same length, both rounded to blunt triangular.....35
- 34b.** In mid-body notopodial postchaetal lobes slightly or distinctly shorter than neuropodial ones, both more or less distinctly triangular; ailerons with triangular bases.....36

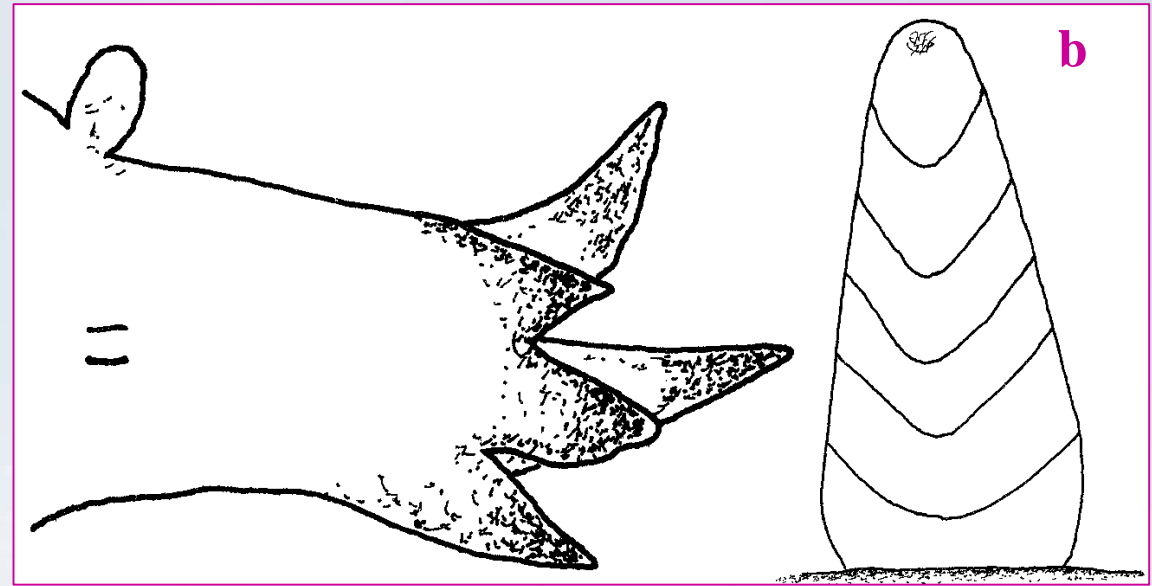
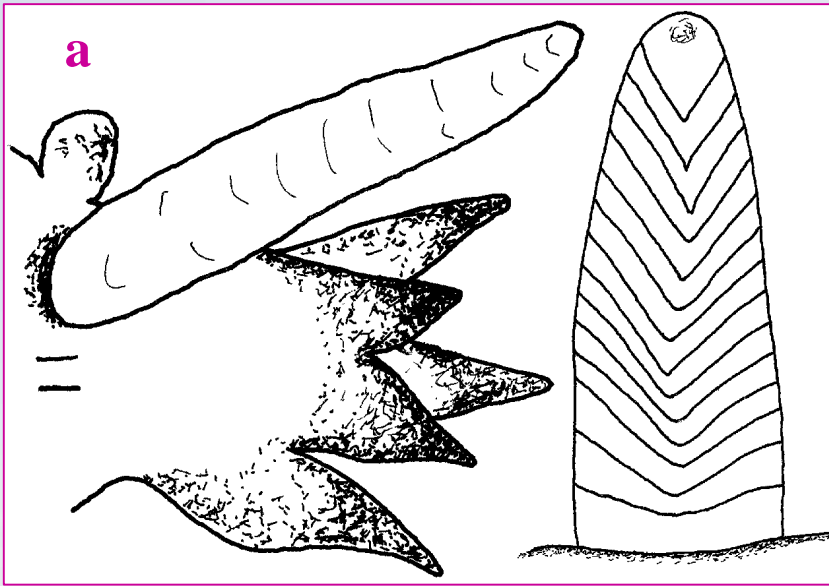




35a. Branched to short bush-like retractile branchiae present; conical proboscis papillae with 5-6 ridges; ailerons with triangular bases *Glyceria boeggemanni* RIZZO, STEINER & AMARAL, 2007

35b. Parapodia without branchiae; conical proboscis papillae with about 6-16 ridges; ailerons with rounded triangular bases *Glyceria celtica* O'CONNOR, 1987





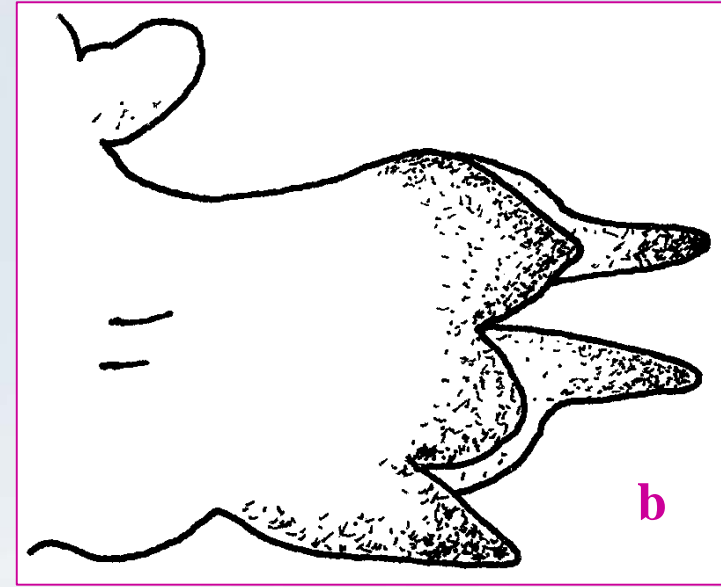
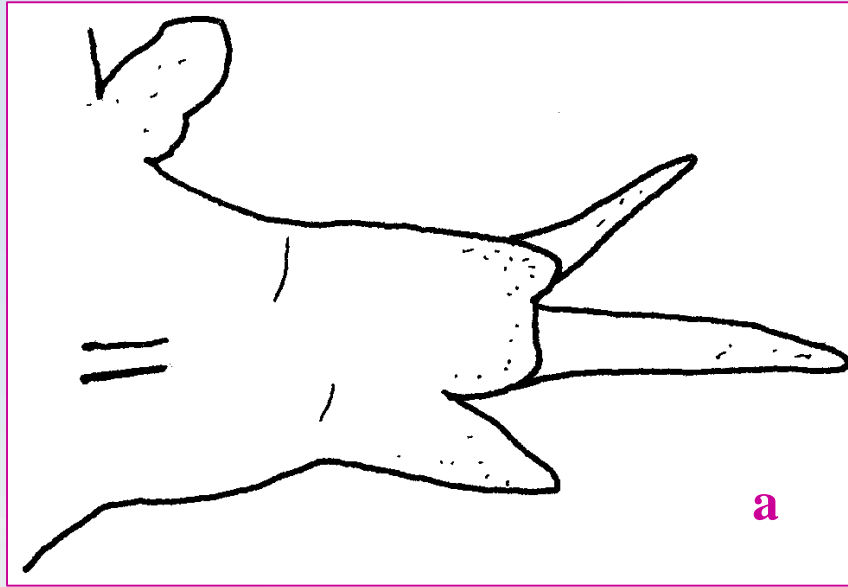
36a. (34) Simple, digitiform retractile branchiae present; conical proboscis papillae with about 6-16 ridges.....

Glycera russa GRUBE, 1870

36b. Parapodia without branchiae; conical proboscis papillae with 4-7 ridges.....

Glycera knoxi KIRKEGAARD, 1995

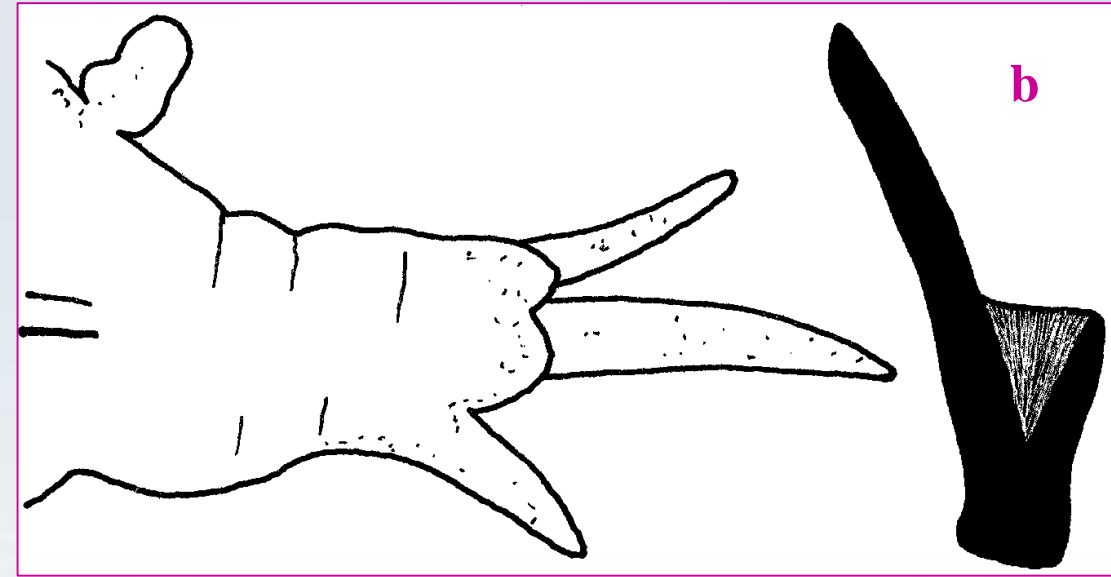
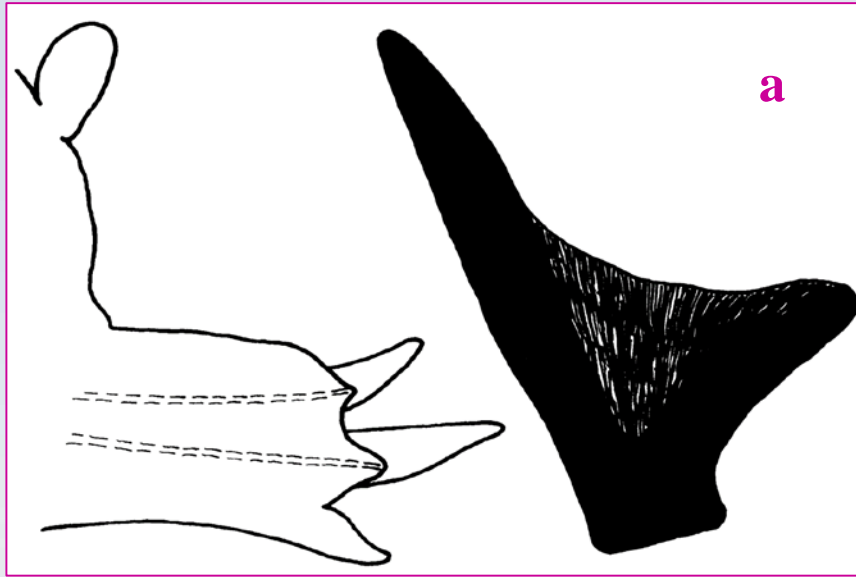




37a. (29) In mid-body notopodial prechaetal lobes shorter than neuropodial ones 38

37b. In mid-body prechaetal lobes of about same length 39

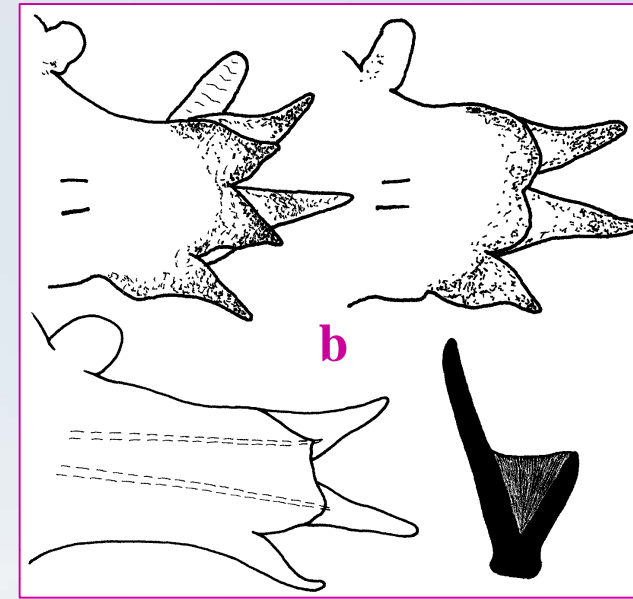
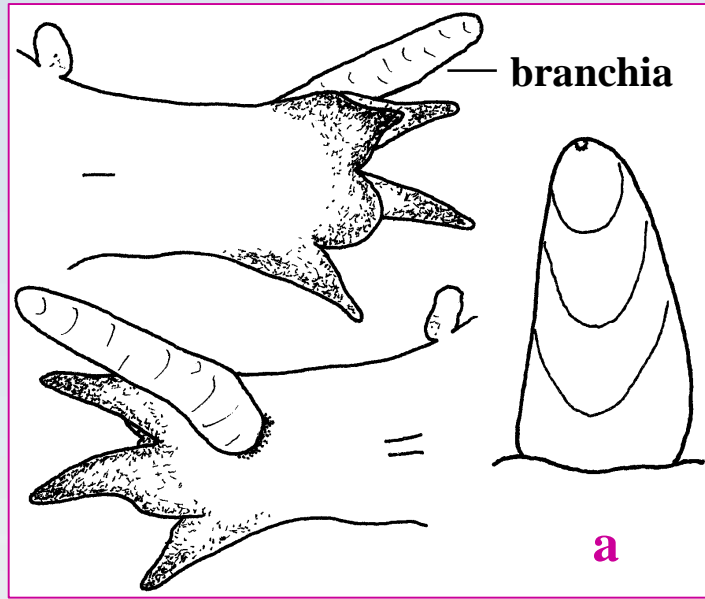




38a. Notopodial prechaetal lobes slightly shorter than neuropodial lobes; notopodial postchaetal lobes slightly shorter than neuropodial ones; dorsal cirri inserted far above parapodial base; ailerons with pointed triangular bases *Glycera diva* BÖGGEMANN, 2009

38b. Notopodial prechaetal lobes distinctly shorter than neuropodial lobes; notopodial postchaetal lobes slightly longer than neuropodial ones; dorsal cirri inserted slightly above parapodial base; ailerons with triangular bases *Glycera madagascariensis* BÖGGEMANN & FIEGE, 2001

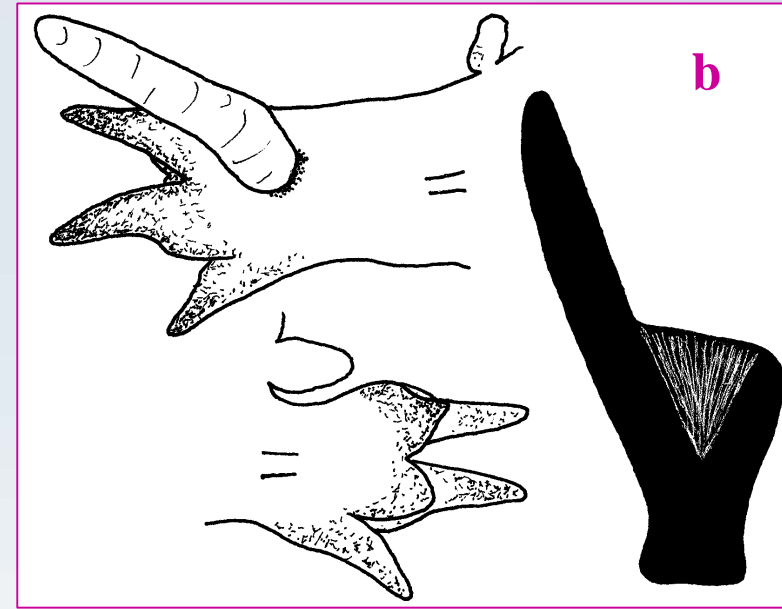
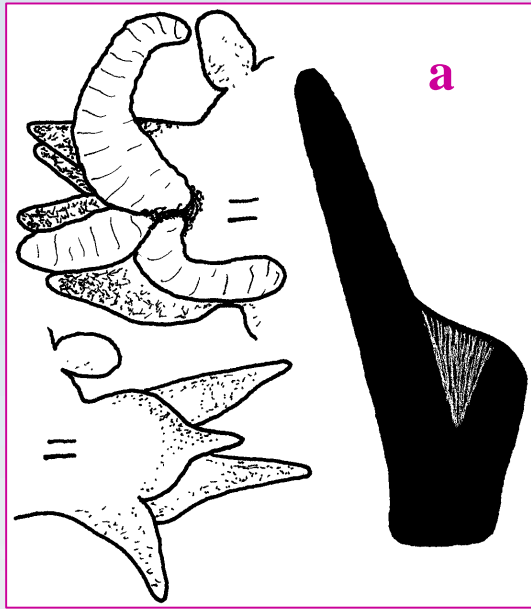




39a. (37) Parapodia of mid-body with slender triangular notopodial and distinctly shorter, rounded neuropodial postchaetal lobes; retractile branchiae, situated medially on anterior side of parapodia; conical proboscis papillae with three ridges **40**

39b. Parapodia of mid-body with two postchaetal lobes of about same length or notopodial lobes only slightly longer or shorter than neuropodial lobes; branchiae present or absent; ailerons with triangular bases **41**

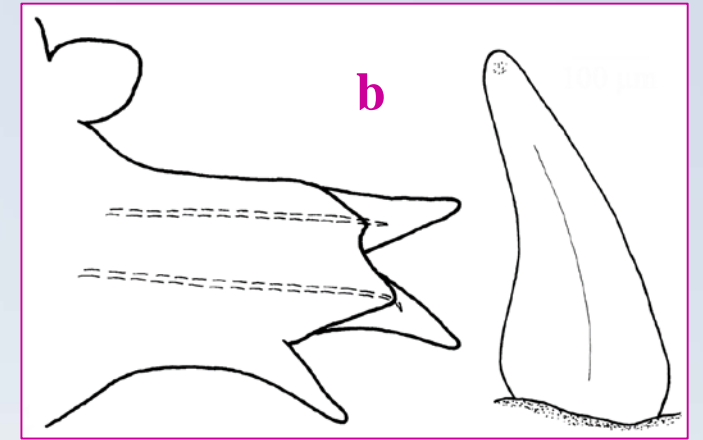
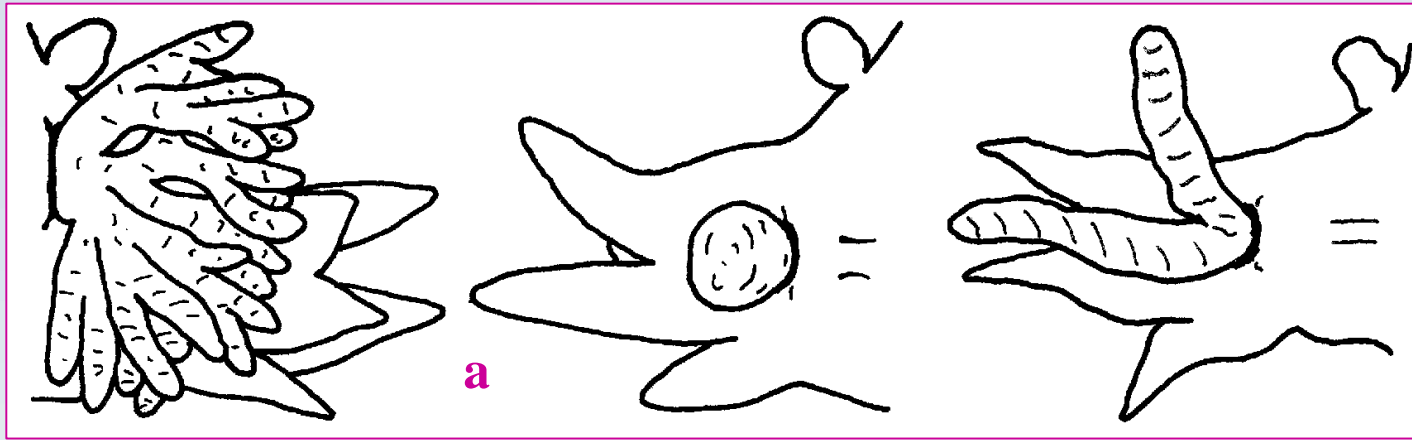




40a. 1-6 digitiform branchial rami; ailerons with rounded triangular bases; in anterior parapodia only one, medially inserted, slender triangular postchaetal lobe *Glycera macintoshi* GRUBE, 1877

40b. Simple, digitiform branchiae; ailerons with triangular bases; all biramous parapodia with two postchaetal lobes *Glycera nicobarica* GRUBE, 1868



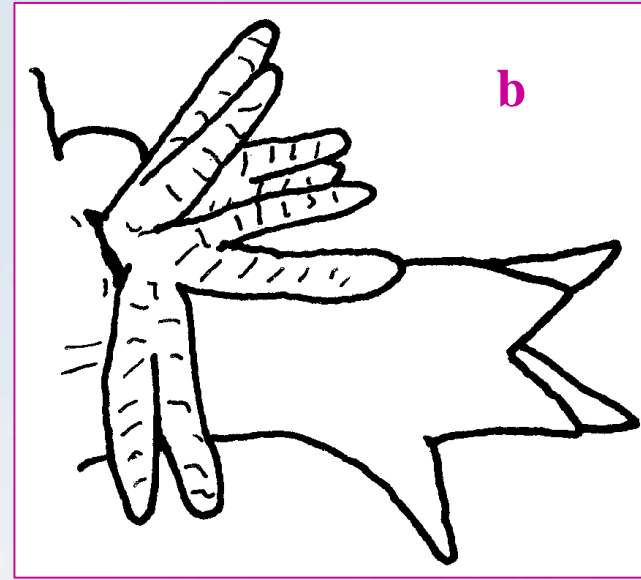
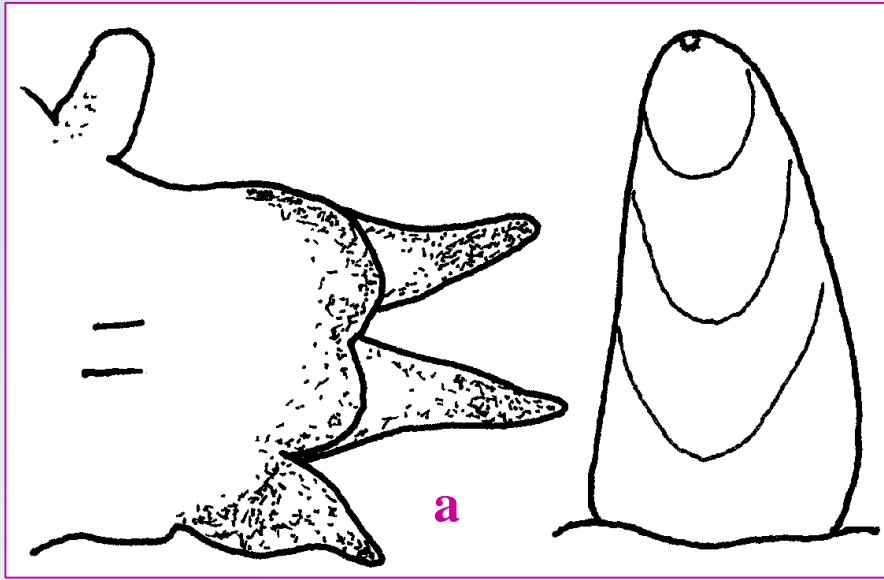


41a. (39) Parapodia with retractile branchiae **42**

41b. Parapodia without branchiae; postchaetal lobes rounded or blunt triangular, notopodial lobes usually slightly shorter than neuropodial ones; conical proboscis with a straight, median, longitudinal ridge.....

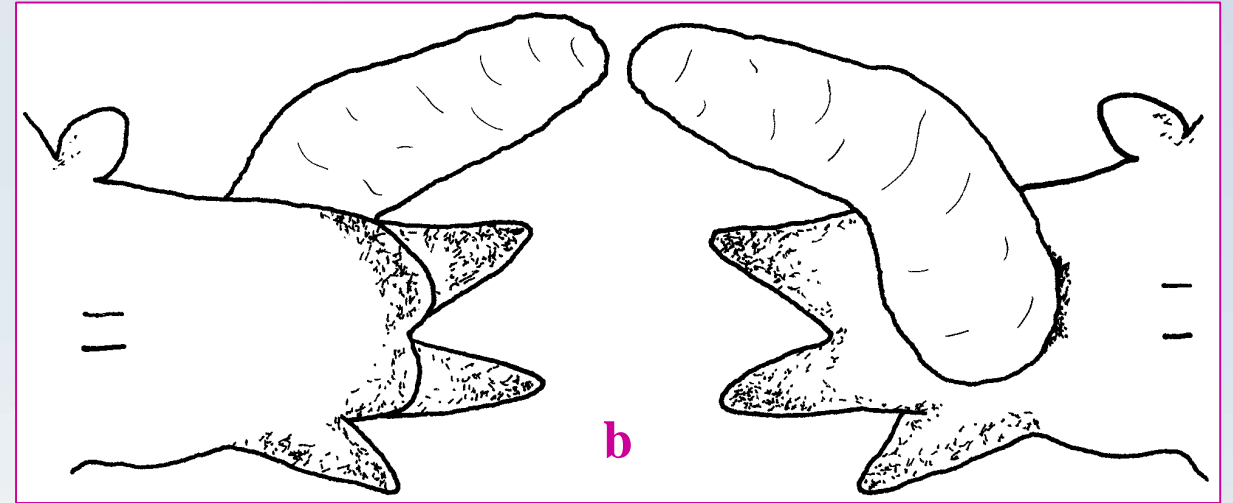
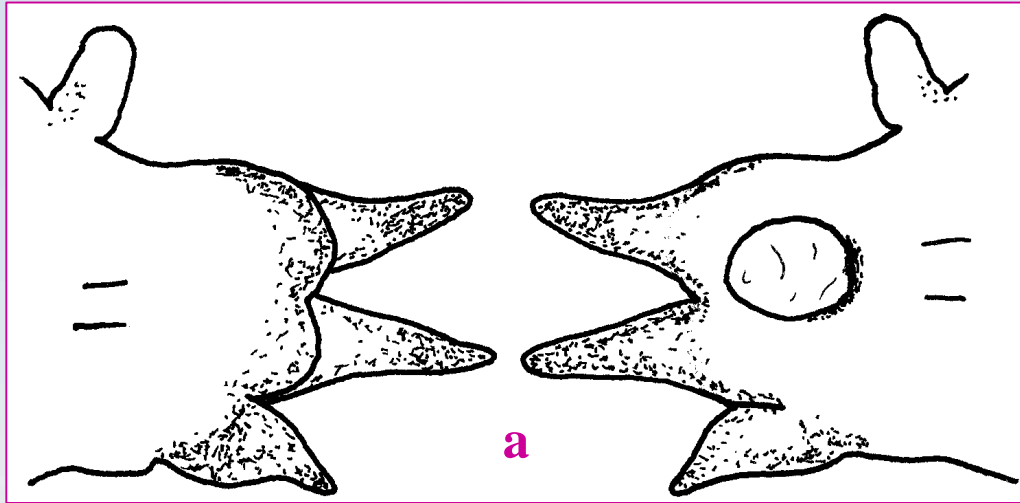
Glycera southeastlantica BÖGGEMANN, 2009





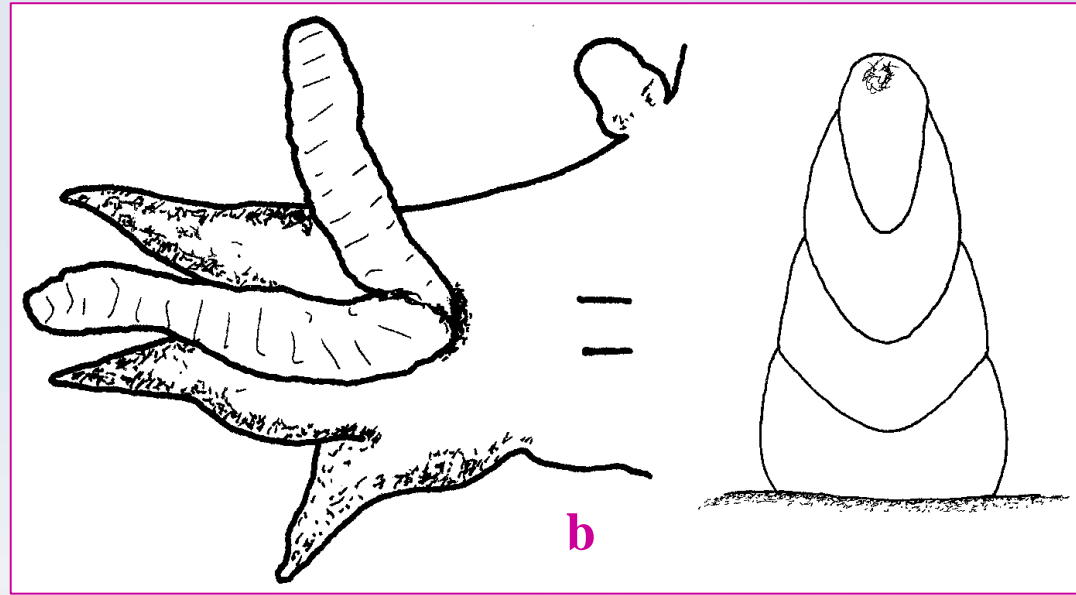
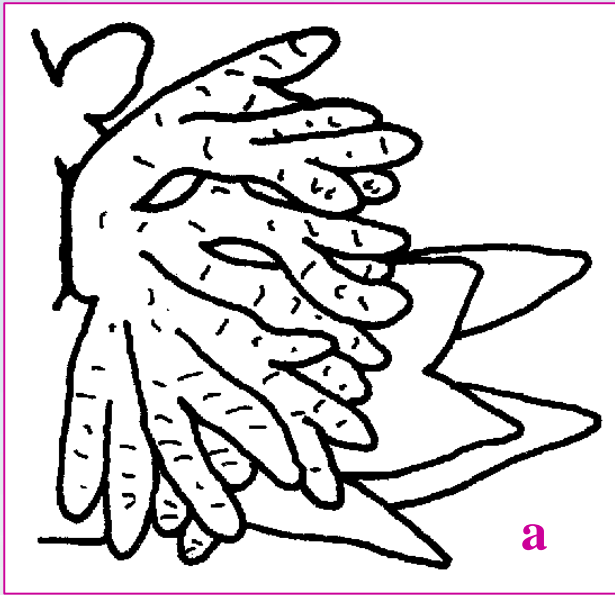
- 42a.** Both postchaetal lobes short and more or less rounded; simple, retractile branchiae, situated medially on anterior side of parapodia; conical proboscis papillae with three ridges.....**43**
- 42b.** Both postchaetal lobes slender triangular; branchiae variable; conical proboscis papillae variable.....**44**





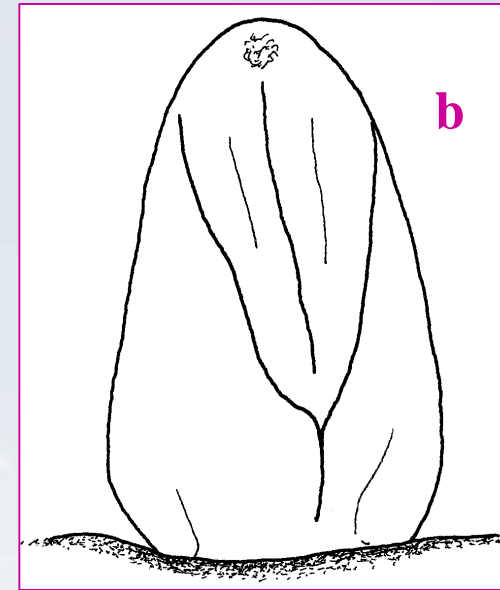
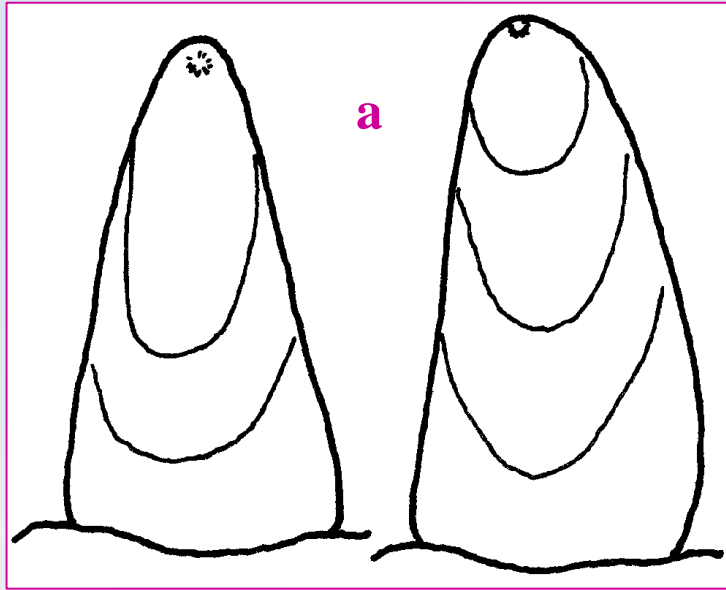
- 43a.** Branchiae blister-like; rounded, sometimes slightly blunt triangular notopodial and slightly shorter, rounded neuropodial postchaetal lobes *Glycera fallax* QUATREFAGES, 1850
- 43b.** Branchiae digitiform; rounded, sometimes slightly blunt triangular postchaetal lobes, notopodial lobes usually slightly broader and longer than neuropodial lobes *Glycera sagittariae* MCINTOSH, 1885





- 44a. (42) Retractable, bush-like branchiae, situated dorsally on posterior side of parapodial bases.....45
- 44b. 1-2 retractile, digitiform branchial rami, situated medially on anterior side of parapodia; conical proboscis-like papillae with three ridges.....*Glycera unicornis* SAVIGNY in LAMARCK, 1818



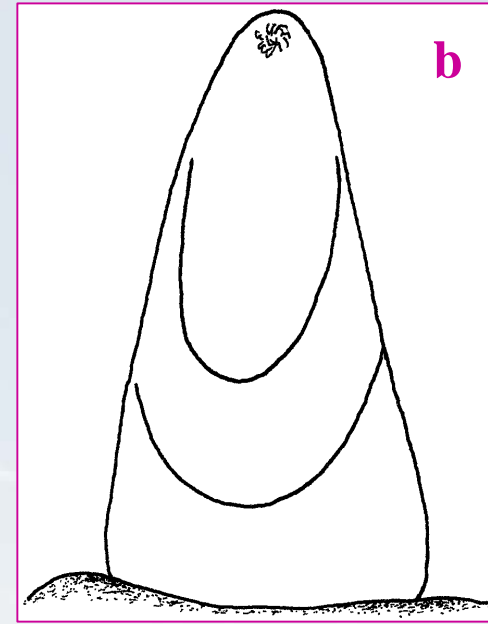
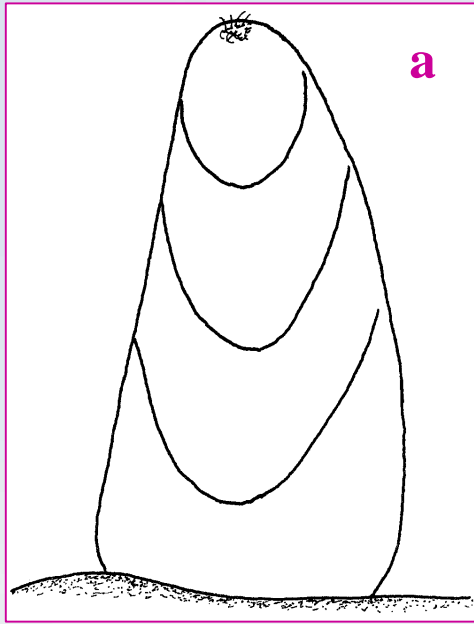


45a. Conical proboscis papillae with two or three transverse ridges **46**

45b. Conical proboscis papillae with a Y-shaped ridge in combination with 1-3 vertical ridges apically

Glycera ovigera SCHMARDA, 1861

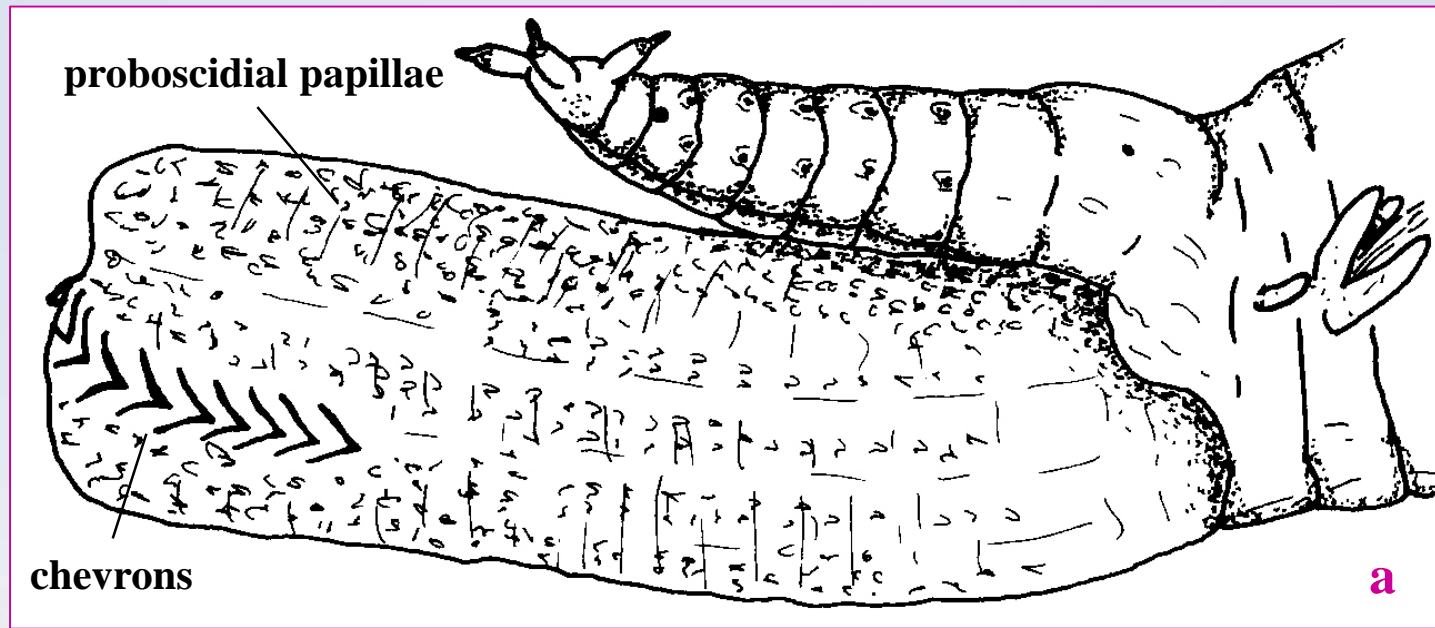




46a. Conical proboscis papillae with three ridges.....*Glycera pacifica* KINBERG, 1865

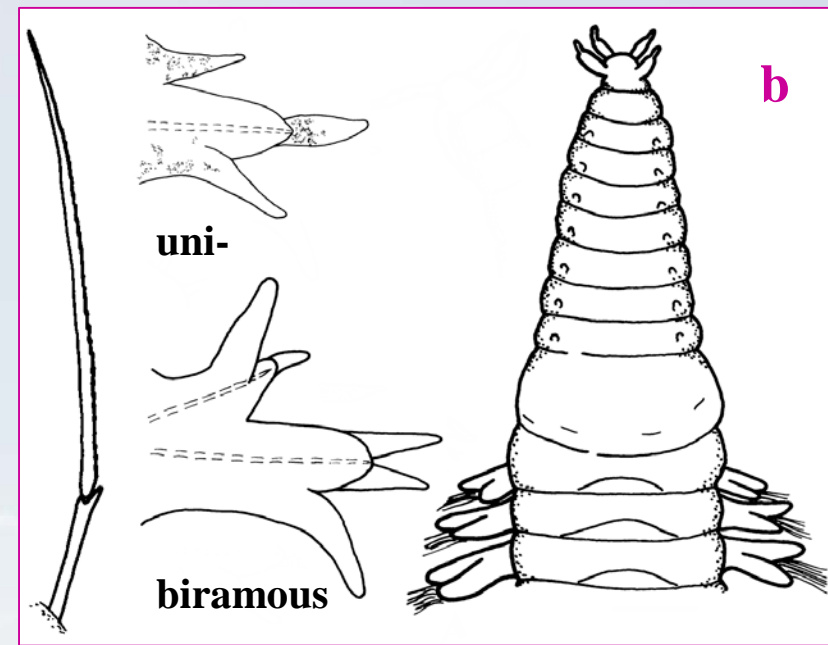
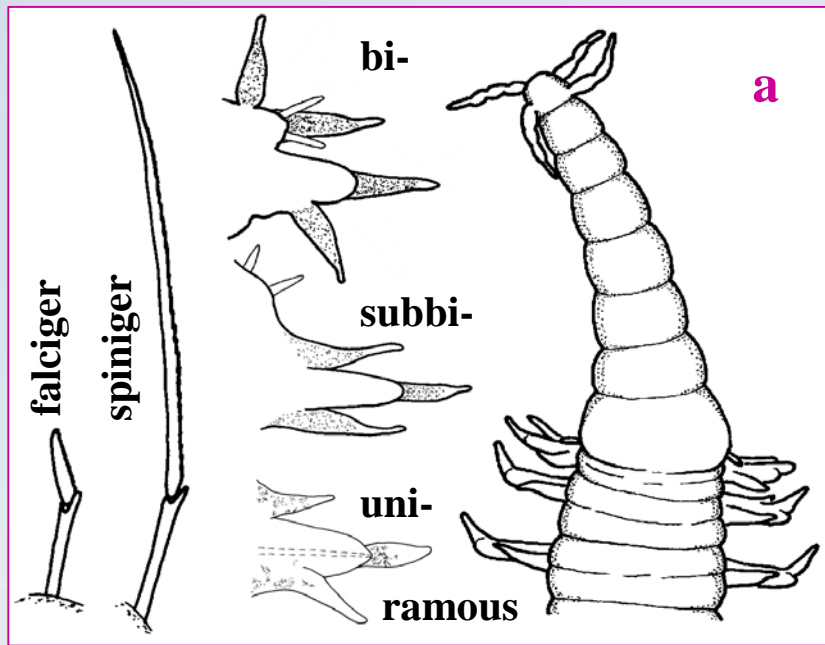
46b. Conical proboscis papillae with two ridges.....*Glycera americana* LEIDY, 1855





- 47a. (1) Proboscis with chevrons; a few different types of proboscis papillae; usually with macrognaths (except for *Goniada amacrognatha*) and dorsal and ventral micrognaths 48
- 47b. Proboscis without chevrons 85

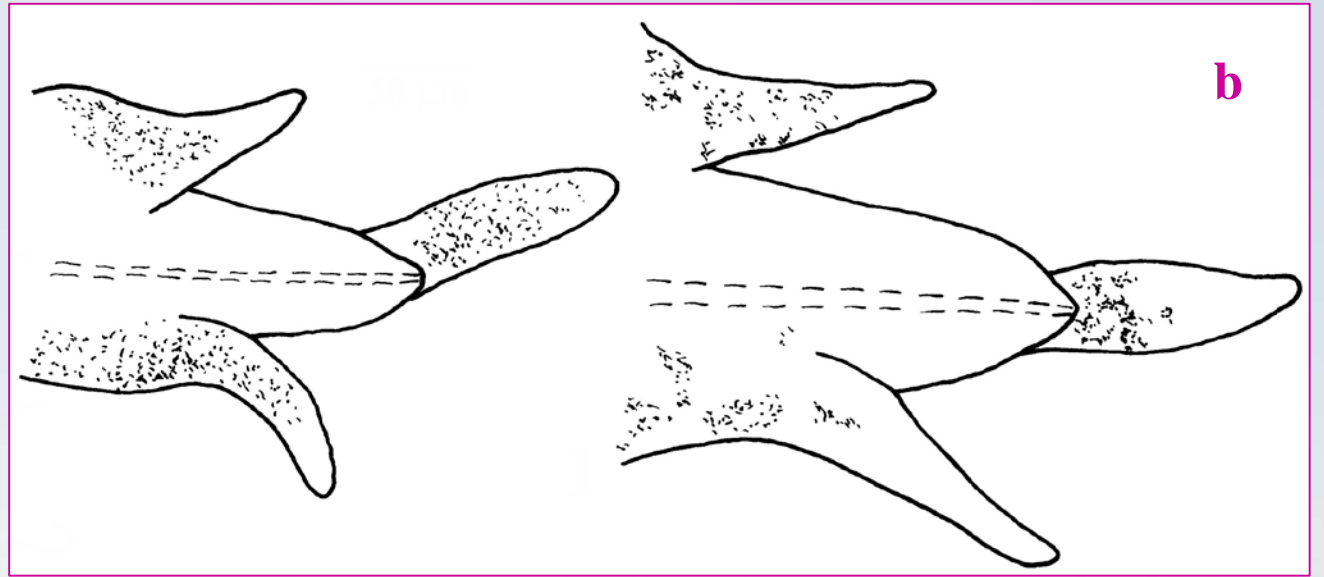
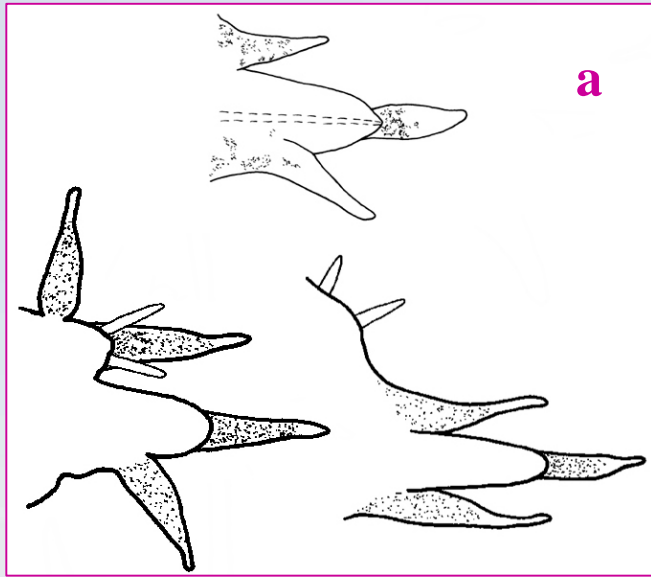




48a. Usually all parapodia with falcigerous and spinigerous compound neurochaetae; parapodia biramous/sub-biramous and/or uniramous; prostomium consisting of eight rings, appendages biarticulate, which may be appear to be tri- or quadriarticulated **49**

48b. Usually all parapodia with only spinigerous compound neurochaetae; anterior part of body with uniramous parapodia, following region with biramous parapodia, transitional region may be present; prostomium annulated, sometimes with only indistinct rings, appendages biarticulate **55**



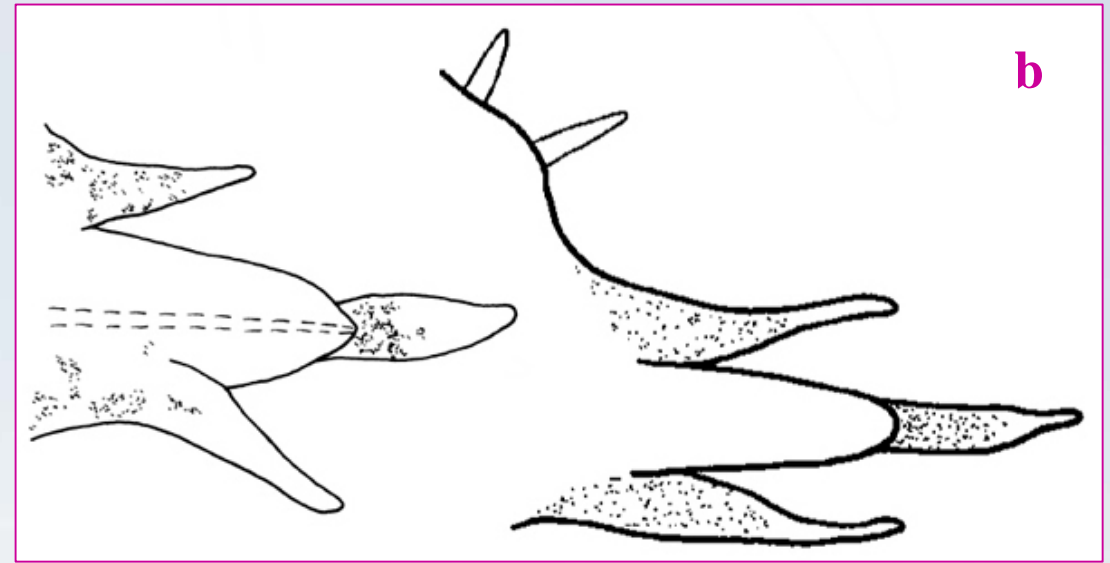
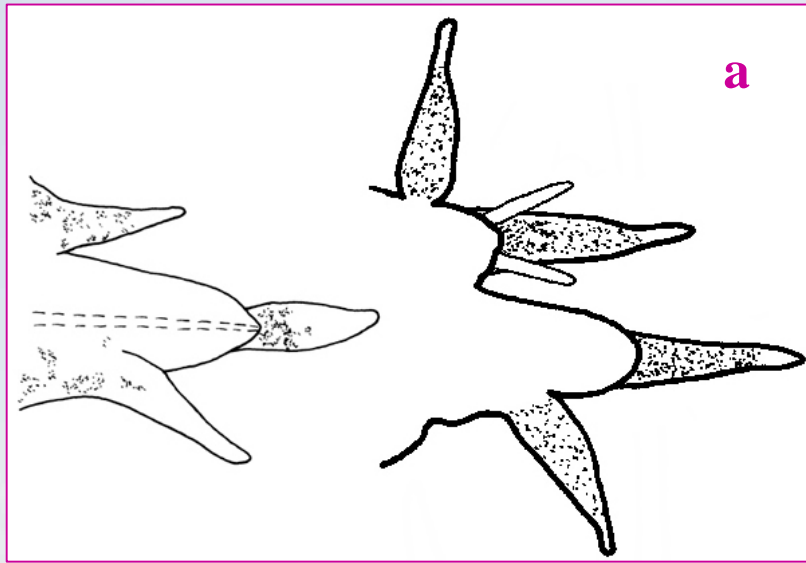


49a. Anterior part of body with uniramous parapodia, following region with biramous or subbiramous parapodia

49b. All parapodia uniramous

Progoniada regularis HARTMAN, 1965

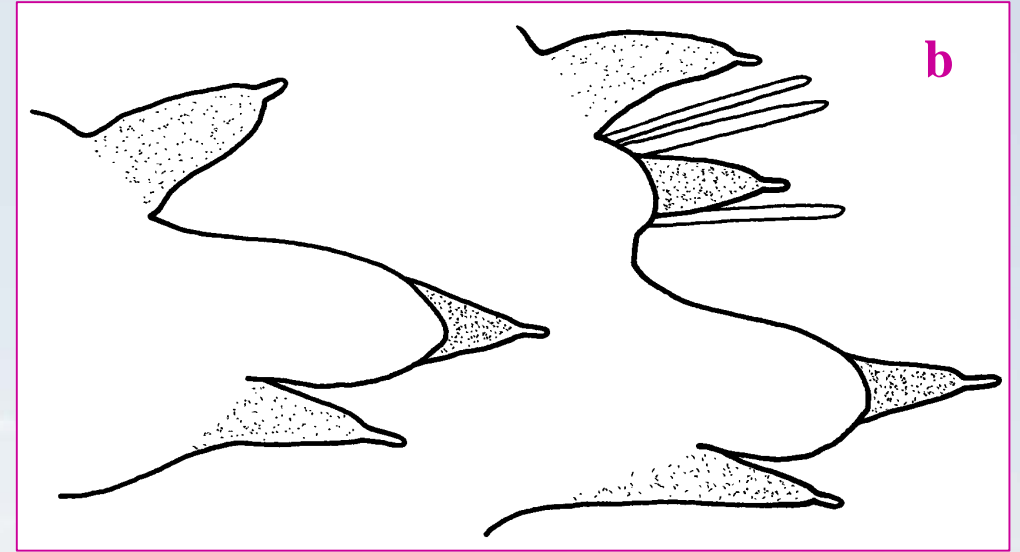
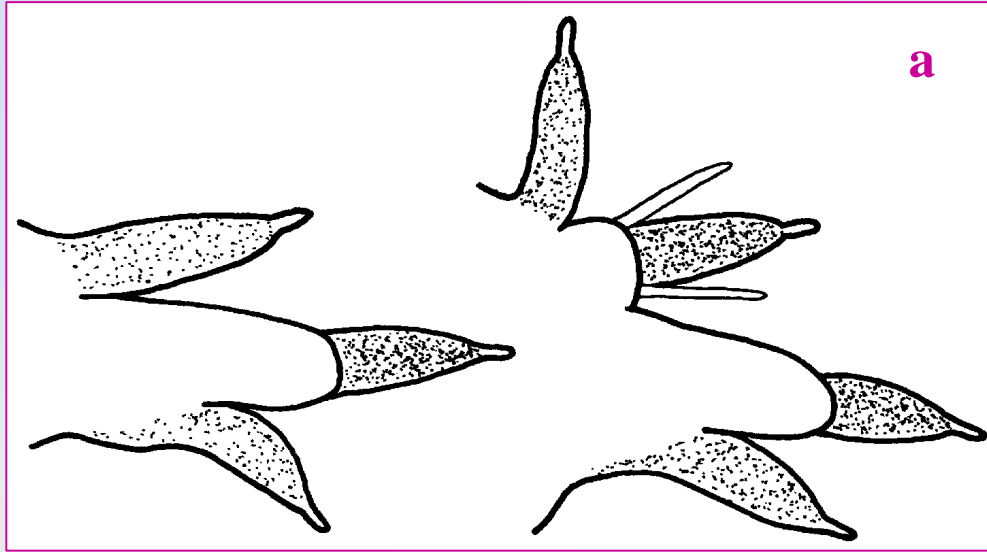




50a. 36-51 uniramous parapodia, following parapodia biramous **51**

50b. Up to 30 uniramous parapodia, following parapodia subbiramous **52**





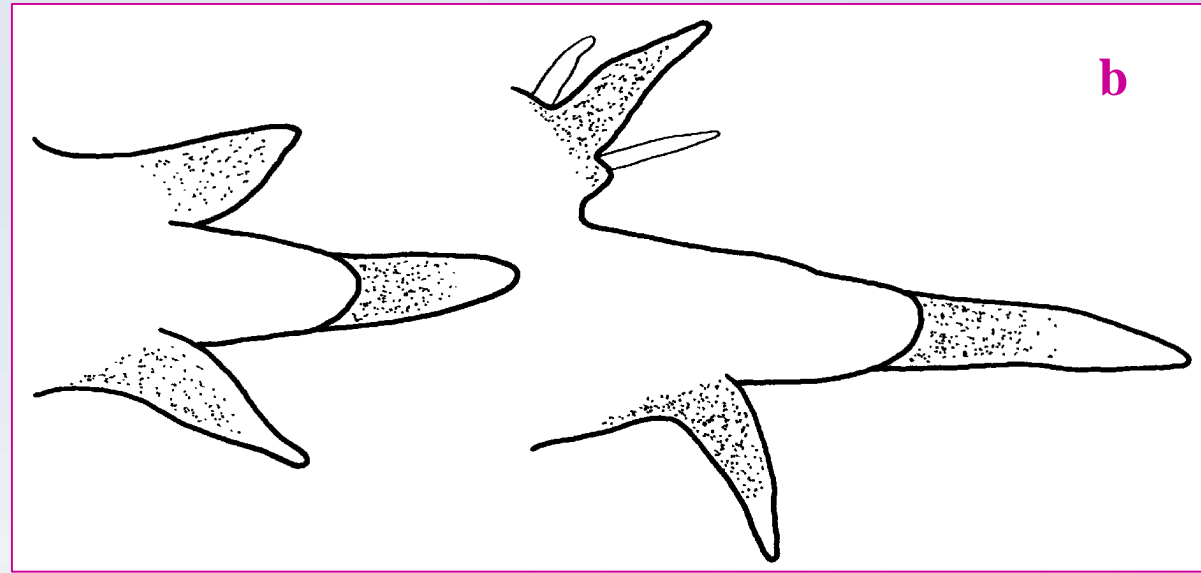
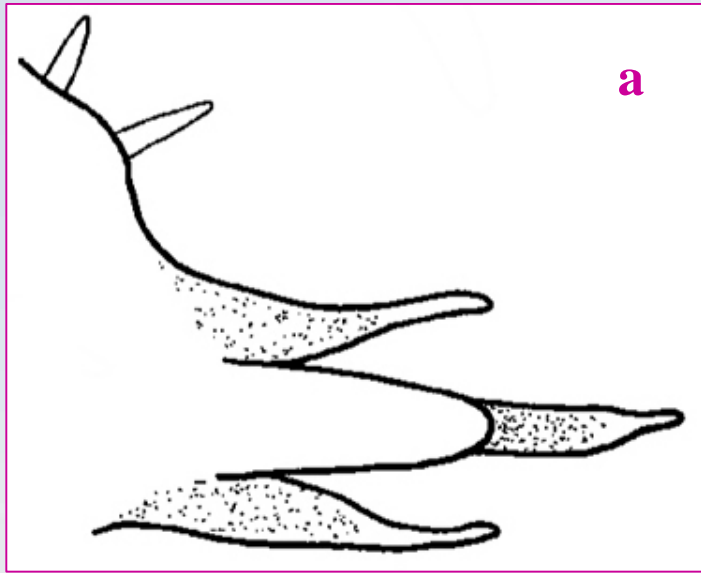
51a. 36-39 uniramous parapodia

Goniadella tasmanensis BÖGGEMANN, 2005

51b. 45-51 uniramous parapodia

Goniadella falklandica HARTMANN-SCHRÖDER, 1986

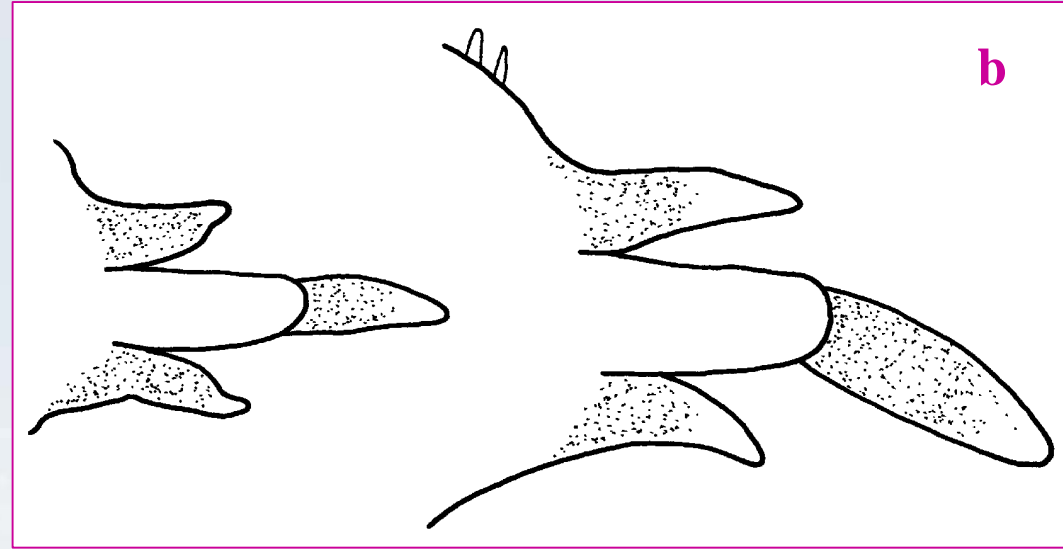
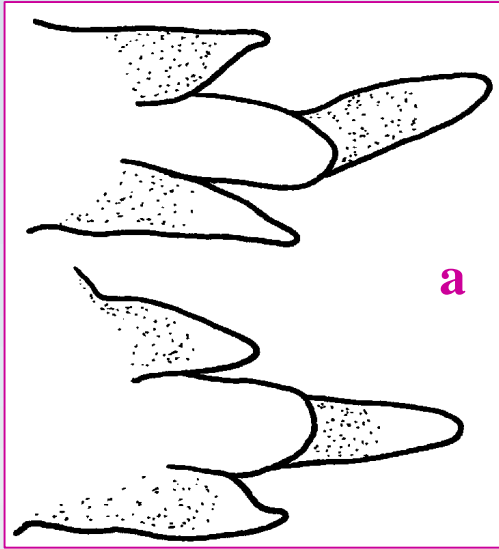




52a. (50) Subbiramous parapodia with acicular notochaetae arising dorsal to dorsal cirri; up to 24 uniramous parapodia.....**53**

52b. Subbiramous parapodia with acicular notochaetae arising at level of dorsal cirri; 26-30 uniramous parapodia
.....*Goniadella gracilis* (VERRILL, 1873)





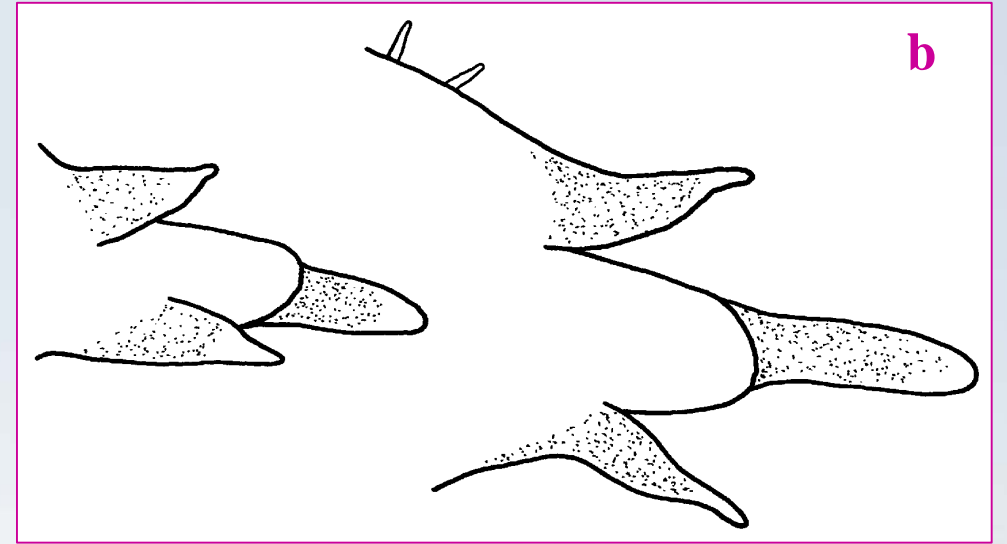
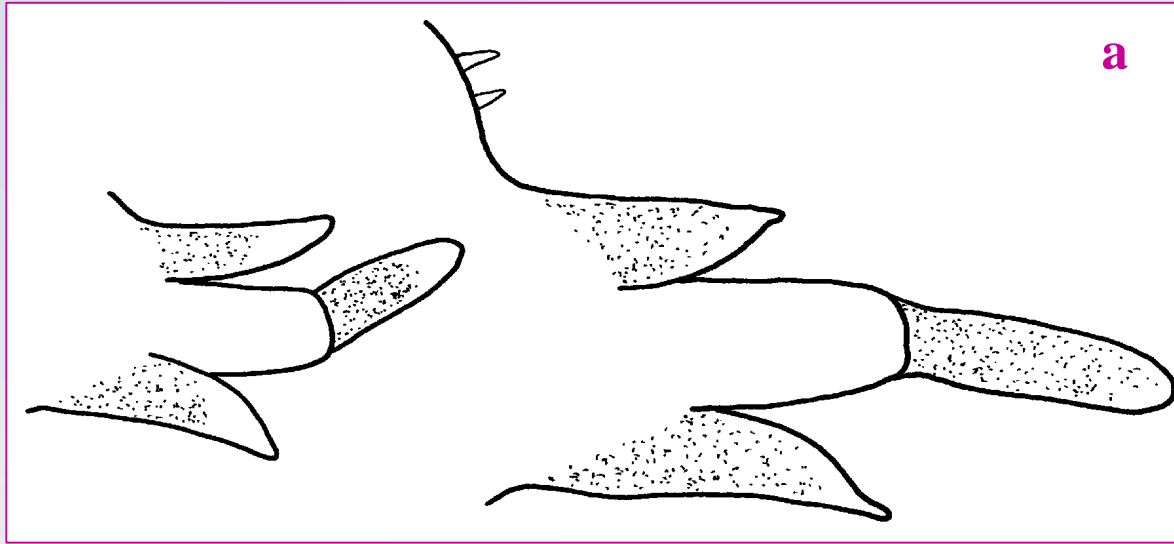
53a. At least 19 uniramous parapodia

54

53b. 12-13 uniramous parapodia

Goniadella katherineae BÖGGEMANN, 2005





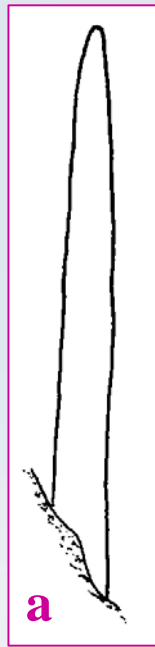
54a. 19-20 uniramous parapodia

Goniadella revizee RIZZO & AMARAL, 2004

54b. 21-24 uniramous parapodia

Goniadella bobrezkii (ANNENKOVA, 1929)





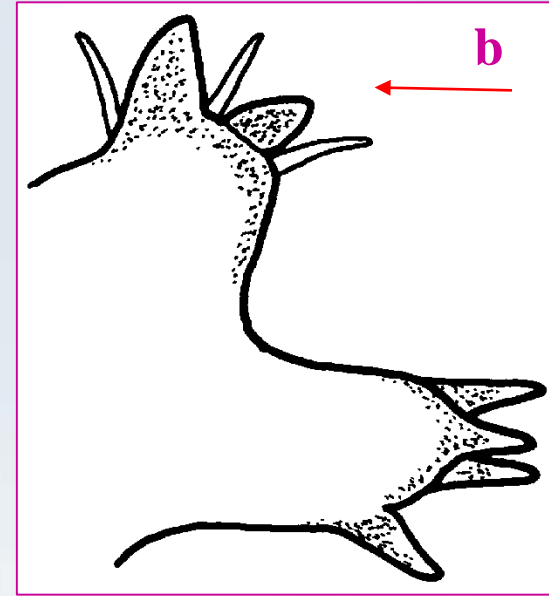
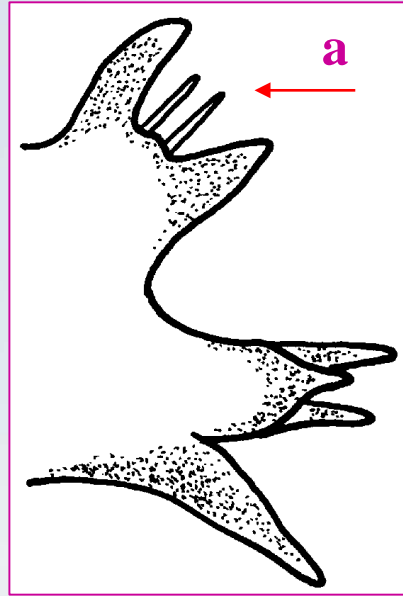
55a. (48) Notochaetae acicular

56

55b. Notochaetae capillary

67

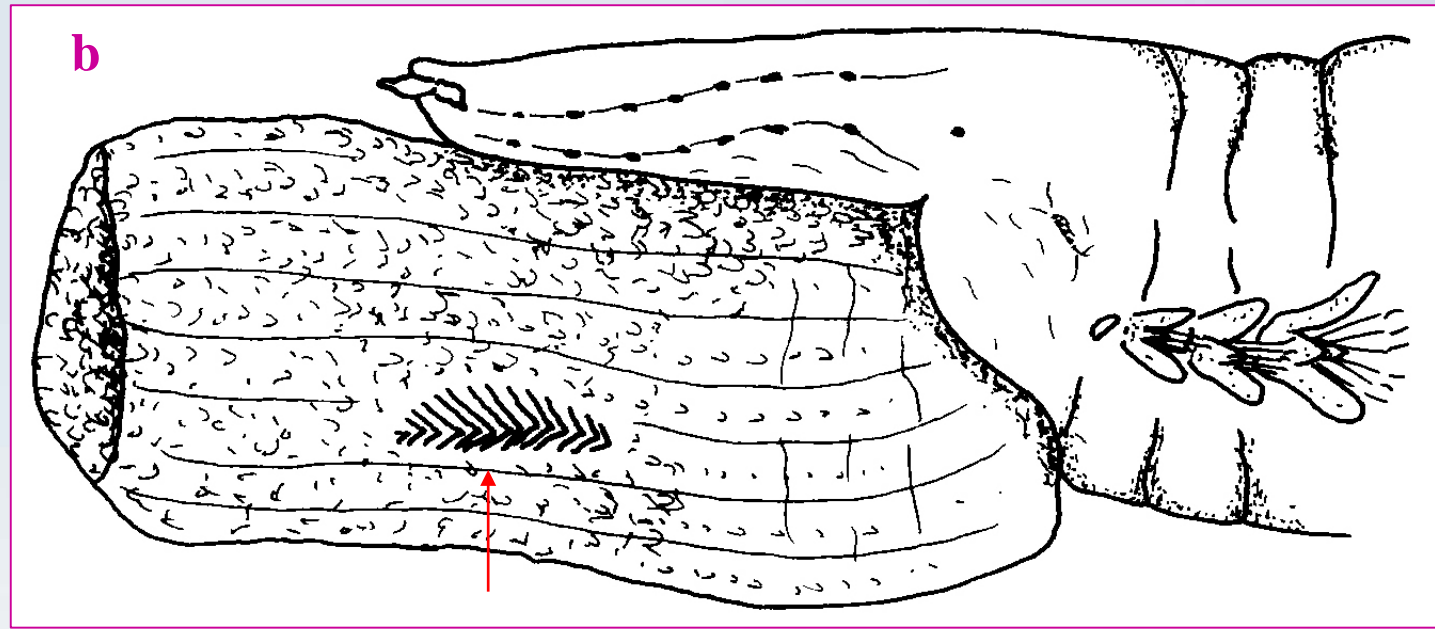
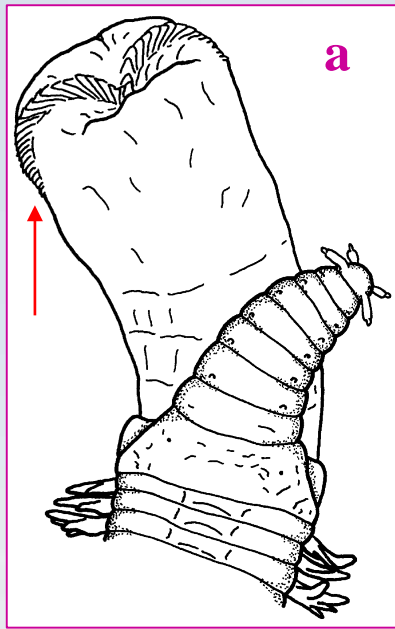




56a. Acicular notochoetae situated between dorsal cirrus and notopodium **57**

56b. Acicular notochoetae situated dorsal to dorsal cirrus (not present in *Goniada multidentopsis*), between dorsal cirrus and notopodium, and below notopodium **62**





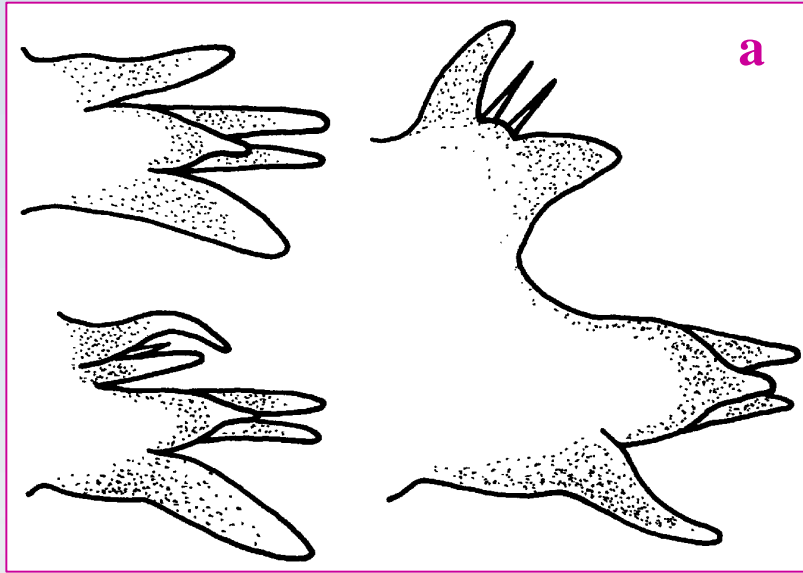
57a. 41-150 pairs of chevrons

58

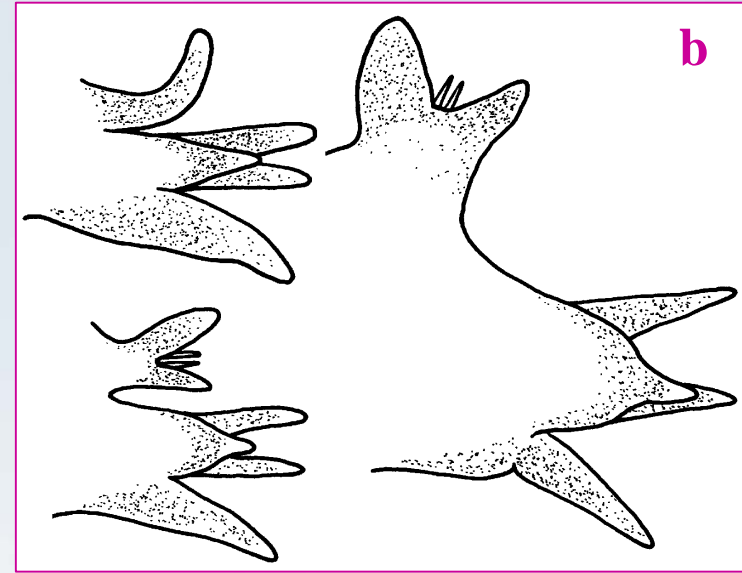
57b. Less than 30 pairs of chevrons

59





a



b

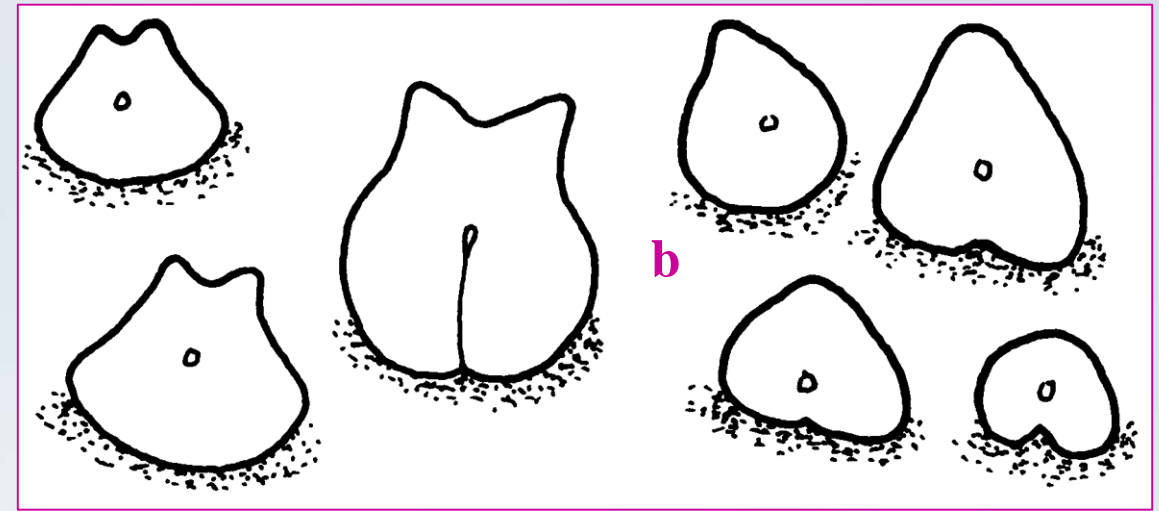
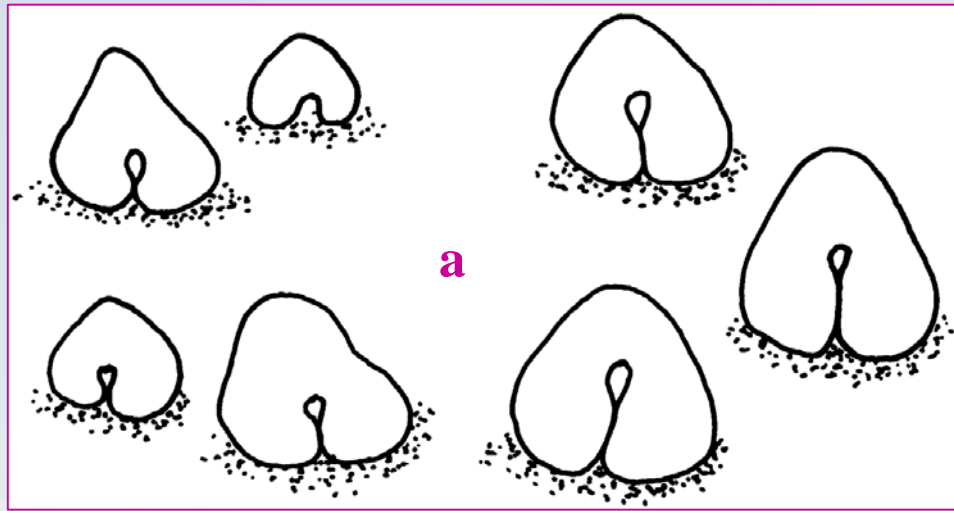
58a. 33-40 uniramous parapodia

Goniada multidentata ARWIDSSON, 1899

58b. 62-65 uniramous parapodia

Goniada multichevronata BÖGGEMANN, 2005

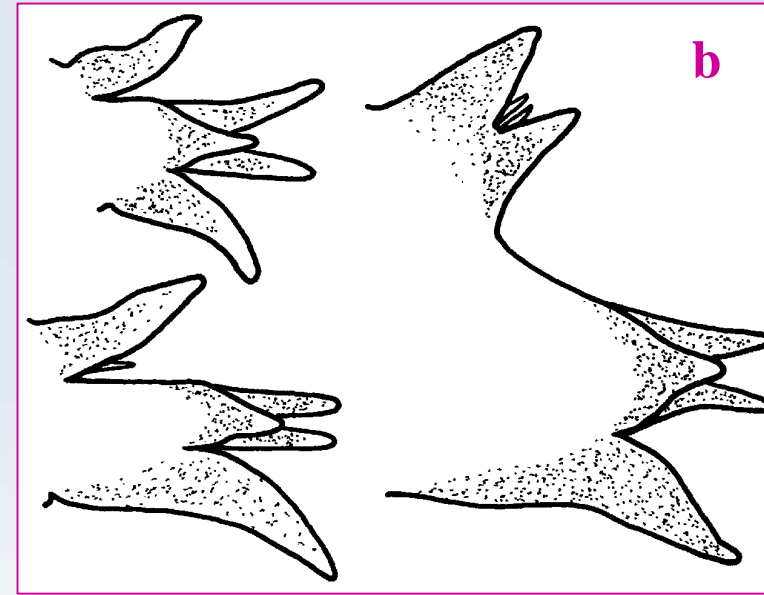
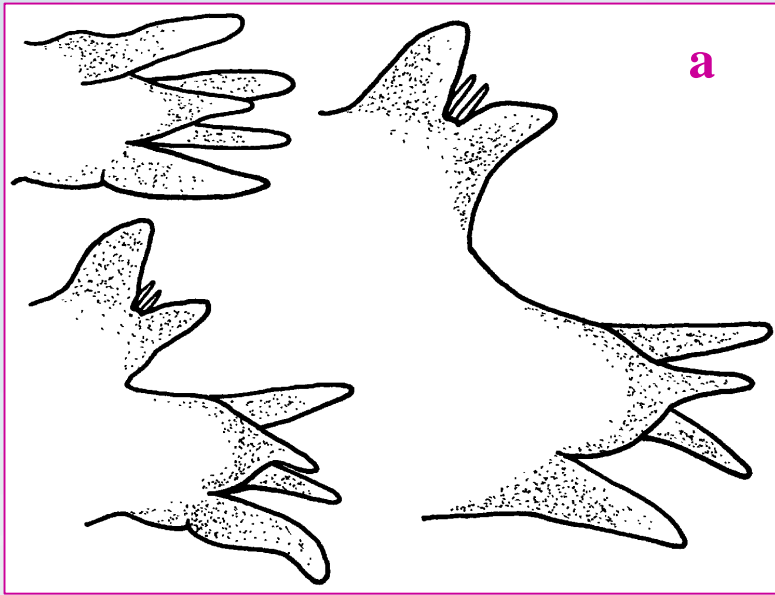




59a. (57) Proboscis papillae all more or less heart-shaped to rounded **60**

59b. Ventral proboscis papillae in median part conical to globular with bifid tips, other ones heart-shaped to rounded *Goniada bifida* BÖGGEMANN, 2005



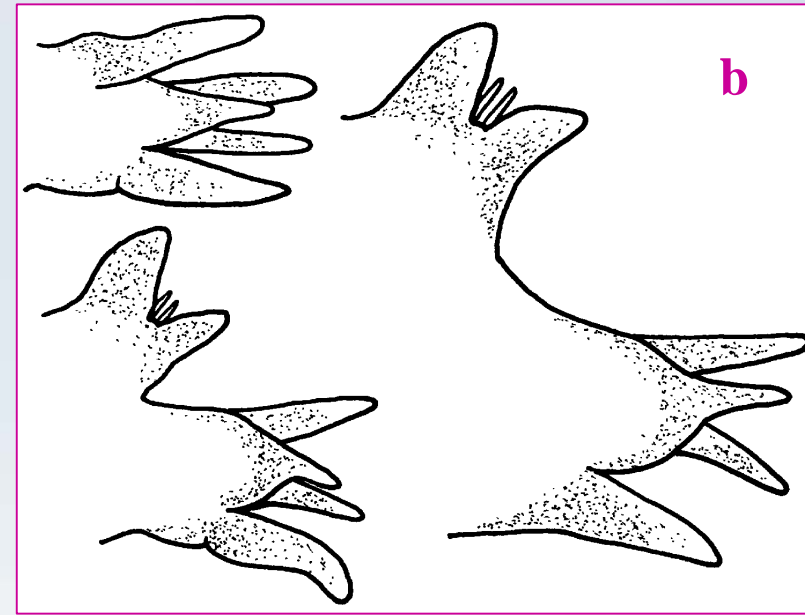
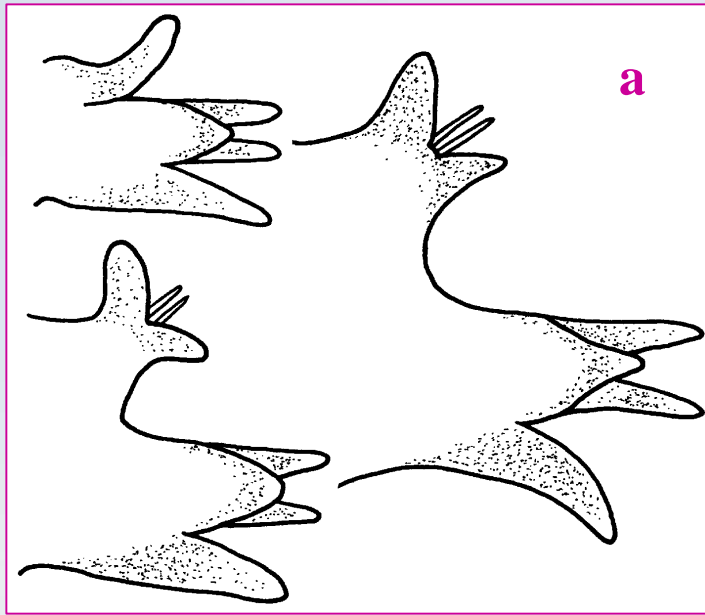


60a. Body divided into anterior uniramous region followed directly by posterior biramous region with well developed notopodia.....

60b. Body divided into anterior uniramous region, distinct transitional middle region with subbiramous or biramous parapodia with reduced notopodia, and posterior biramous region with well developed notopodia.....

Goniada japonica IZUKA, 1912





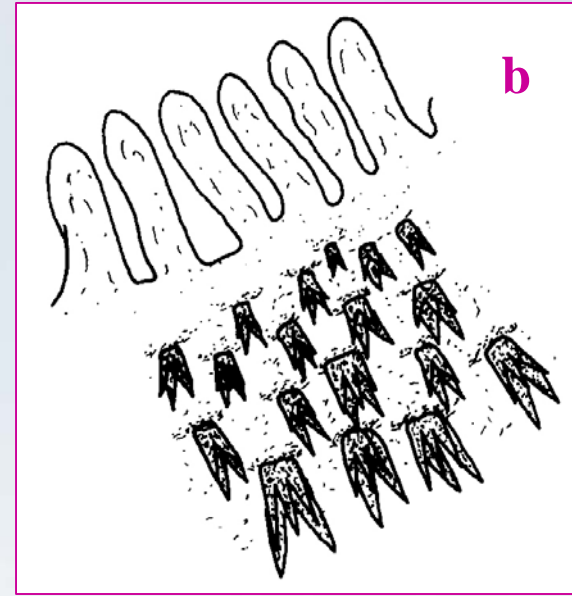
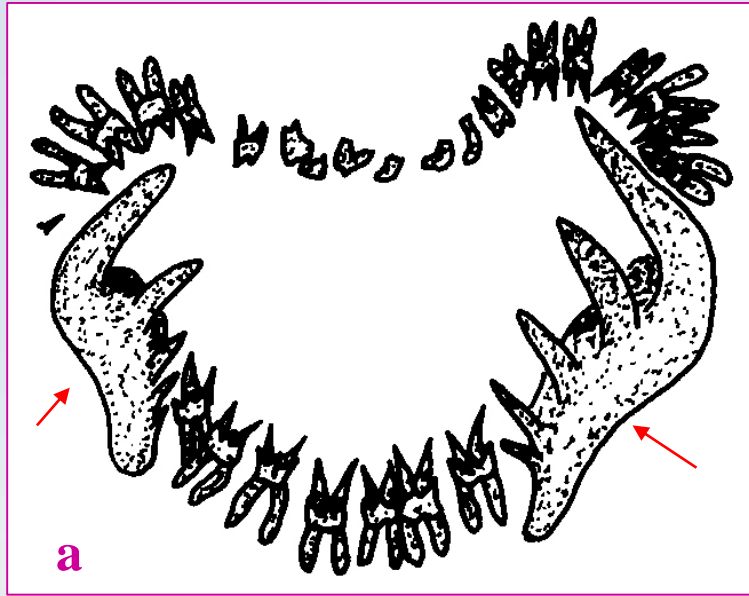
61a. 40-43 uniramous parapodia

Goniada tridens GALLARDO, [1968]

61b. 46-69 uniramous parapodia

Goniada emerita AUDOUIN & MILNE-EDWARDS, 1833





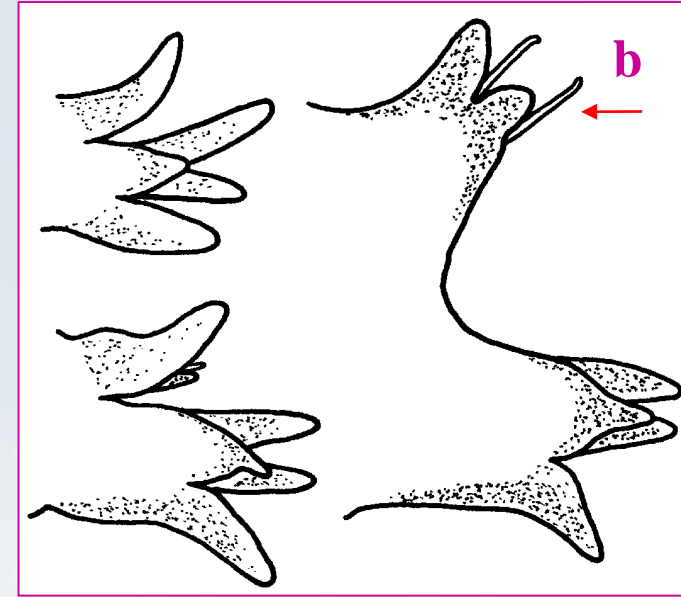
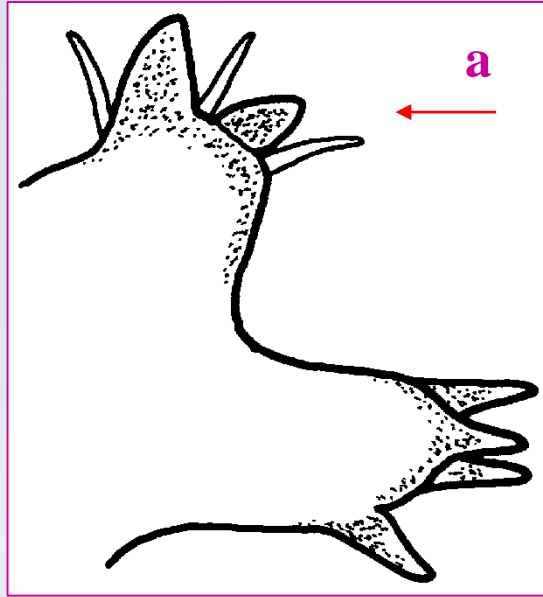
62a. (56) Macrognaths present; number of chevrons variable

63

62b. Macrognaths absent; 50-112 pairs of chevrons

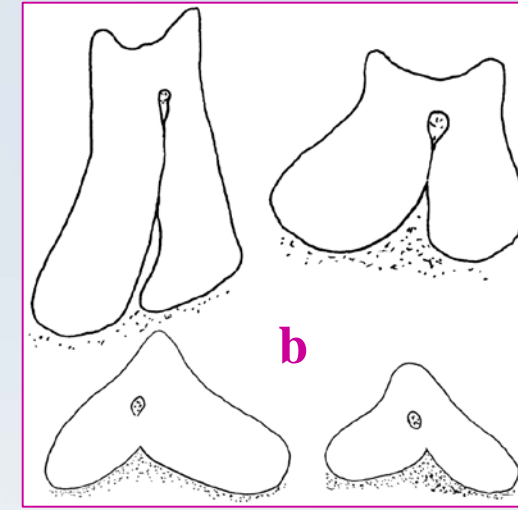
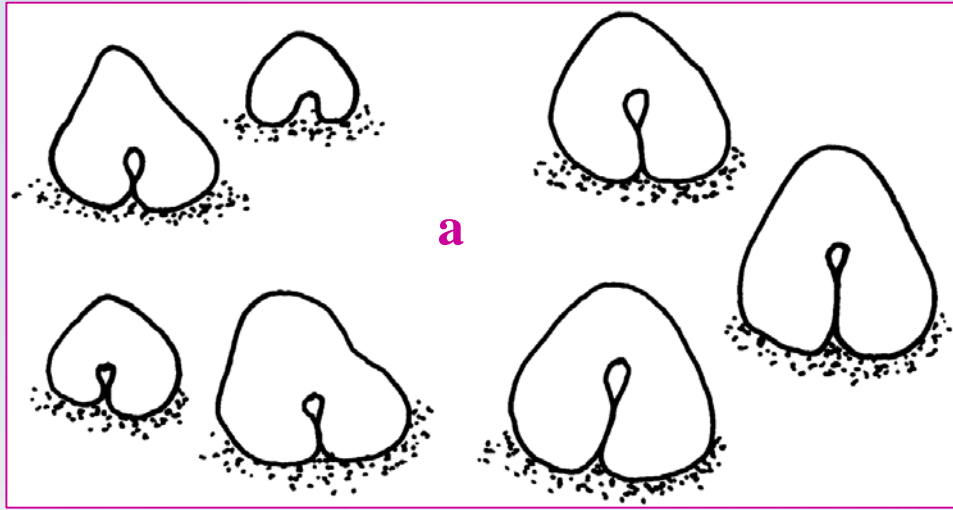
Goniada amacrognatha BÖGGEMANN & EIBYE-JACOBSEN, 2002





- 63a.** Less than 30 pairs of chevrons; 3(-4) acicular notochaetae with straight or slightly bent tip.....**64**
- 63b.** 68-80 pairs of chevrons ; two acicular notochaetae with bent tip..... *Goniada multidentopsis* PERKINS, 1980



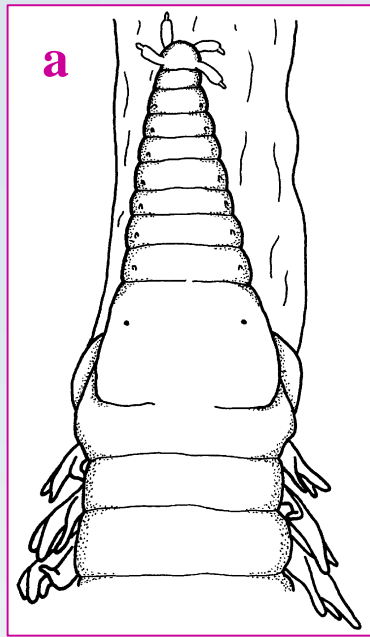


64a. Ventral proboscis papillae all small, heart-shaped to rounded **65**

64b. Ventral proboscis papillae in median part conical to globular with bifid tips or triangular with broad base

..... **66**





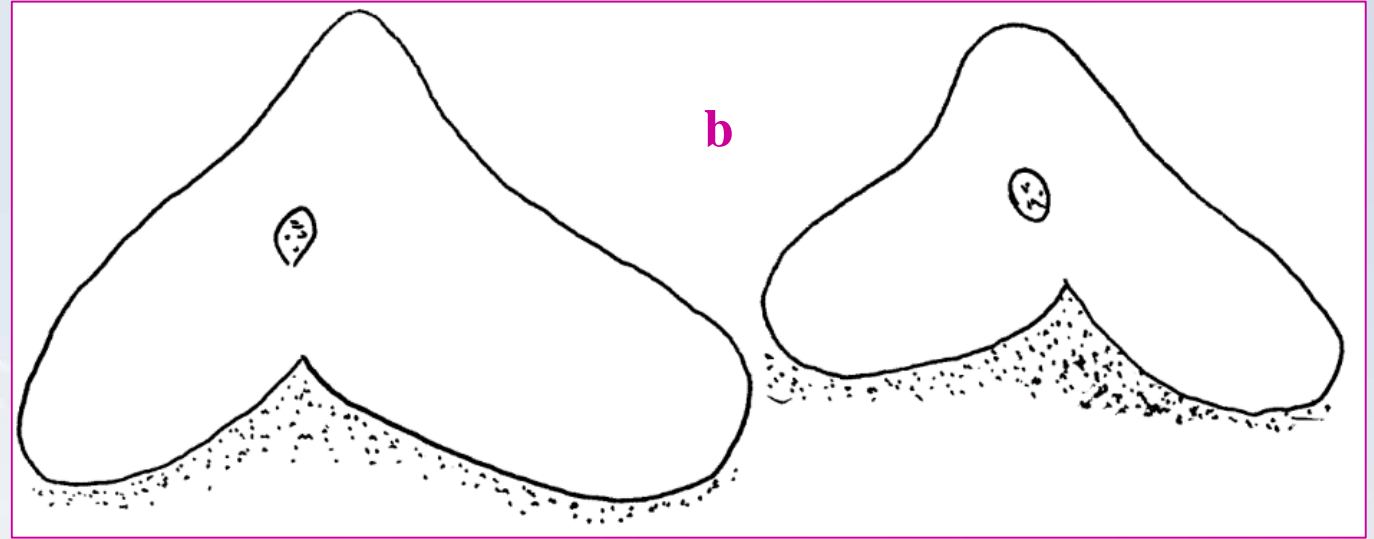
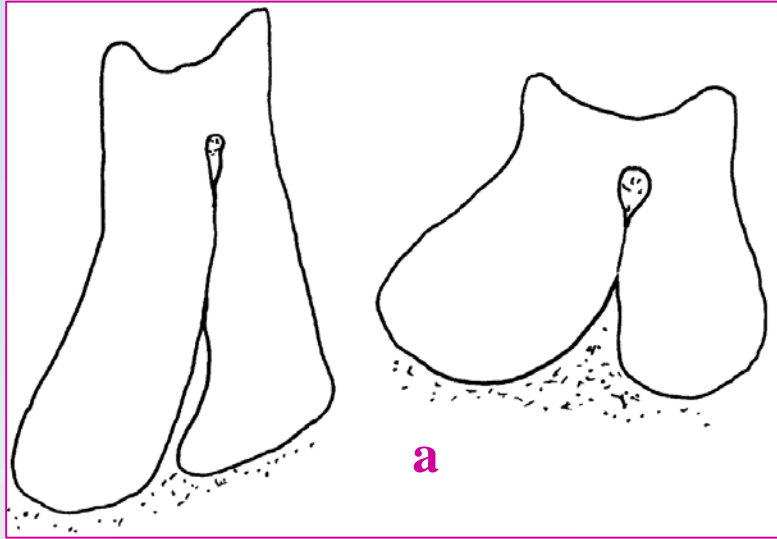
65a. Prostomium consisting of 9-10 rings

Goniada grahami BENHAM, 1932

65b. Prostomium consisting of eleven rings

Goniada acicula HARTMAN, 1940





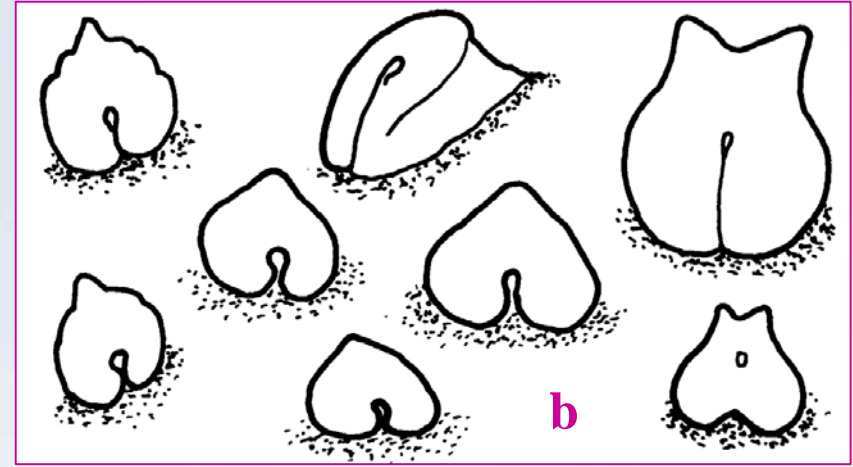
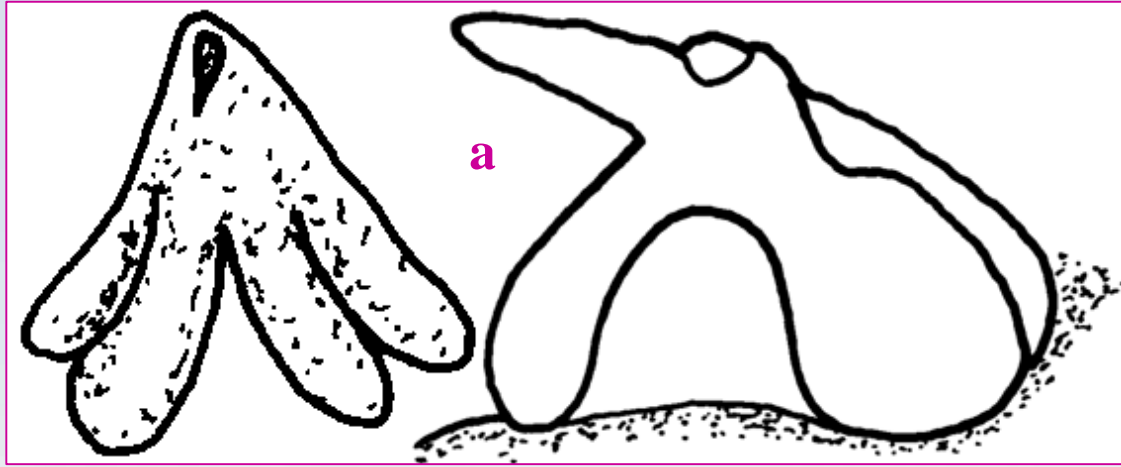
66a. (64) Ventral proboscis papillae in median part conical to globular with bifid tips.....

Goniada teres TREADWELL, 1931

66b. Ventral proboscis papillae in median part triangular with broad base.....

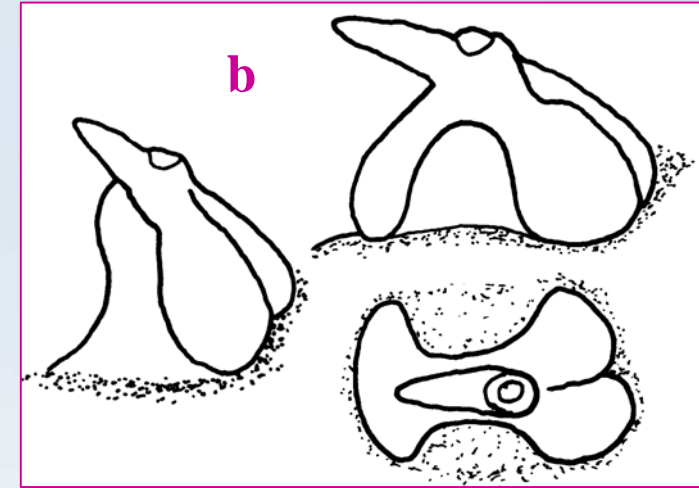
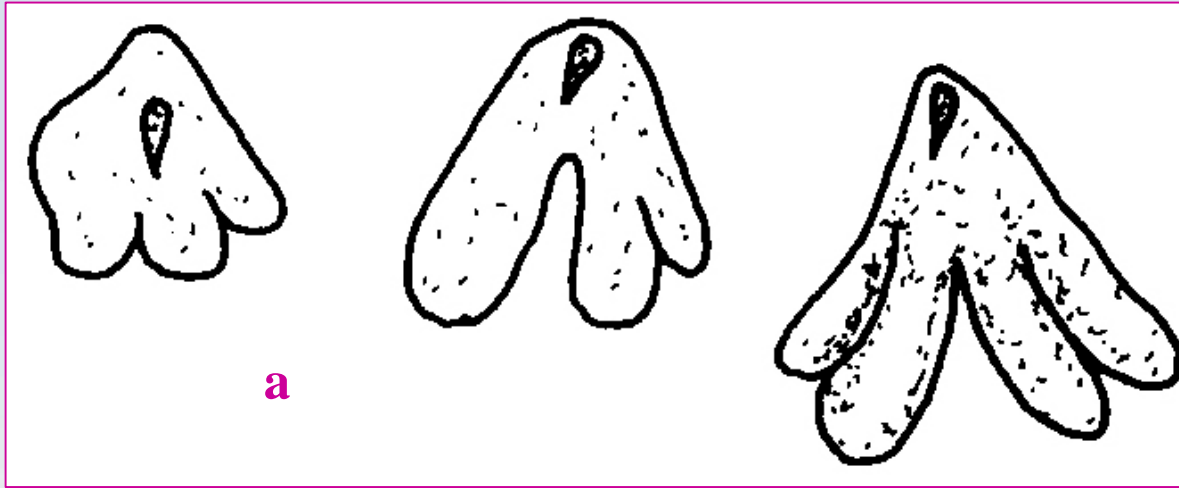
Goniada tripartita MONRO, 1931





- 67a. (55) Longer conical papillae on distal part of proboscis.....68
- 67b. All proboscis papillae short crown-shaped, heart-shaped, rectangular, rounded or sometimes globular with bifid tips.....71



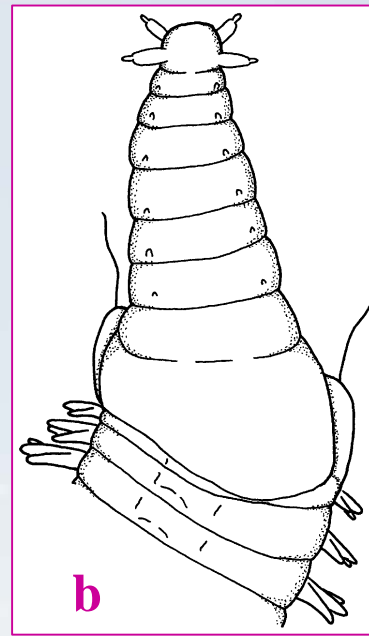
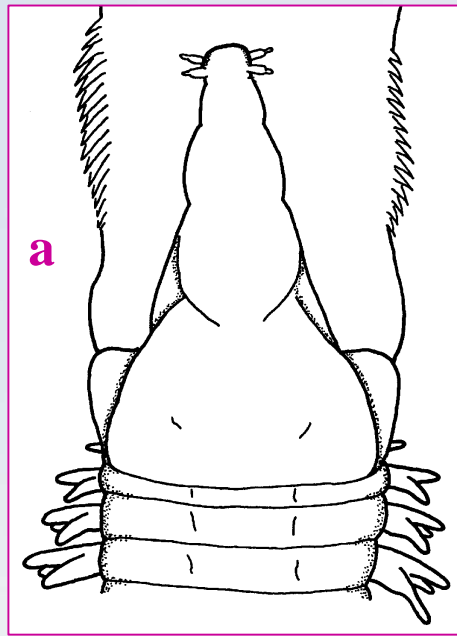


68a. More or less straight conical proboscidal papillae, basally with converging plates.....**69**

68b. Conical proboscidal papillae with distinct distal beaks, basally with two long stilts.....

.....*Goniada echinulata* GRUBE, 1870





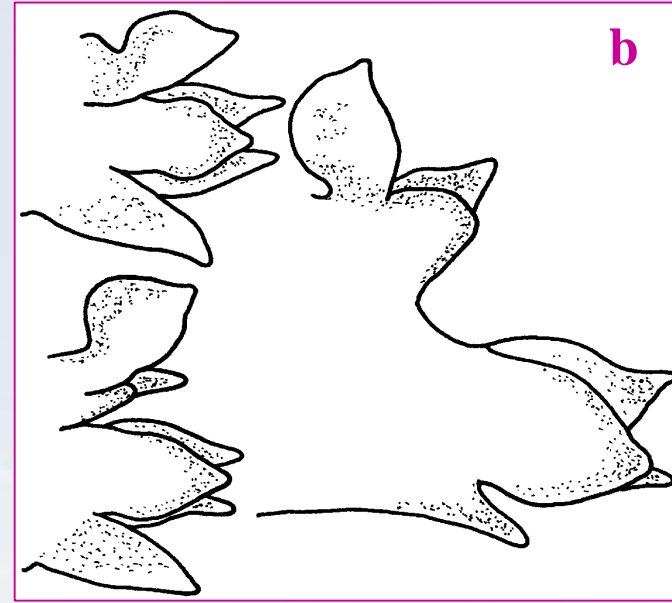
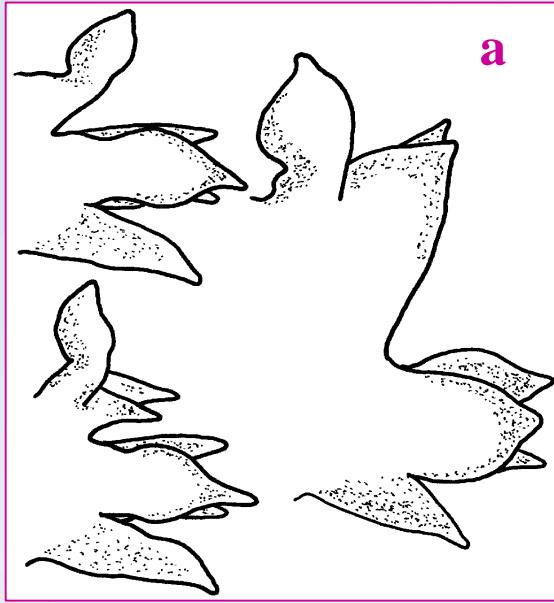
69a. Prostomium consisting of about five irregular, indistinct rings.....

70

69b. Prostomium consisting of 8-10 distinct rings.....

Goniada pseudofoliacea BÖGGEMANN, 2005





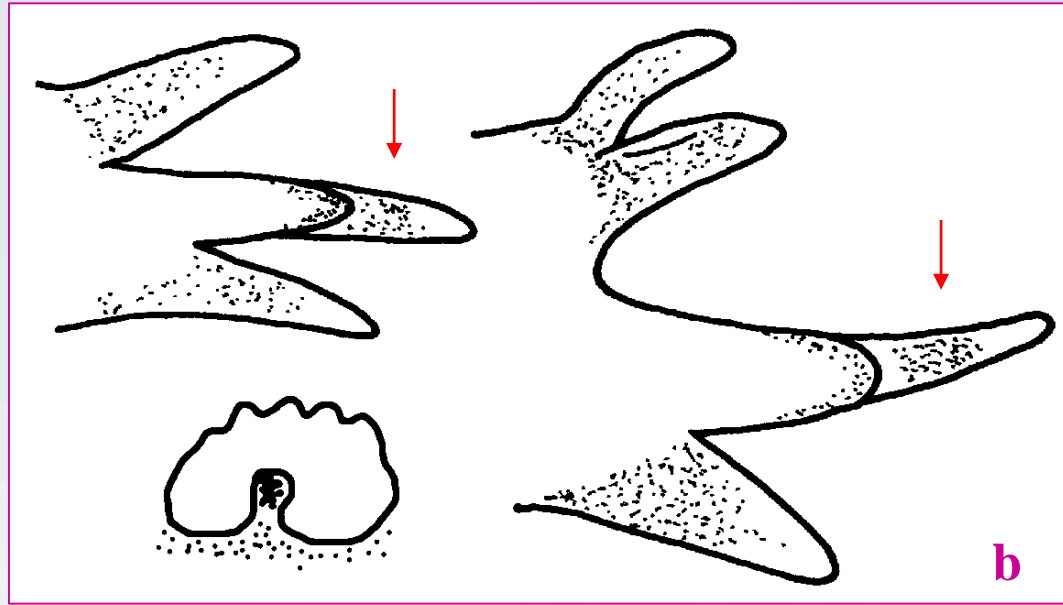
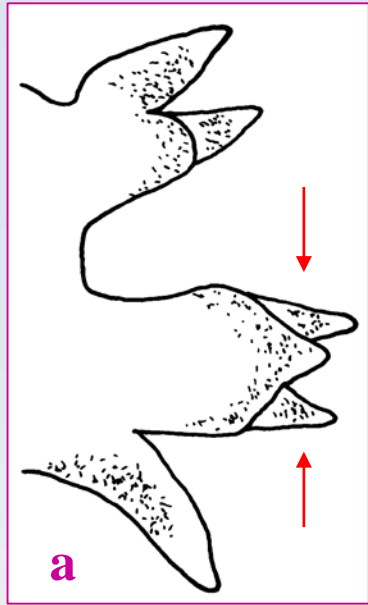
70a. 26-29 uniramous parapodia

Goniada congoensis GRUBE, 1877

70b. 30-38 uniramous parapodia

Goniada foliacea MOORE, 1903

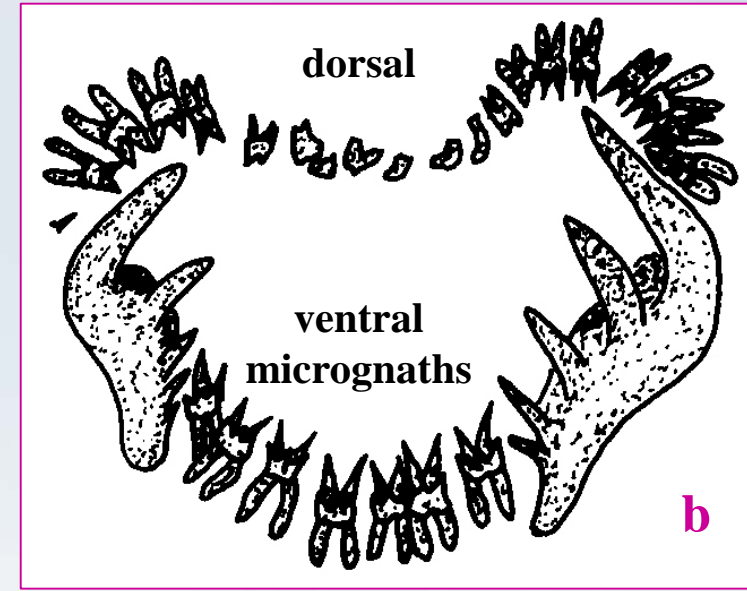
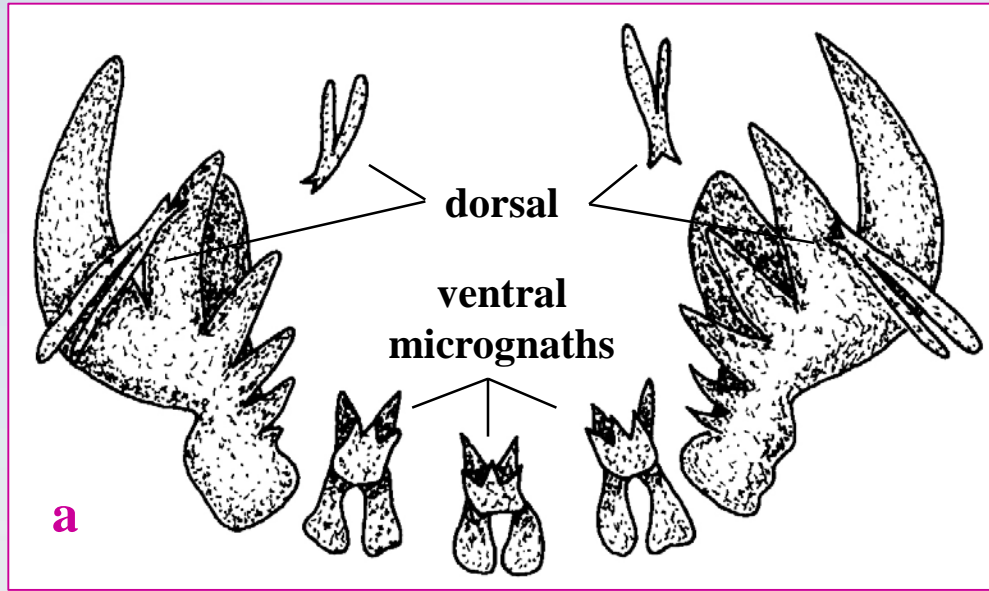




71a. (67) At least posterior parapodia with two neuropodial prechaetal lobes **72**

71b. All parapodia with only one neuropodial prechaetal lobe; crown-shaped papillae with small teeth of about same size *Goniada corona* BÖGGEMANN, 2005

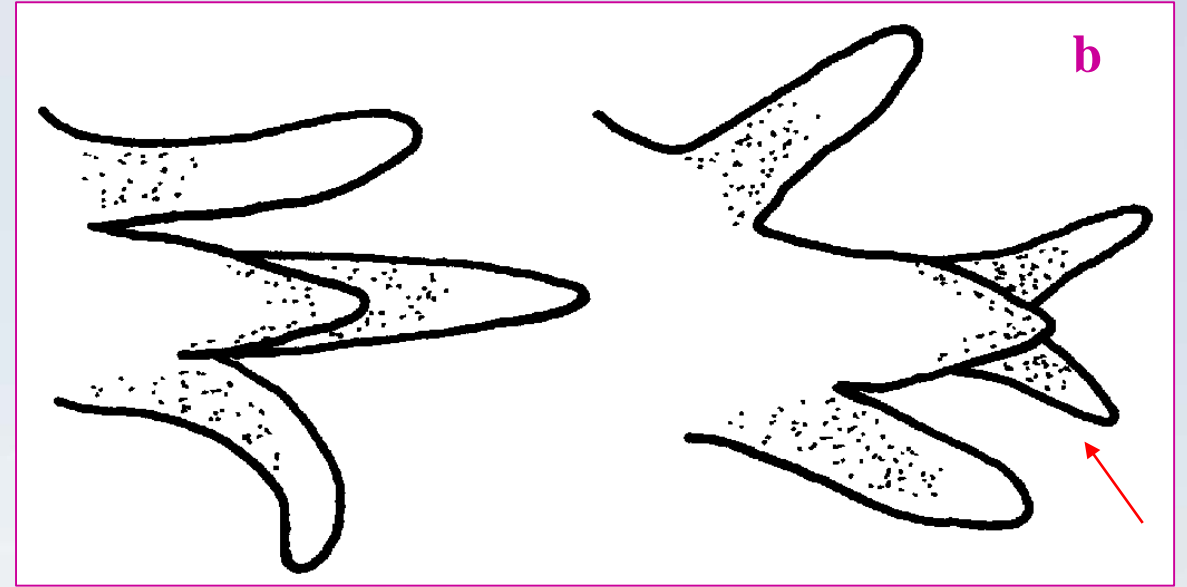
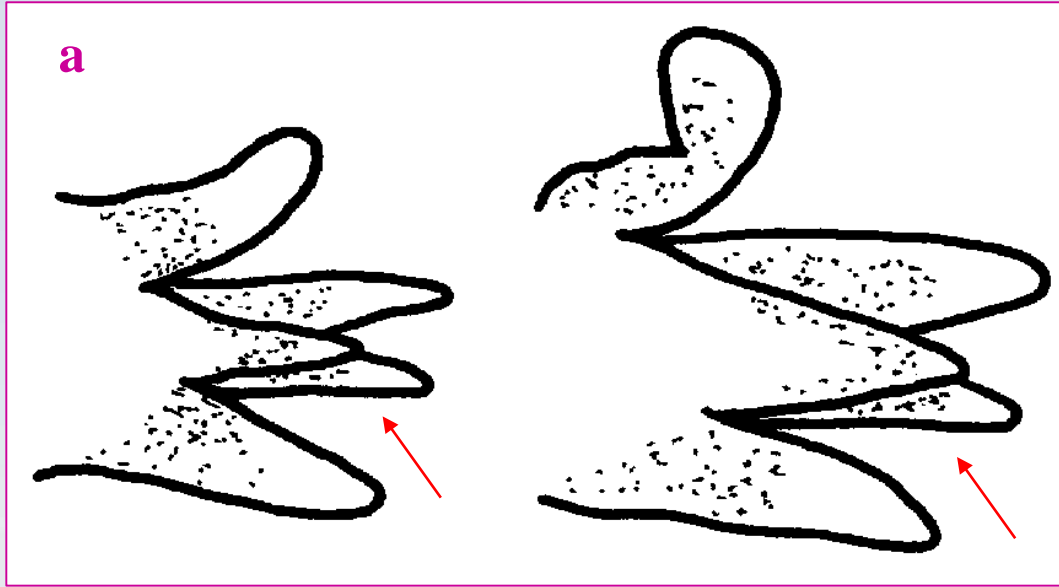




72a. Only four simple inverted Y-shaped or rod-like dorsal micrognaths with small bifid tips **73**

72b. Numerous compound usually H+v/w-shaped and sometimes additional small H- or X-shaped dorsal micrognaths **81**

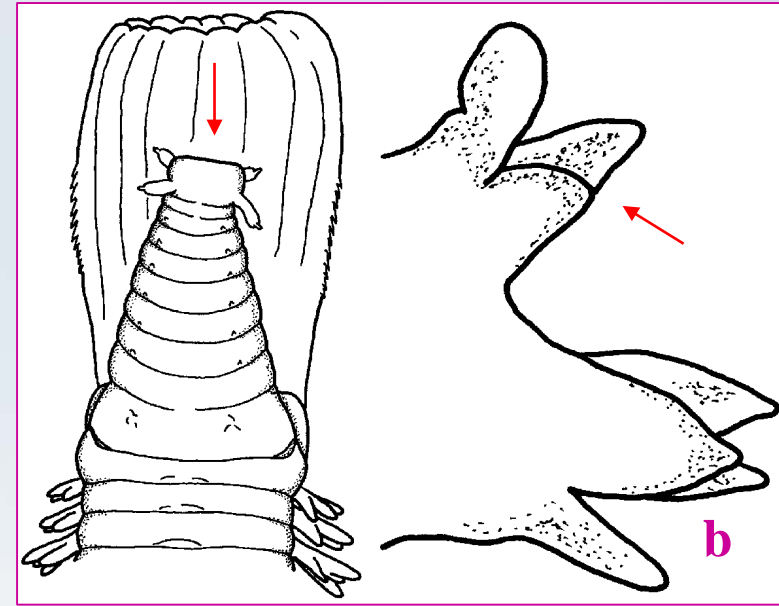
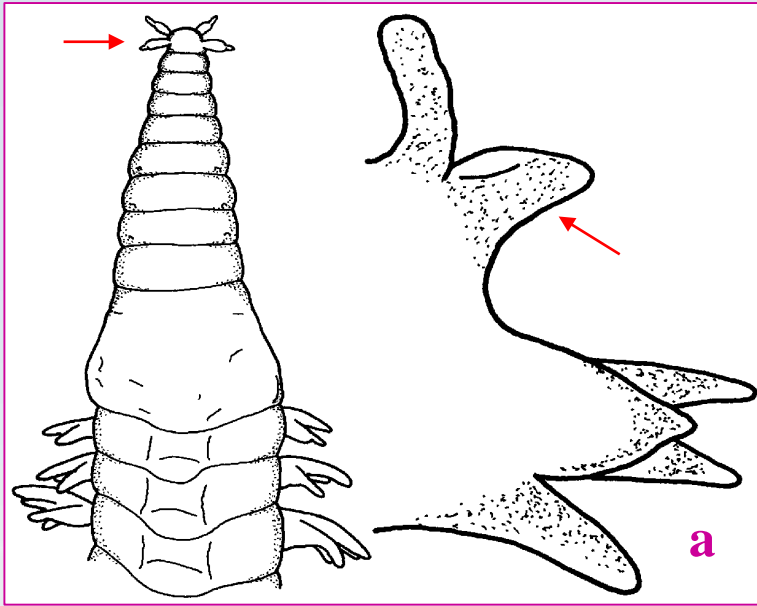




73a. Lower neuropodial prechaetal lobe developed from parapodium 2-7 (up to 13 in juvenile specimens)..... **74**

73b. Lower neuropodial prechaetal lobe developed from parapodium 14-51..... **76**



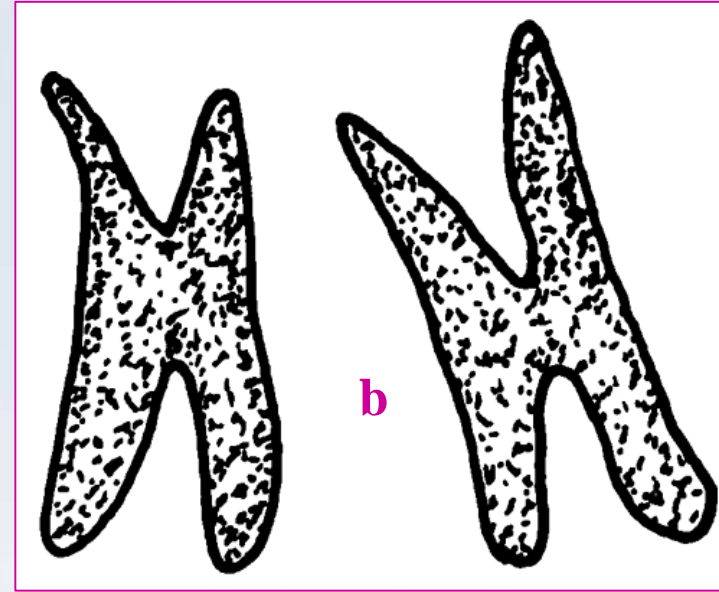
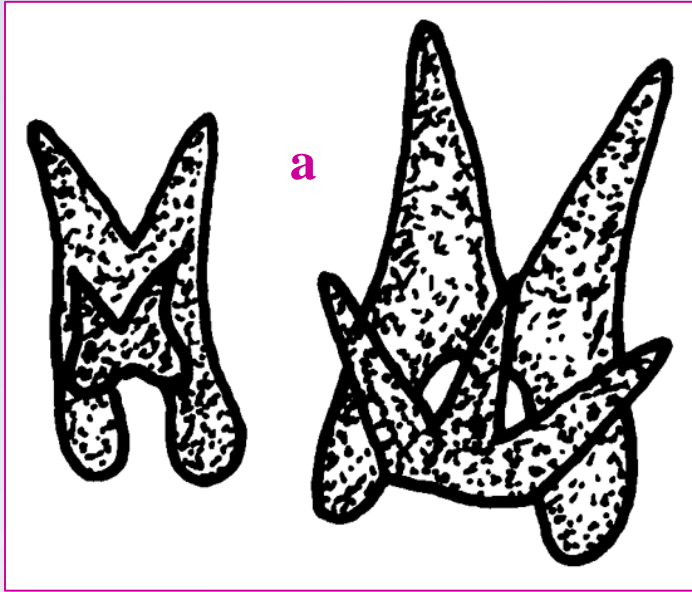


74a. Notopodia with single lobe; terminal part of prostomium pointed **75**

74b. Notopodia subdivided into pre- and postchaetal lobes; terminal part of prostomium usually blunt

Goniada brunnea TREADWELL, 1906

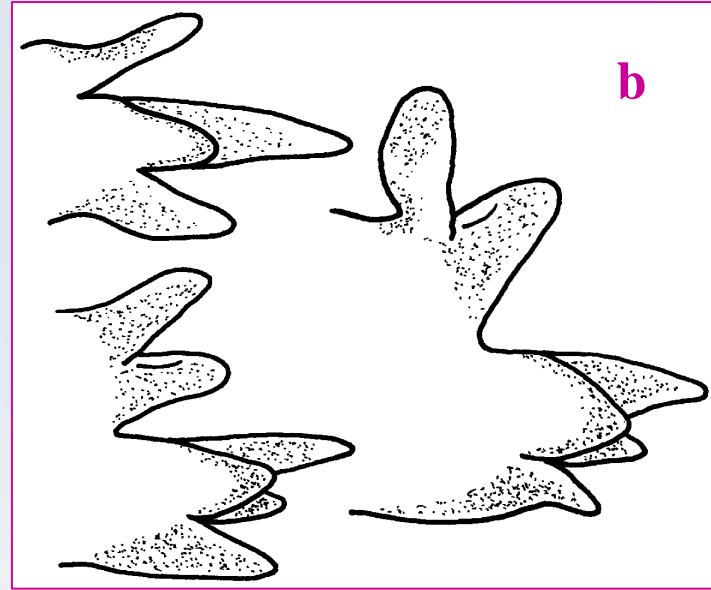
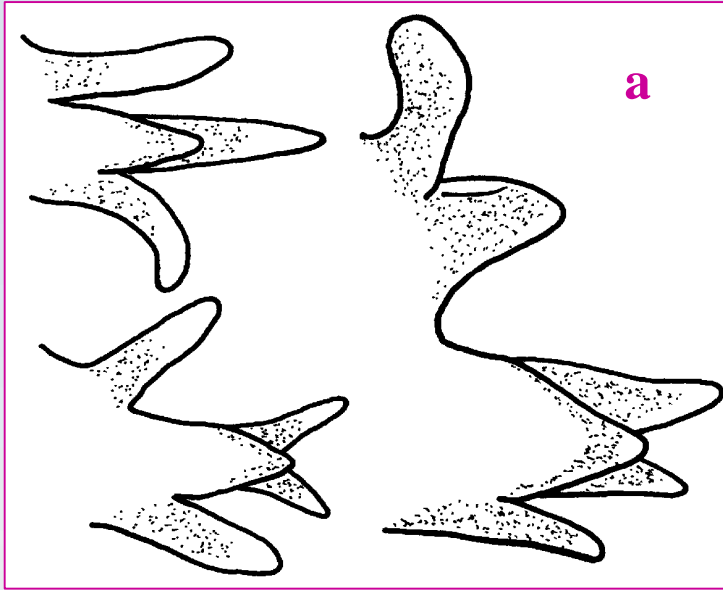




75a. Usually five H+v/w-shaped compound ventral micrognaths *Goniada antipoda* AUGENER, 1927

75b. Usually three H-shaped simple ventral micrognaths *Goniada virgini* KINBERG, 1865





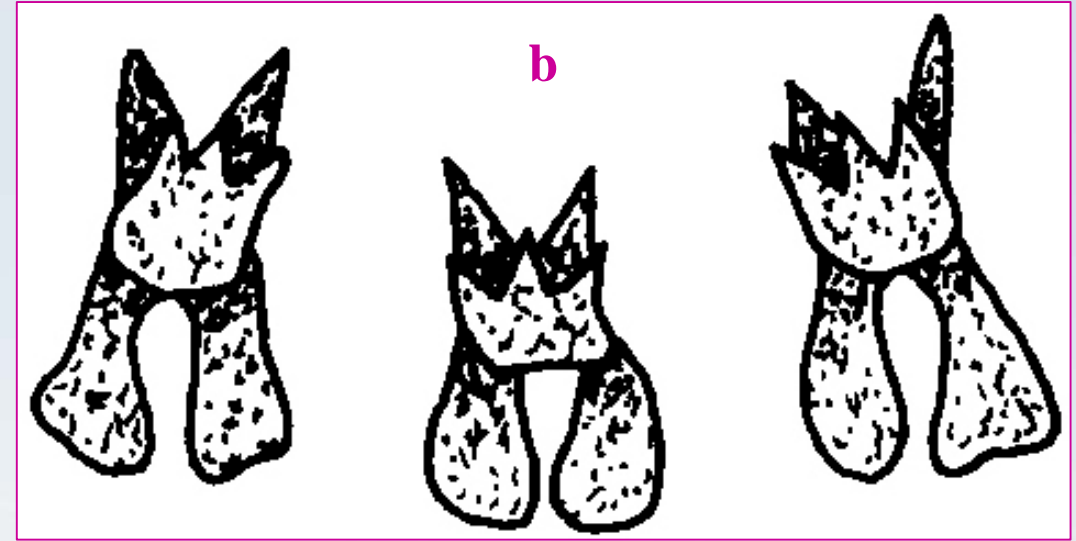
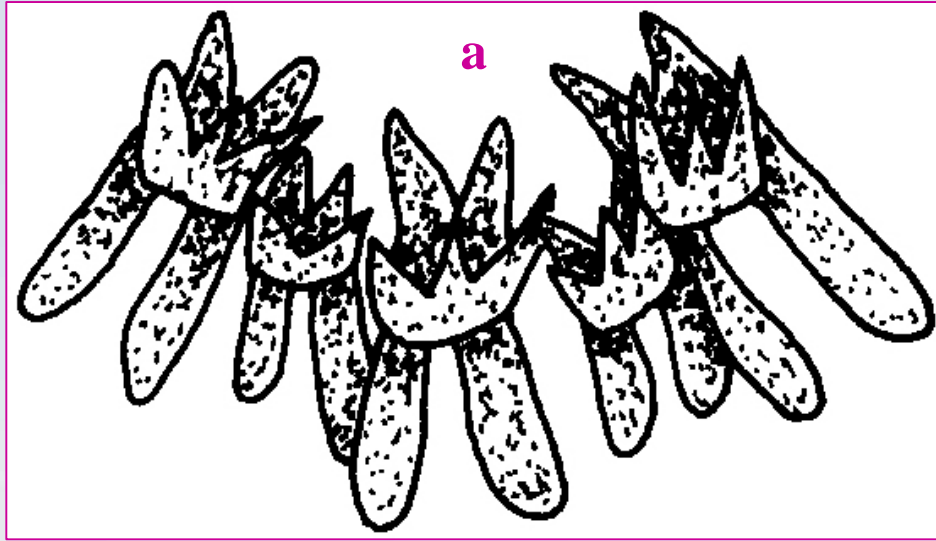
76a. (73) At least 23 uniramous parapodia

77

76b. 21-22 uniramous parapodia

Goniada asiatica HARTMAN, 1974





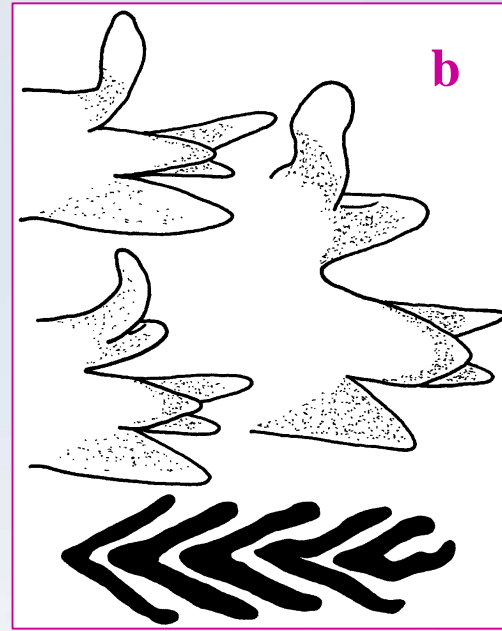
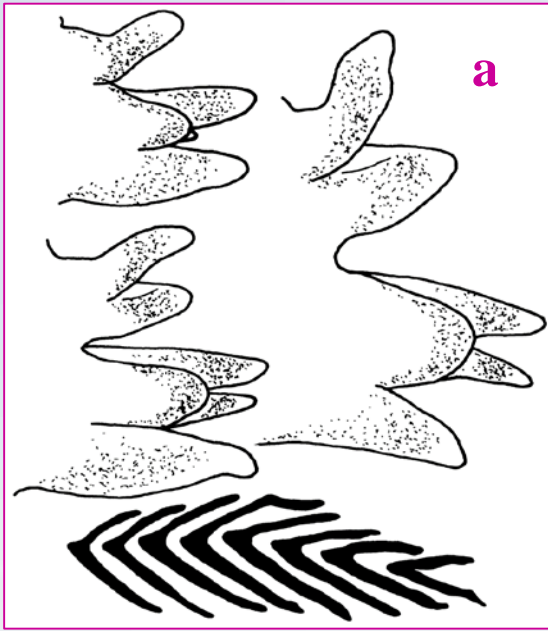
77a. Usually five or more compound ventral micrognaths

78

77b. Usually three compound ventral micrognaths

79

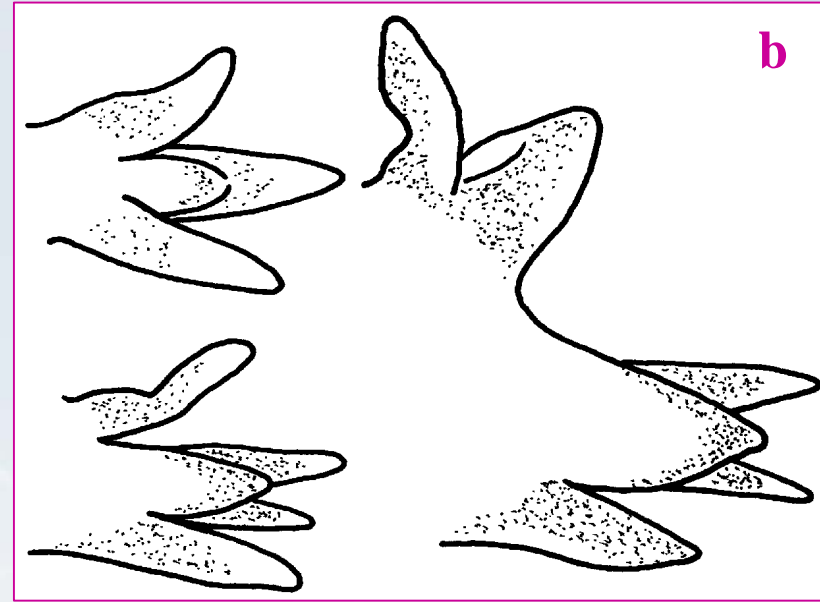
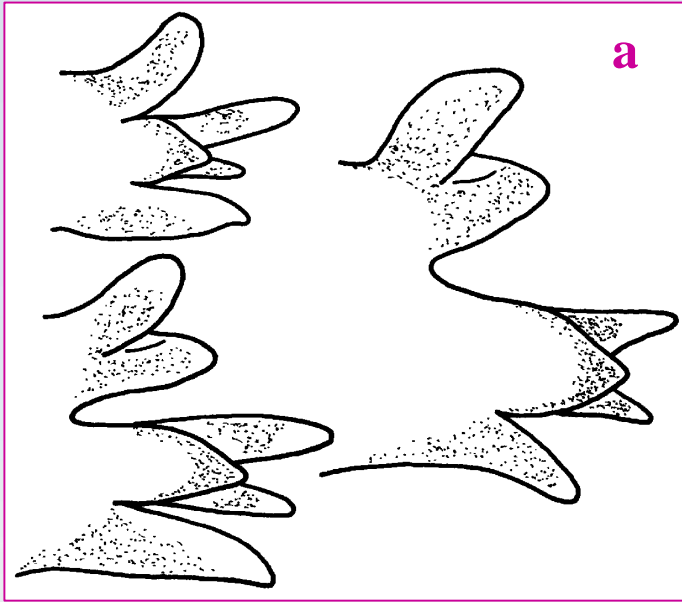




78a. 23-33 uniramous parapodia; 7-15 pairs of chevrons *Goniada crudelis* (KINBERG, 1865)

78b. 34-38 uniramous parapodia; 4-6 pairs of chevrons *Goniada indoceanica* BÖGGEMANN, 2005





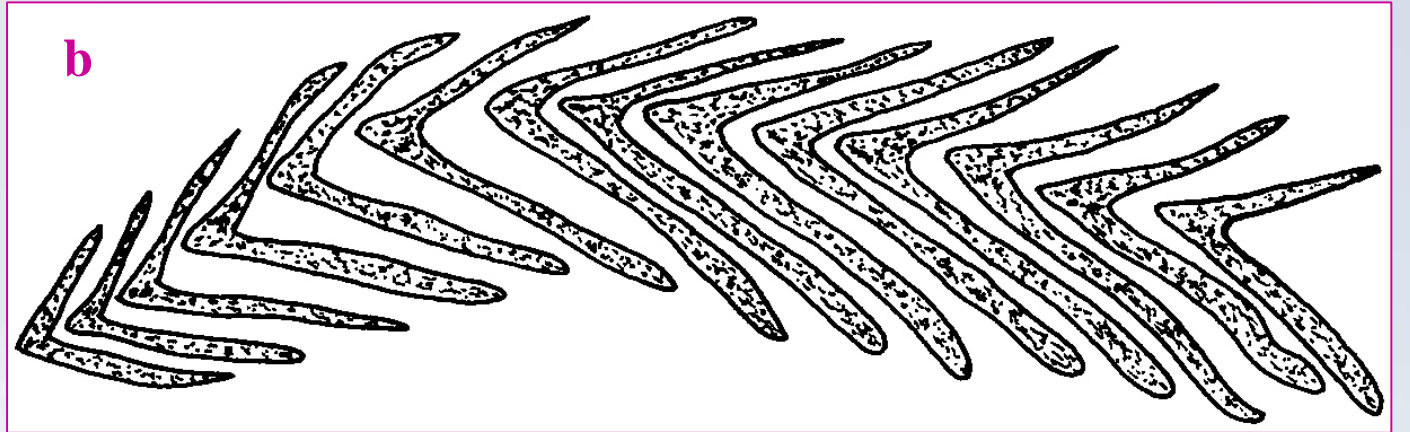
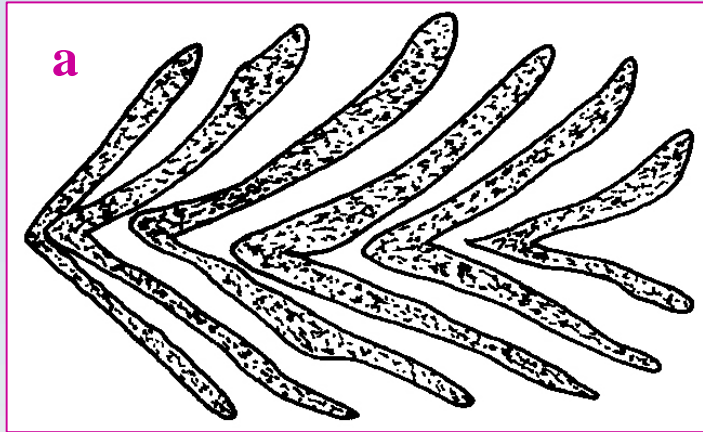
79a. (77) Up to 30 uniramous parapodia

80

79b. 31-51 (60) uniramous parapodia

Goniada maculata ÖRSTED, 1843

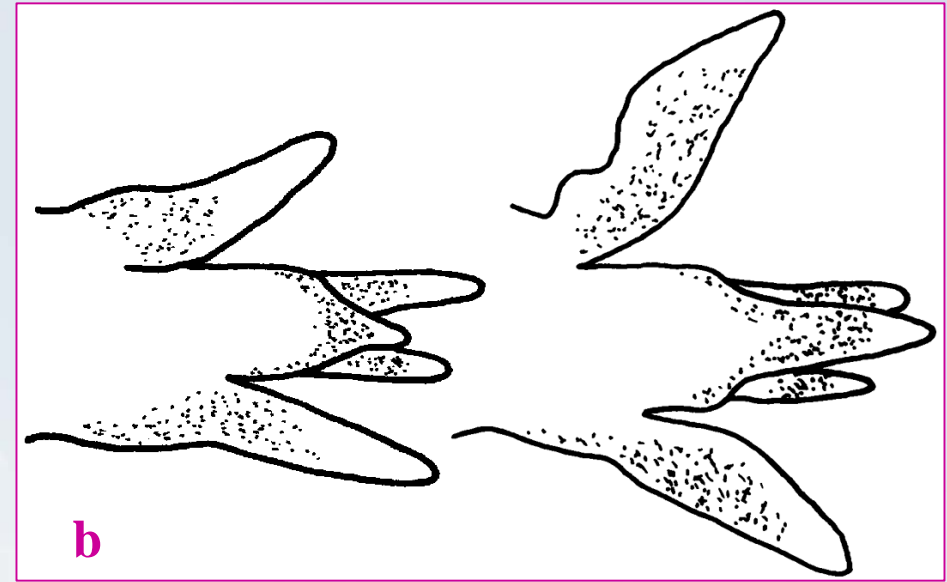
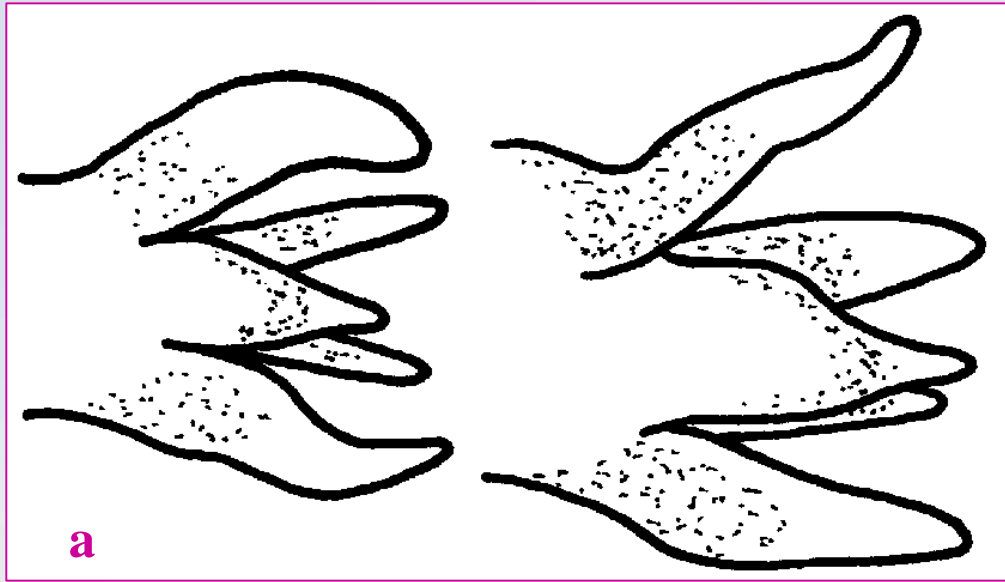




80a. Usually 6-7 pairs of chevrons *Goniada hexadentes* BÖGGEMANN & EIBYE-JACOBSEN, 2002

80b. Usually 9-15 pairs of chevrons *Goniada apisiti* BÖGGEMANN & EIBYE-JACOBSEN, 2002





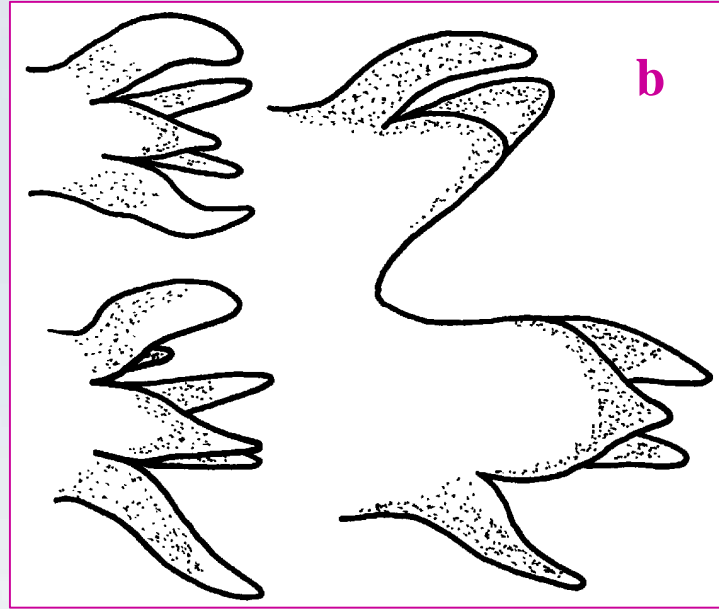
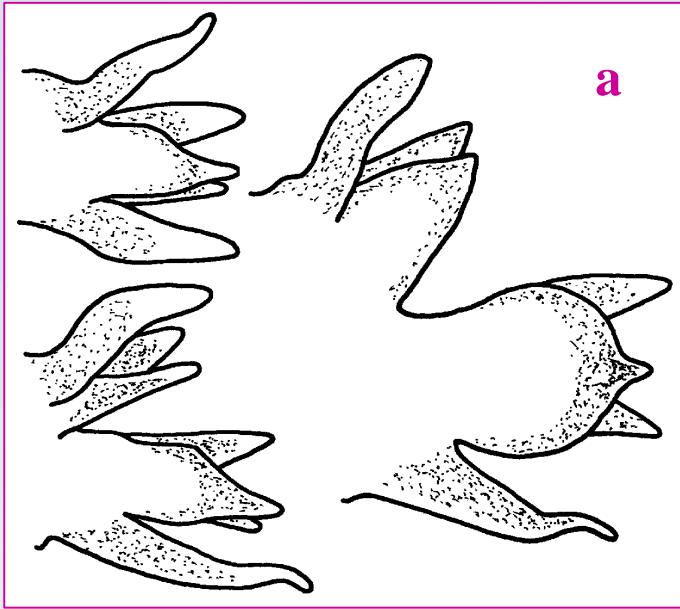
81a. (72) Up to 38 uniramous parapodia

82

81b. At least 45 uniramous parapodia

83





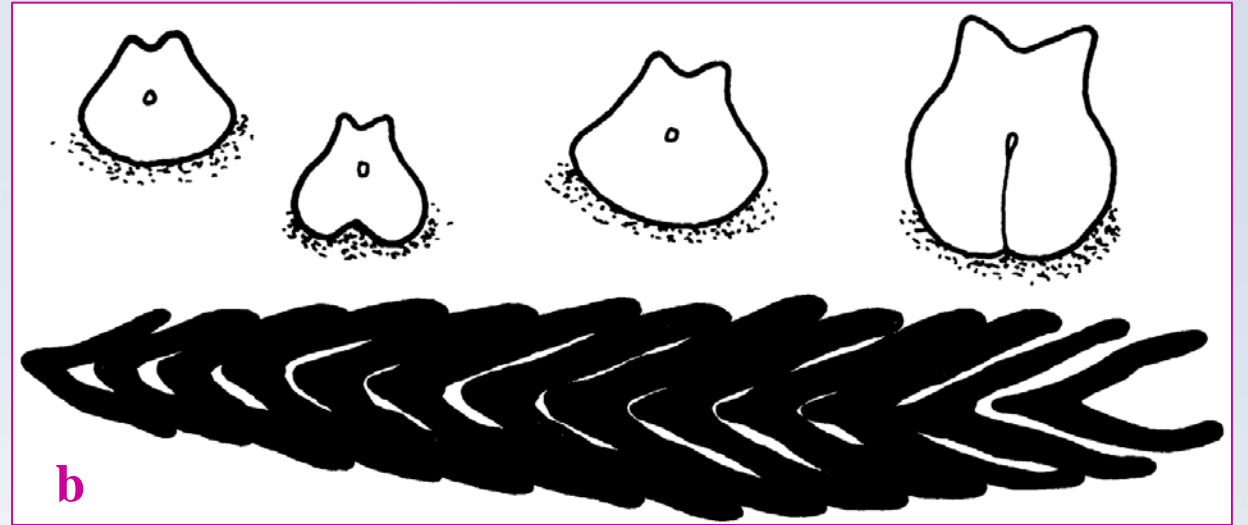
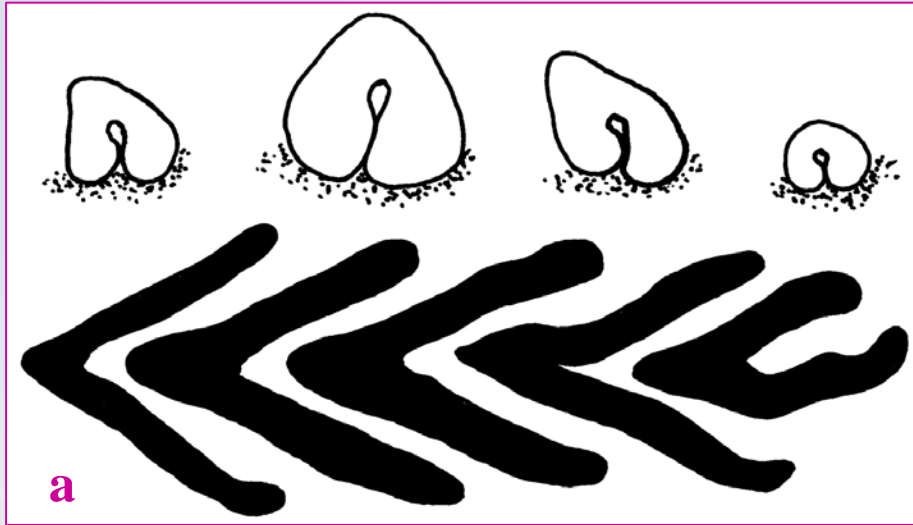
82a. 24 uniramous parapodia

Goniada rotnestensis BÖGGEMANN, 2005

82b. 29-38 uniramous parapodia

Goniada norvegica ÖRSTED, 1845



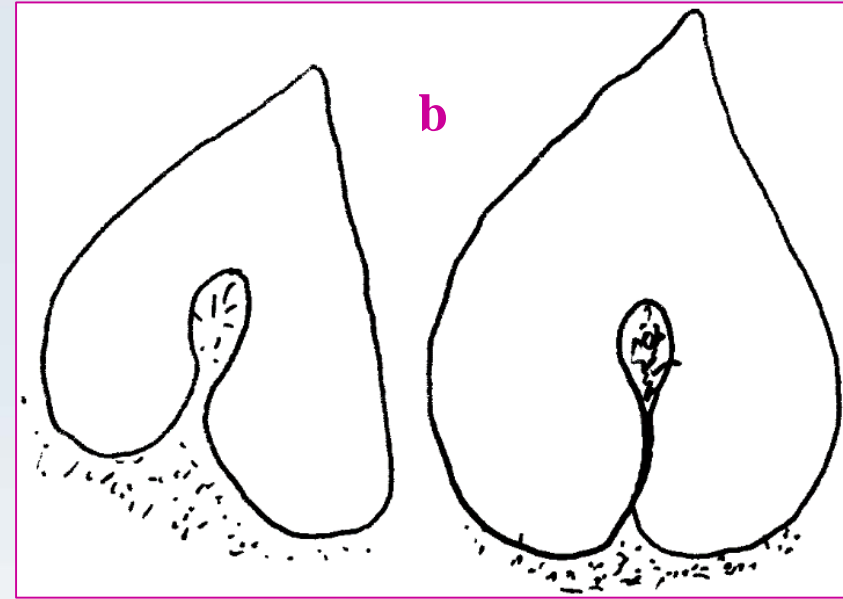
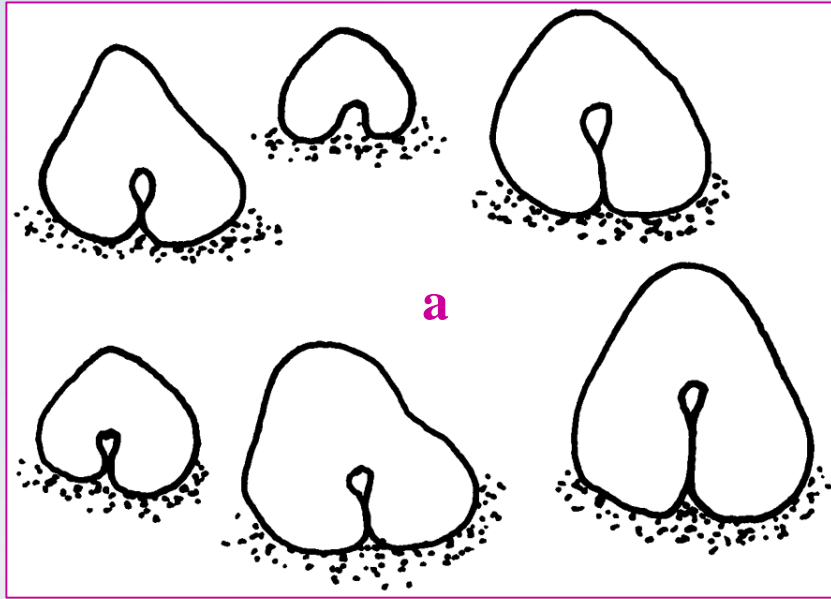


83a. (81) Ventral proboscis papillae rounded, heart-shaped or triangular; usually up to nine pairs of chevrons. 84

83b. Ventral proboscis papillae in median part conical to globular with bifid tip; 9-36 pairs of chevrons

..... *Goniada vorax* (KINBERG, 1865)

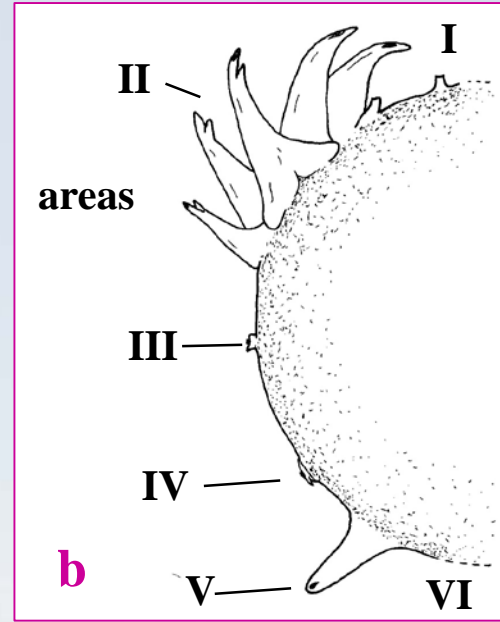
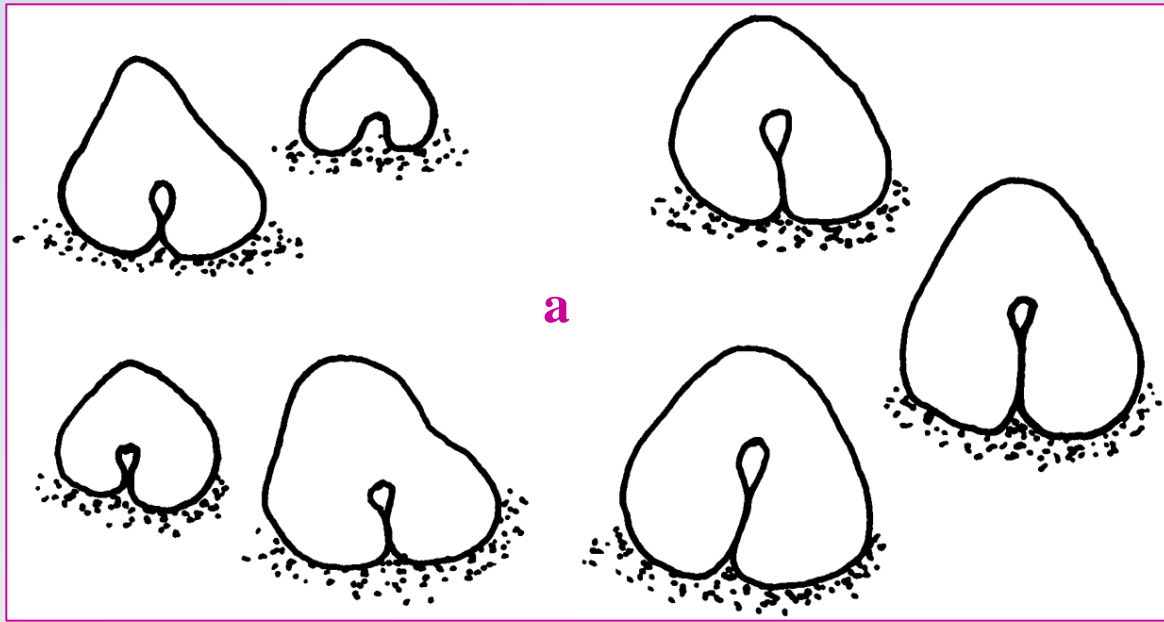




84a. Dorsal proboscis papillae mainly rounded to heart-shaped.....*Goniada gigantea* (VERRILL, 1885)

84b. Dorsal proboscis papillae mainly heart-shaped with pointed tip.....*Goniada paucidens* GRUBE, 1878

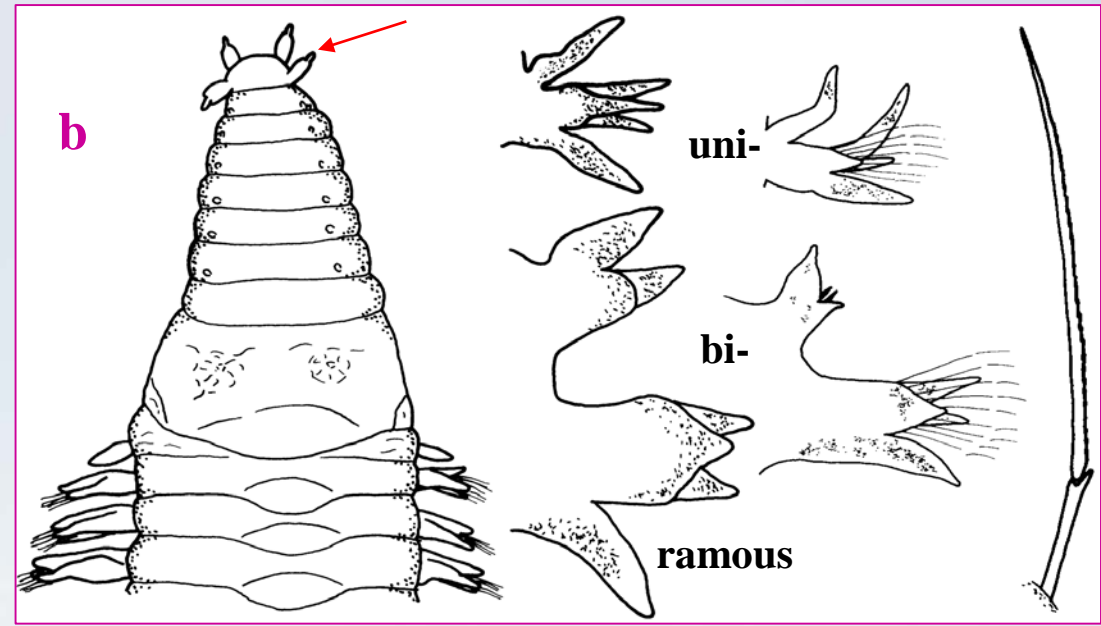
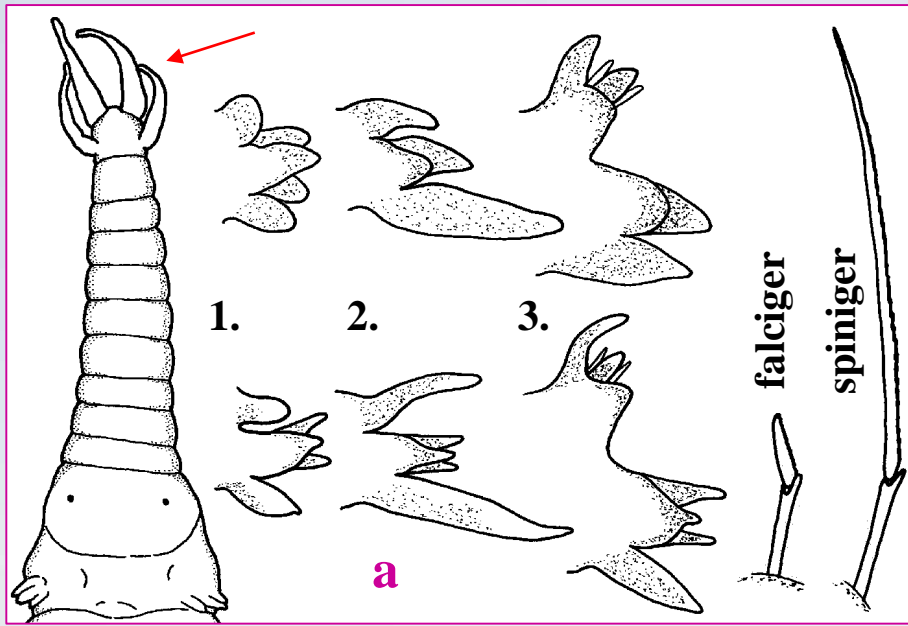




85a. (47) Proboscis papillae of slightly different types, irregularly arranged; with macrognaths and dorsal and ventral micrognaths; anterior part of body with uniramous parapodia, following region with biramous parapodia, transitional region may be present **86**

85b. Proboscis papillae of several different types, arranged in distinct longitudinal rows (areas) **90**

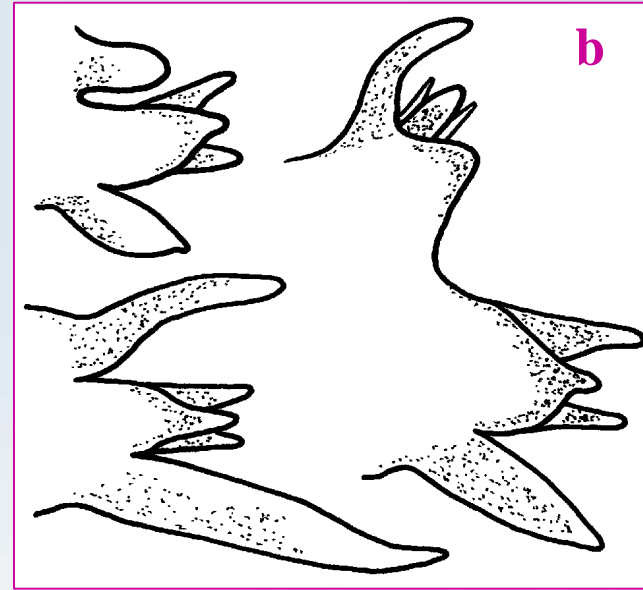
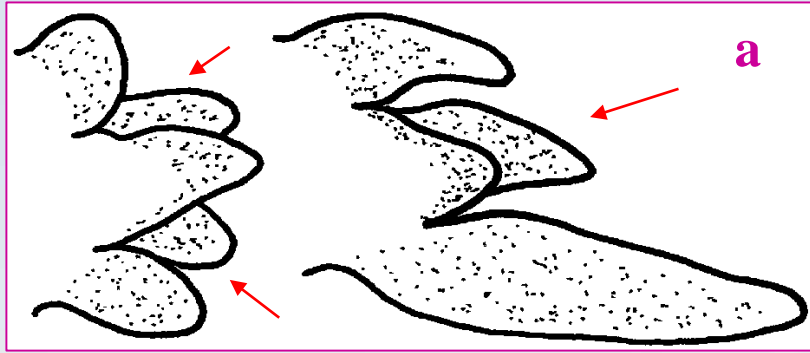




86a. Terminal appendages simple or only indistinctly articulated; body divided into three regions: 1. uniramous parapodia, short cirri, falcigerous compound chaetae, 2. uniramous parapodia, elongated ventral cirri, falcigerous and/or spinigerous compound chaetae, 3. biramous parapodia, acicular notochaetae sometimes with terminal guarded hooks, falcigerous and/or spinigerous compound neurochaetae **87**

86b. Terminal appendages biarticulated; anterior part of body with uniramous parapodia, following region with biramous parapodia; spinigerous compound neurochaetae **89**

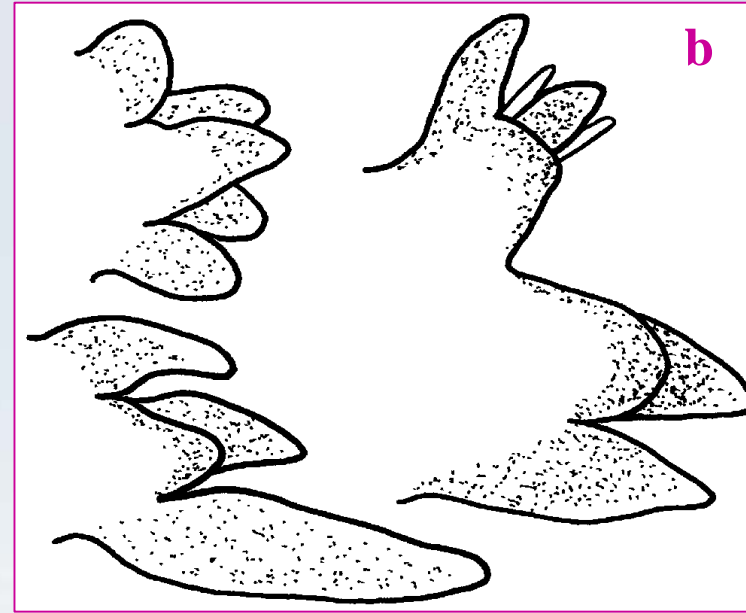
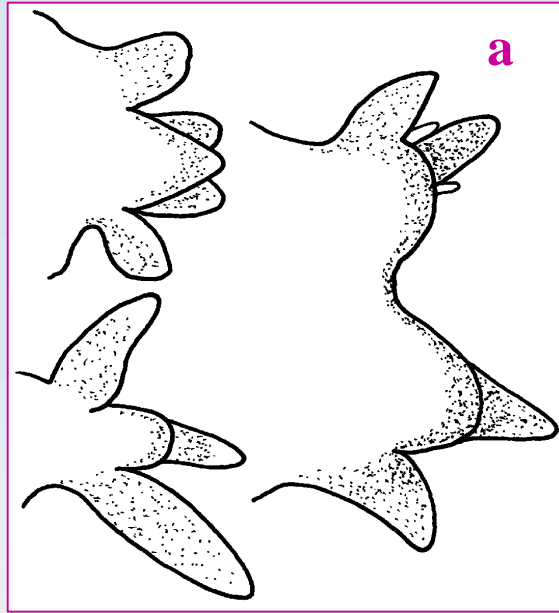




87a. Anterior parapodia with two and following parapodia with one neuropodial prechaetal lobe..... **88**

87b. All parapodia with two neuropodial prechaetal lobes..... *Goniadopsis longicirrata* (ARWIDSSON, 1899)





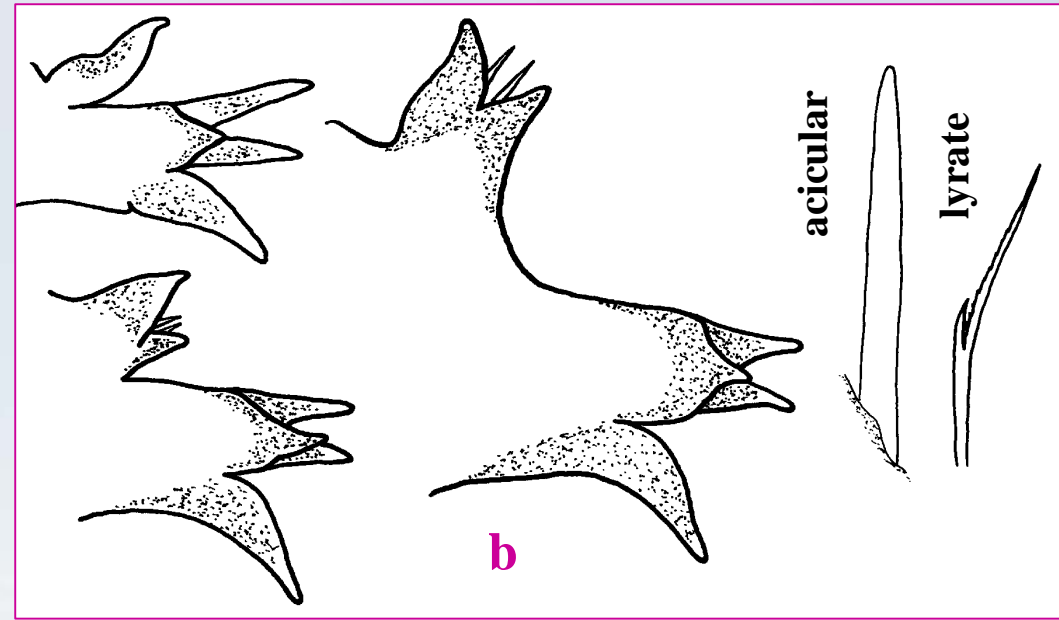
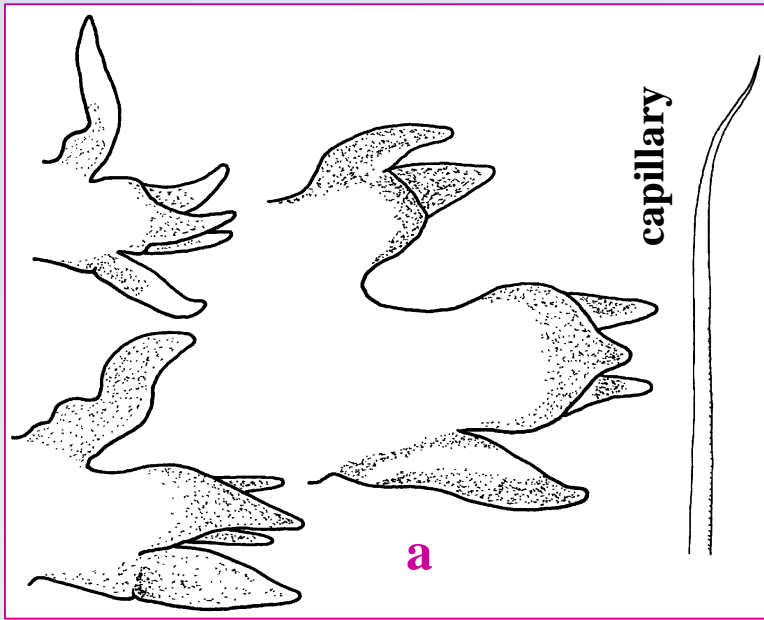
88a. 44-46 uniramous parapodia

Goniadopsis maskallensis (GRAVIER, 1904)

88b. 62-75 uniramous parapodia

Goniadopsis agnesiae FAUVEL, 1928

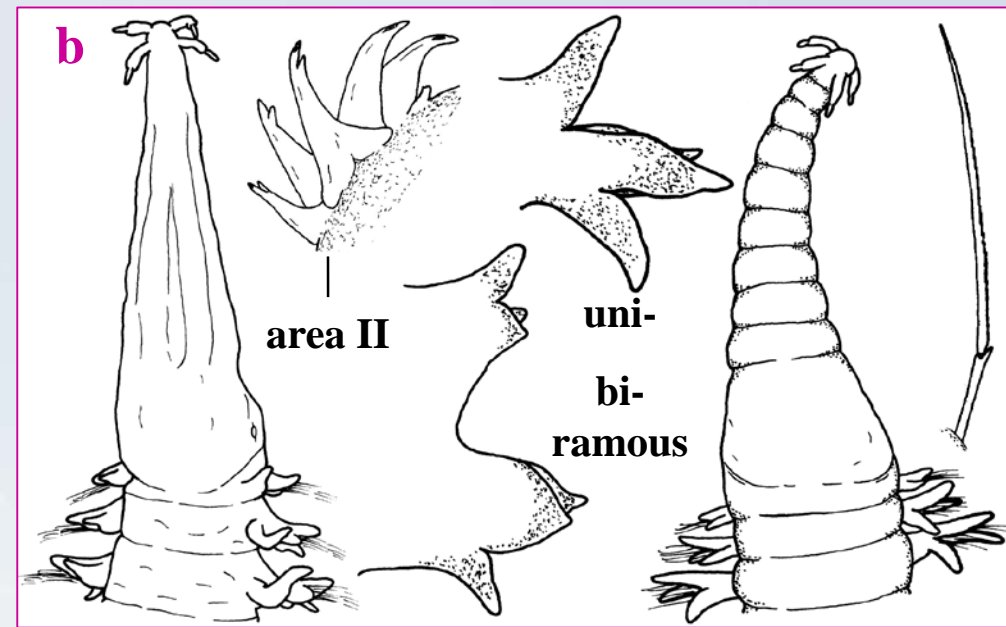
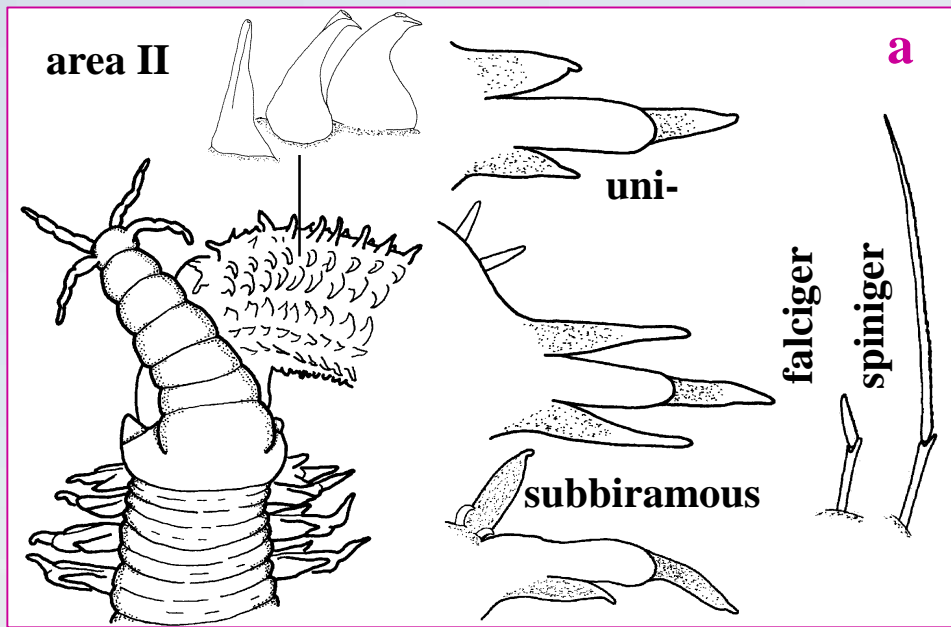




89a. (86) Notochaetae capillary (normally with chevrons (84), but might be lost in very large specimens during the growth).....*Goniada gigantea* (VERRILL, 1885)

89b. Notochaetae acicular; biramous parapodia with a few additional lyrate chaetae in superior position.....*Ophiogoniada lyra* GRANADOS-BARBA & SOLÍS-WEISS, 1997

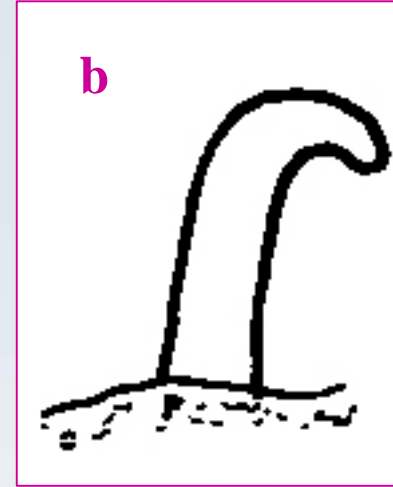
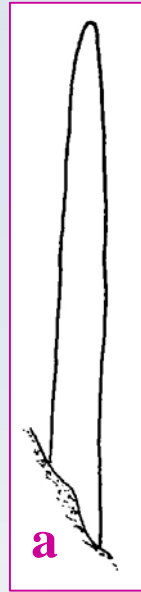




90a. (85) Anterior with uni-, following region with subbiramous parapodia; prostomium consisting of eight rings, appendages biarticulate, which may appear to be tri- or quadriarticulated; proboscis area II with three rows of papillae; neurochaetae compound spinigers and/or falcigers 91

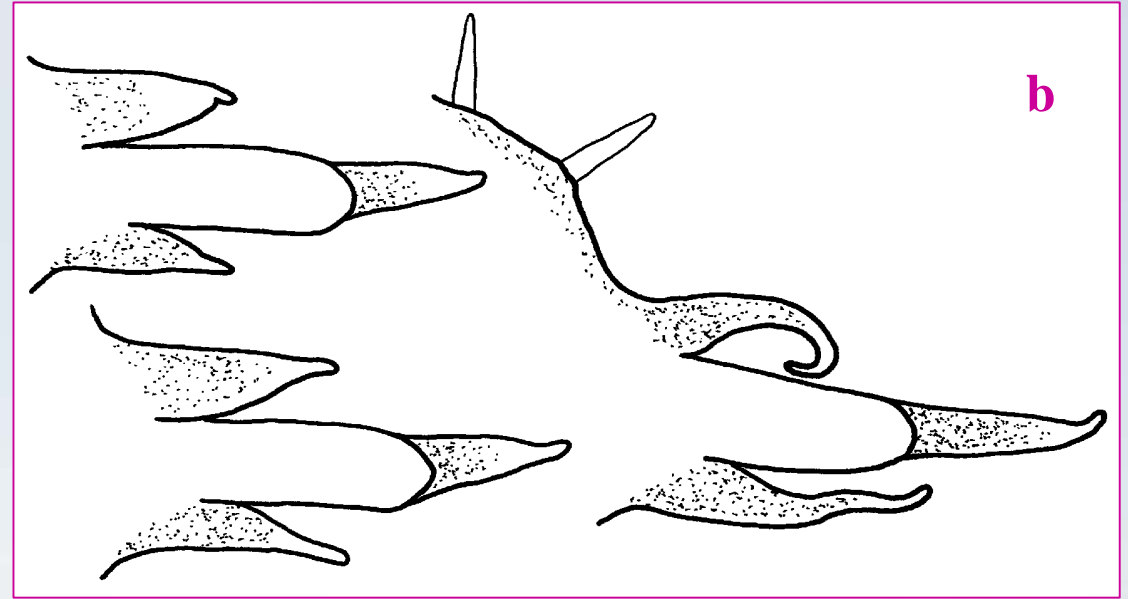
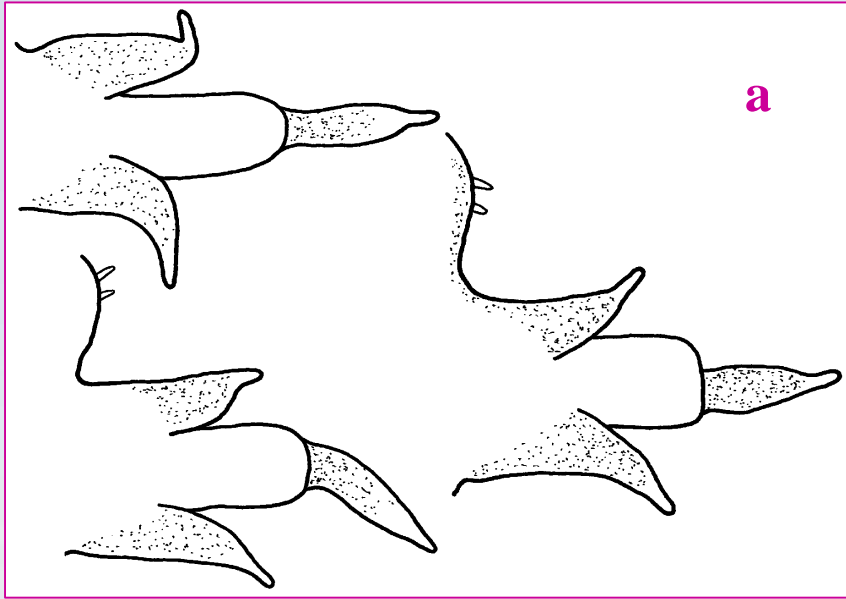
90b. Anterior with uni-, following region with biramous parapodia; prostomium smooth or annulated, appendages biarticulated; proboscis area II with 5-6 rows of papillae; neurochaetae compound spinigers 95





- 91a.** Acicular notochaetae more or less straight 92
- 91b.** Acicular notochaetae with distinctly curved tip 94



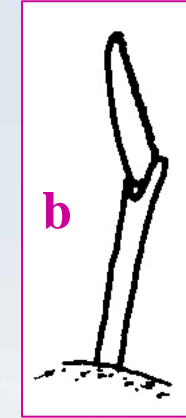
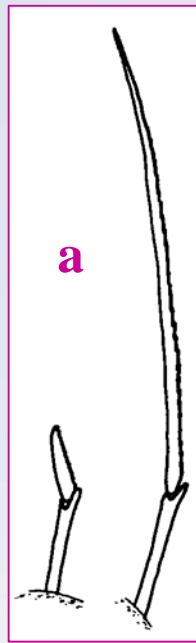


92a. 12-31 uniramous parapodia

92b. 39(-45) uniramous parapodia

Goniadides abidjanensis INTES & LÆUFF, 1975

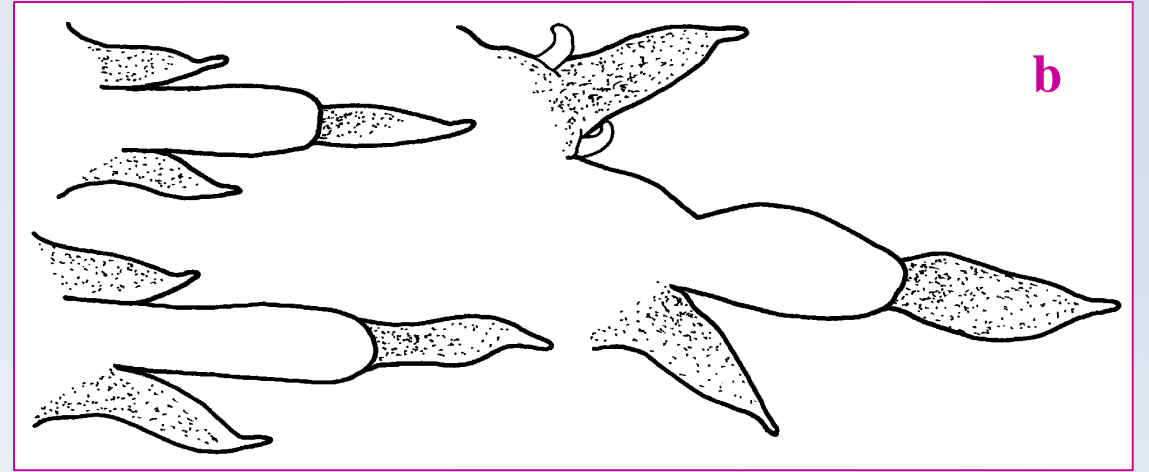
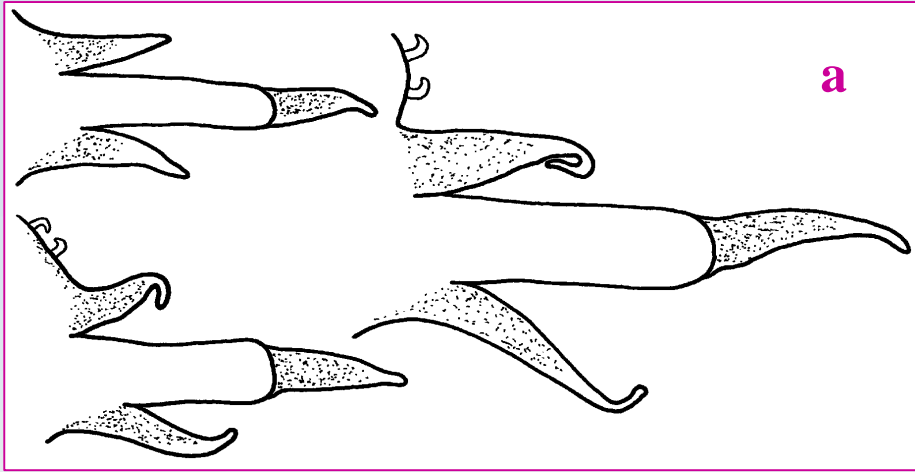




93a. Falcigerous and spinigerous chaetae present *Goniadides aciculata* HARTMANN-SCHRÖDER, 1960

93b. Only falcigerous chaetae present *Goniadides falcigera* HARTMANN-SCHRÖDER, 1962

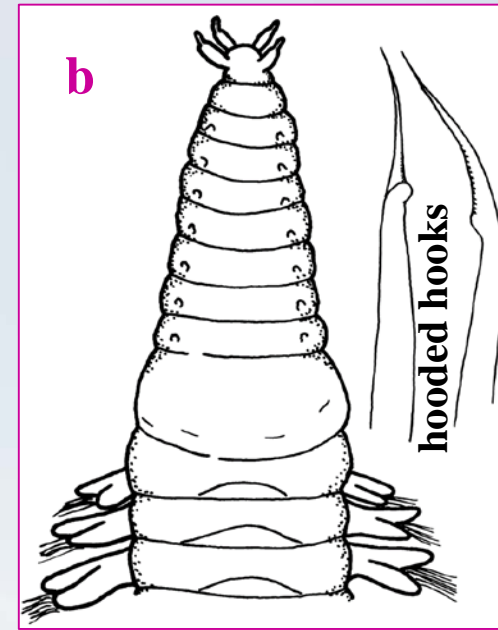
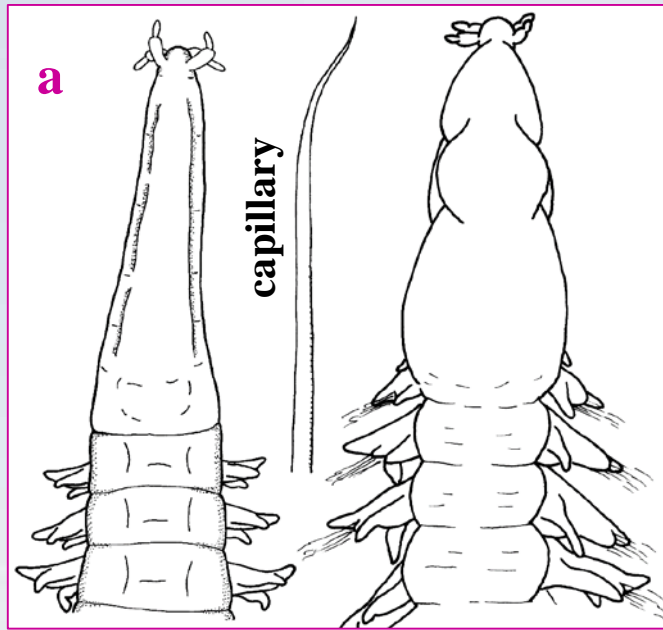




94a. (91) 7-9 uniramous parapodia; notochaetae arising dorsal to dorsal cirri *Goniadides carolinae* DAY, 1973

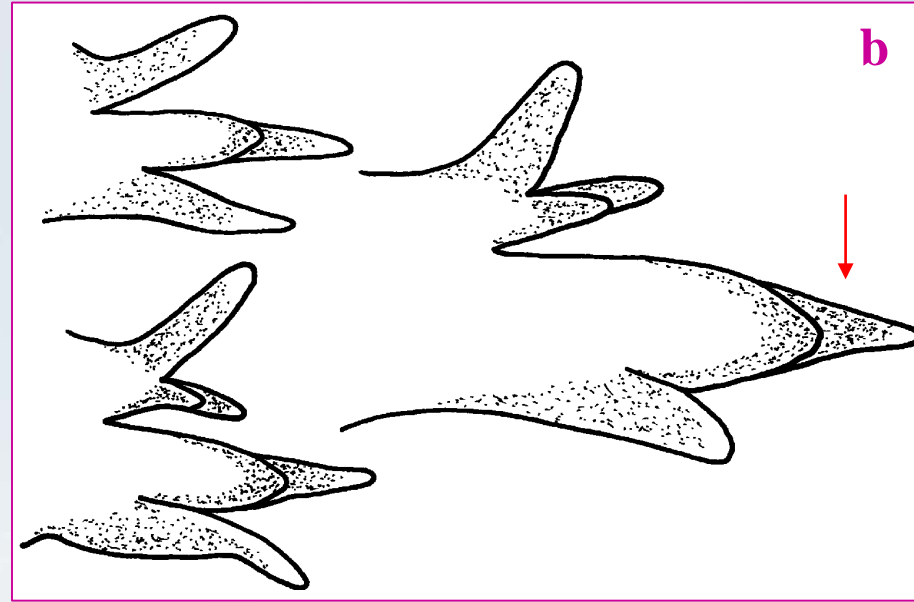
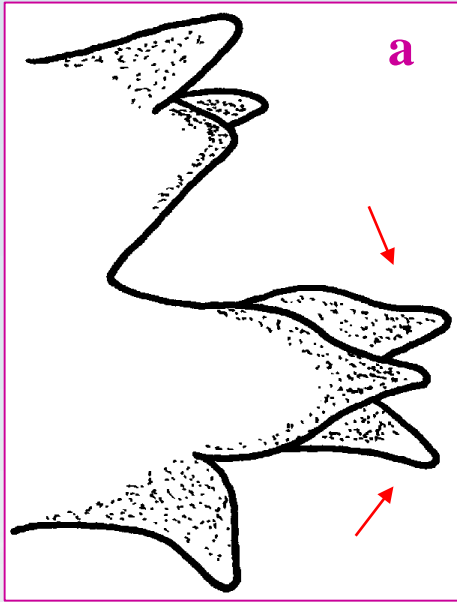
94b. 47 uniramous parapodia; notochaetae arising at level of dorsal cirri
 *Goniadides madagascariensis* BÖGGEMANN, 2005





- 95a.** (90) Notochaeta capillary; prostomium smooth or indistinctly annulated; proboscidal area II with five or six rows of papillae; with macrognaths and dorsal micrognaths 96
- 95b.** Notochaeta stout, hooked at tip and with terminal pointed hood; prostomium annulated; proboscidal area II with six rows of papillae; with macrognaths and dorsal and sometimes ventral micrognaths 100



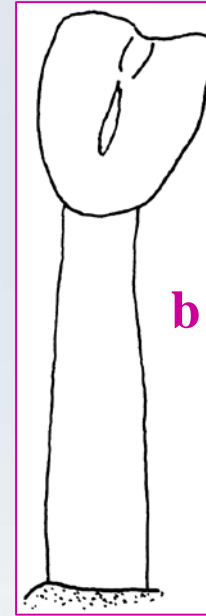
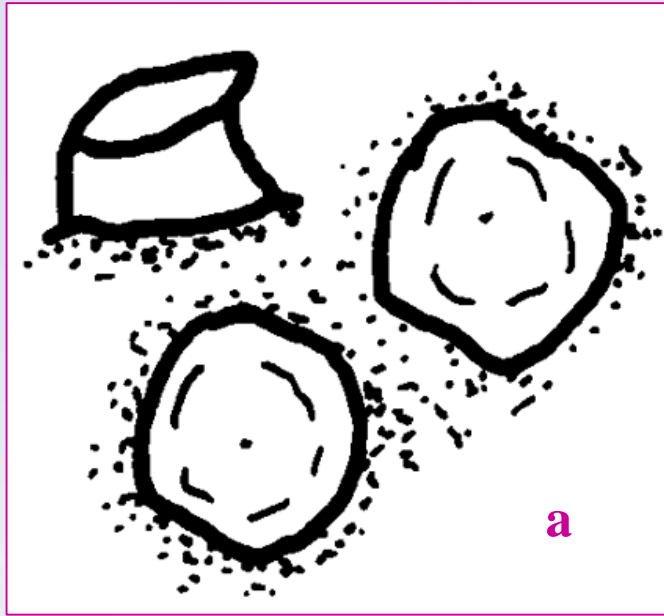


96a. Posterior parapodia with two neuropodial prechaetal lobes; proboscis area II with five rows 97

96b. All parapodia with only one neuropodial prechaetal lobe; proboscis area II with six rows

Bathyglycinde profunda (HARTMAN & FAUCHALD, 1971)

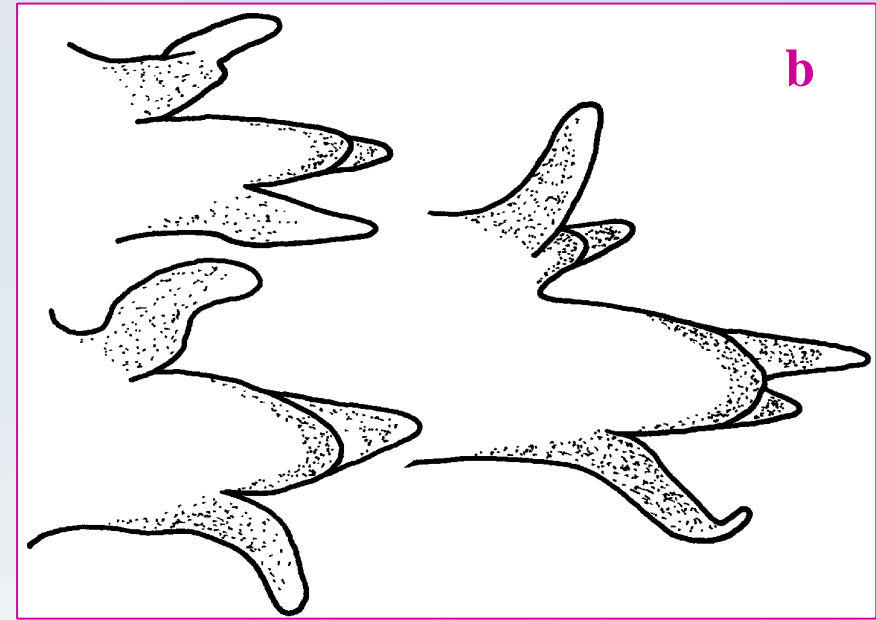
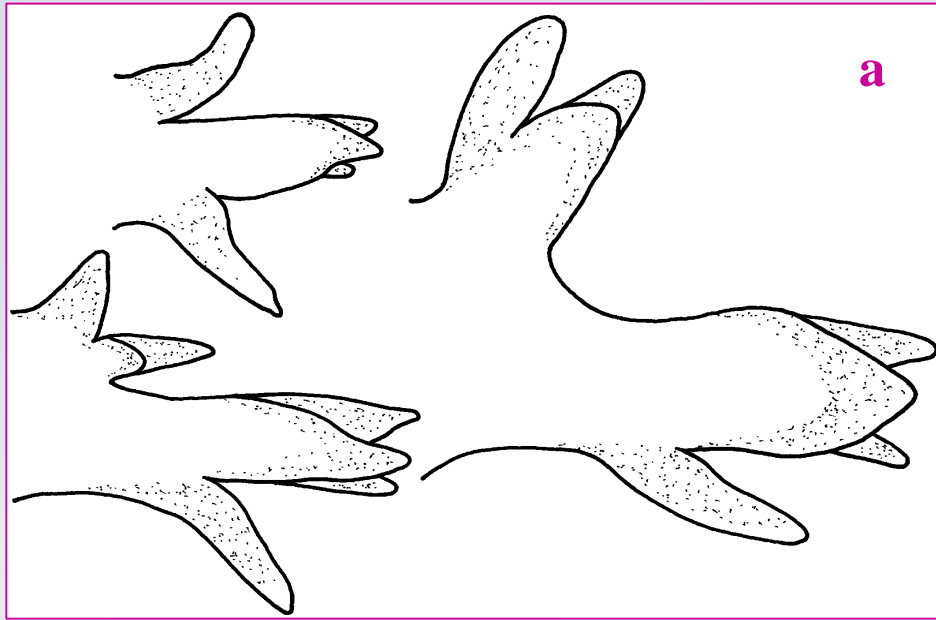




97a. Proboscis papillae of area I all small and conical **98**

97b. Basal and distal proboscis papillae of area I small and conical, median ones larger and digitiform, with terminal fingernail-like structures **99**

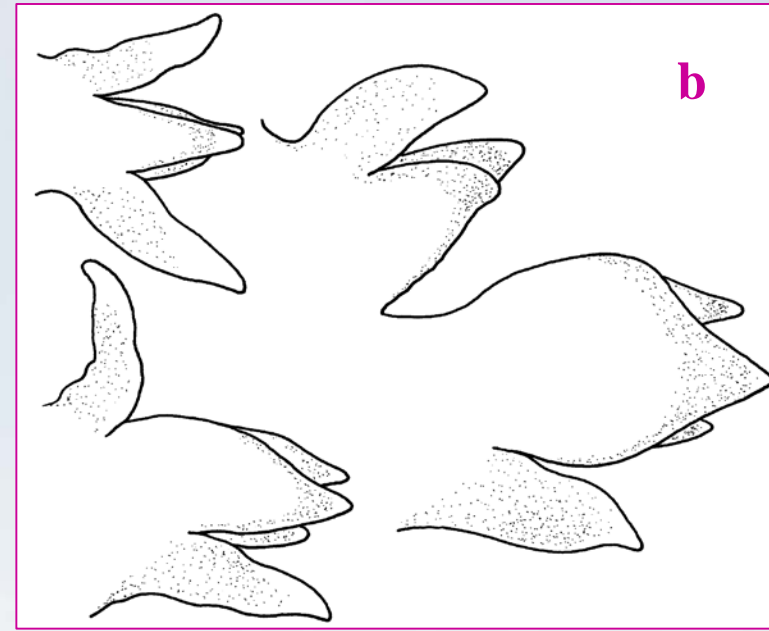
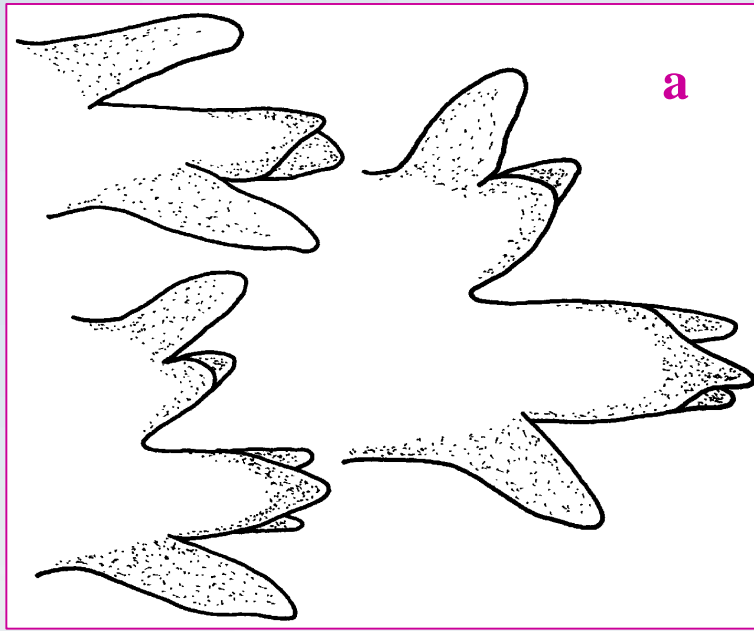




98a. 19-20 uniramous parapodia *Bathyglycinde mexicana* FAUCHALD, 1972

98b. 28-40 uniramous parapodia *Bathyglycinde sibogana* (AUGENER & PETTIBONE in PETTIBONE, 1970)





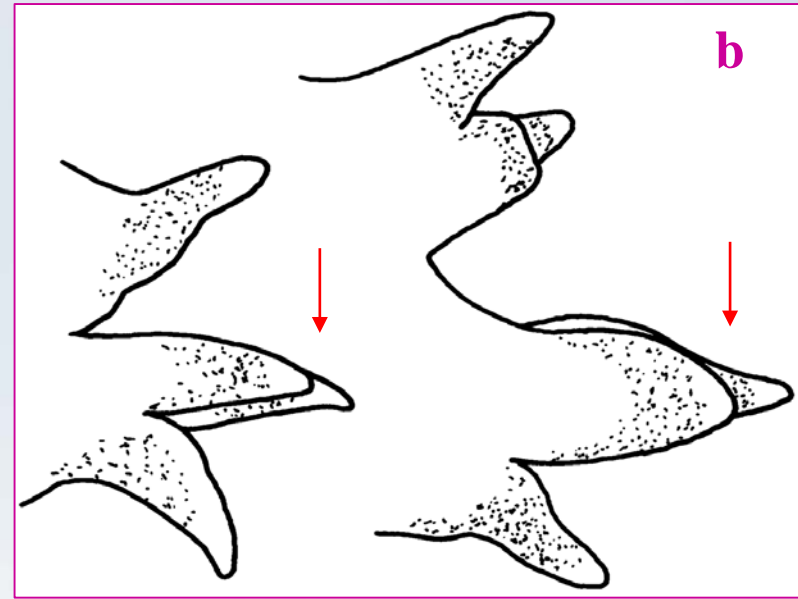
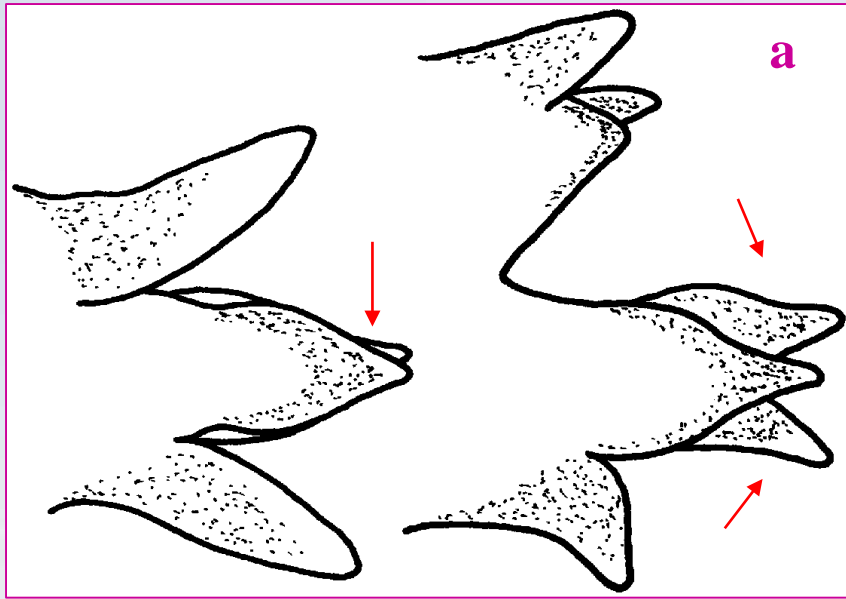
99a. (97) 24-32 uniramous parapodia

Bathyglycinde lindbergi (USCHAKOV, 1955)

99b. 35-38 uniramous parapodia

Bathyglycinde stepaniantsae (AVERINCEV, 1972)

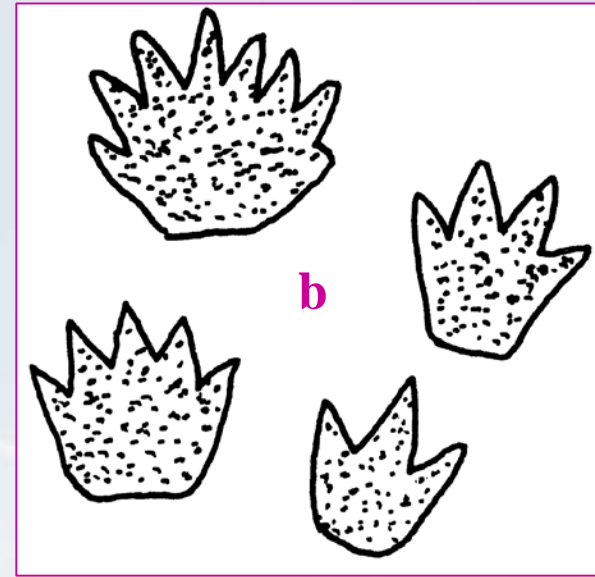
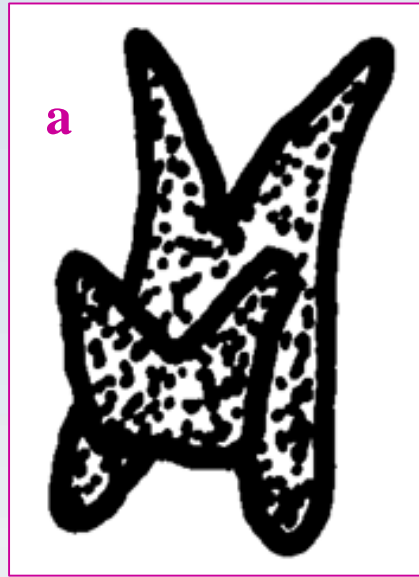




100a. (95) Anterior parapodia with one and posterior parapodia with two neuropodial prechaetal lobes **101**

100b. All parapodia with one neuropodial prechaetal lobe **102**





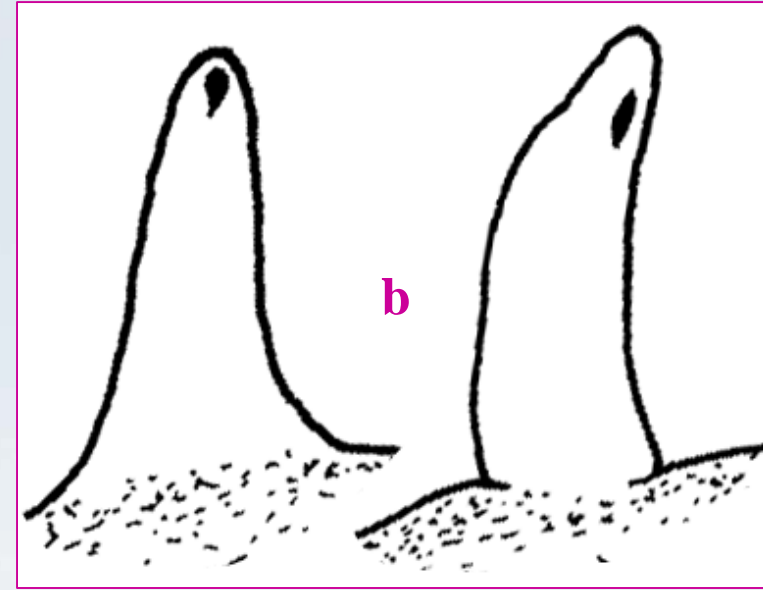
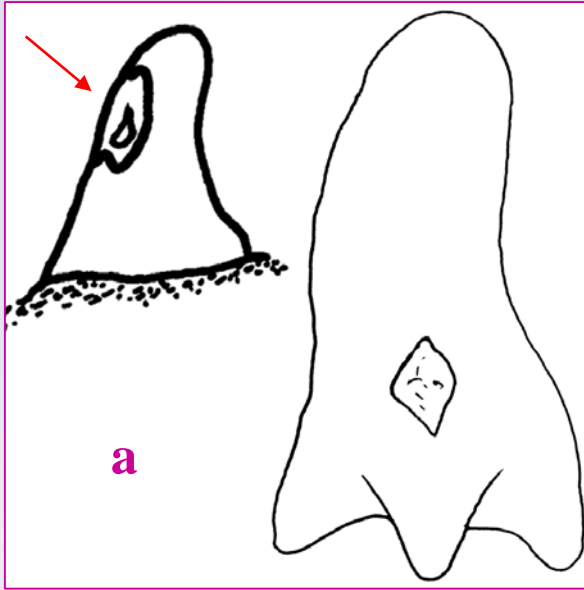
101a. 6-29 H+v-shaped dorsal compound micrognaths.....

Glycinde armata (KINBERG, 1865)

101b. 4-400 crown-shaped dorsal simple micrognaths.....

Glycinde trifida (MCINTOSH, 1885)

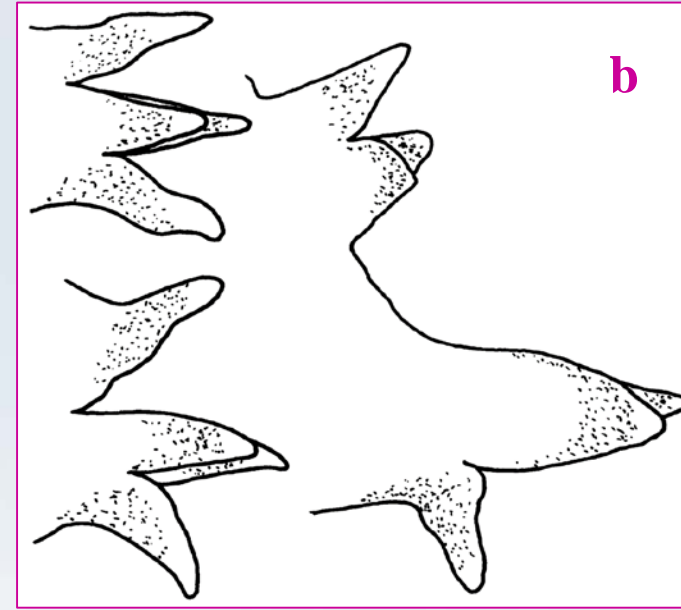
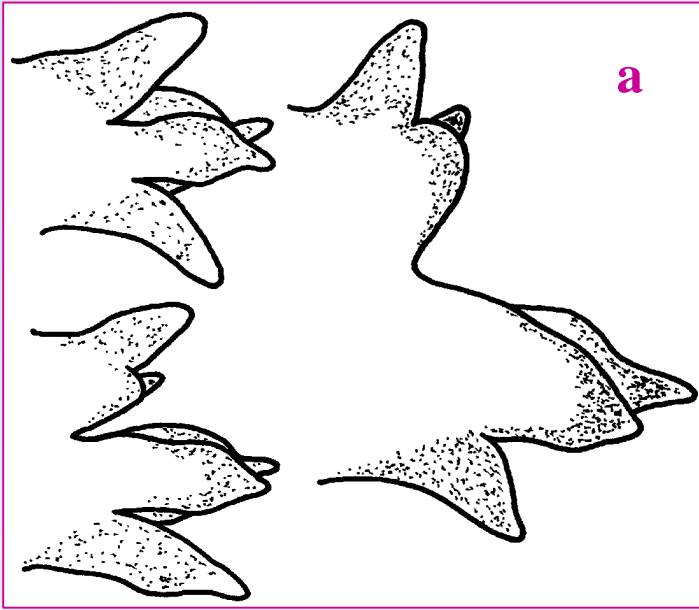




102a. (100) Proboscidal area V with duckfoot-shaped papillae, sometimes located on conical papillae; dorsal and ventral micrognaths present **103**

102b. Proboscidal area V with conical papillae; micrognaths only dorsal **104**

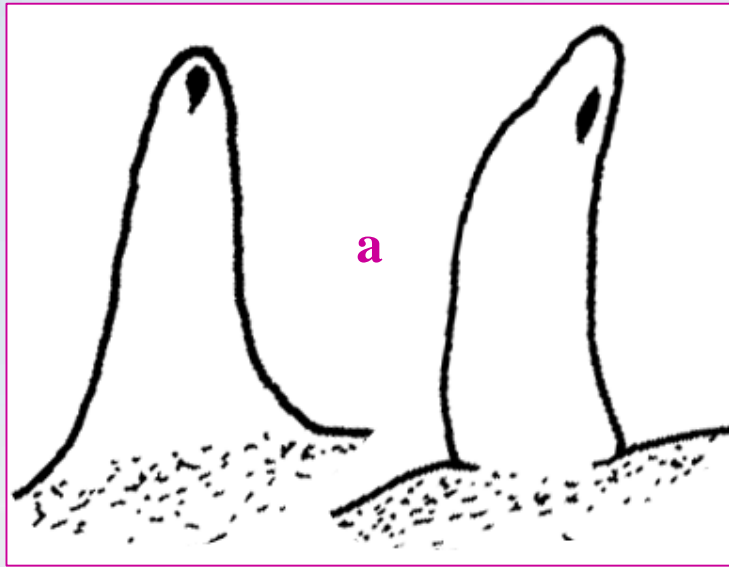




103a. 24-29 uniramous parapodia; 4-40 dorsal and 0-8 ventral micrognaths; duckfood-shaped papillae of area V large and with three tips.....*Glycinde picta* BERKELEY, 1927

103b. 29-33 uniramous parapodia; 10-70 dorsal and 1-8 ventral micrognaths; duckfood-shaped papillae of area V small and with two tips.....*Glycinde henningi* BÖGGEMANN & ORENSANZ, 2007





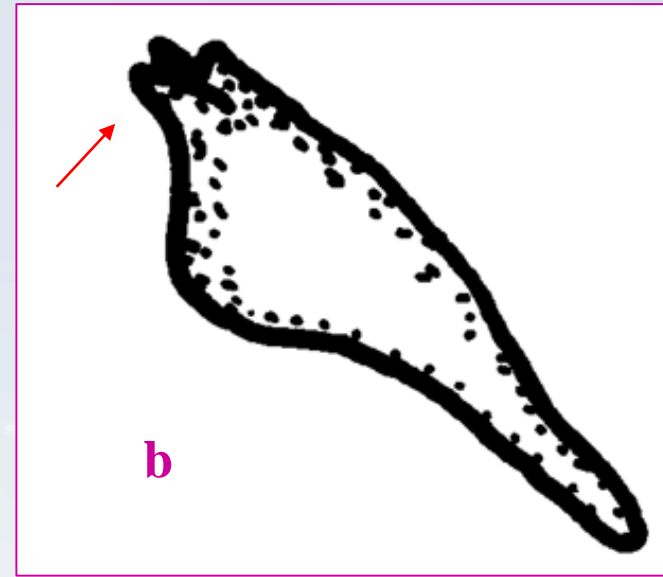
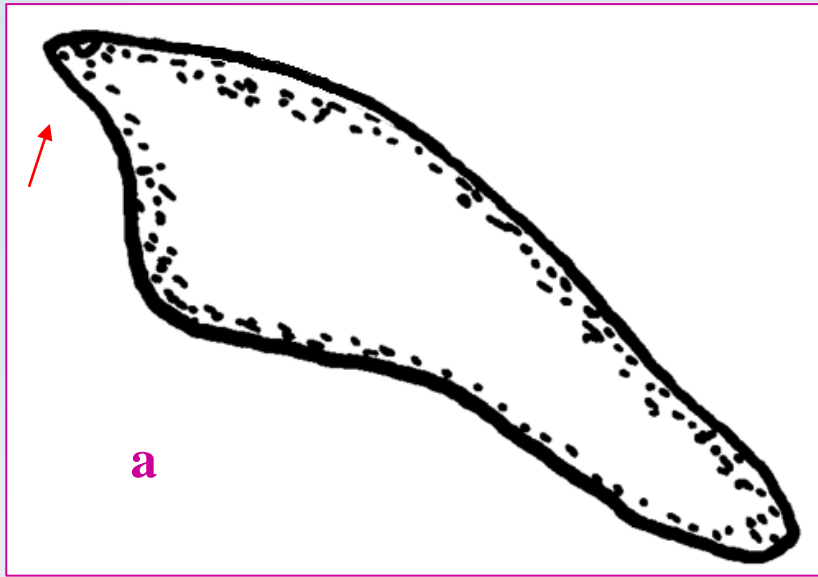
104a. (102) Proboscidal area V with straight conical papillae.....

105

104b. Conical proboscidal papillae of area V with curved and usually bifid tips.....

Glycinde multicens F. MÜLLER, 1858





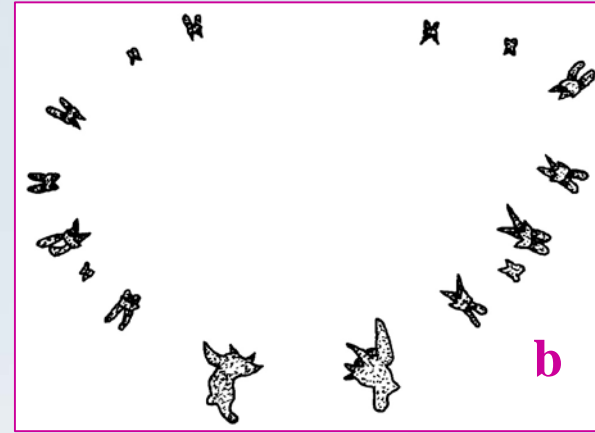
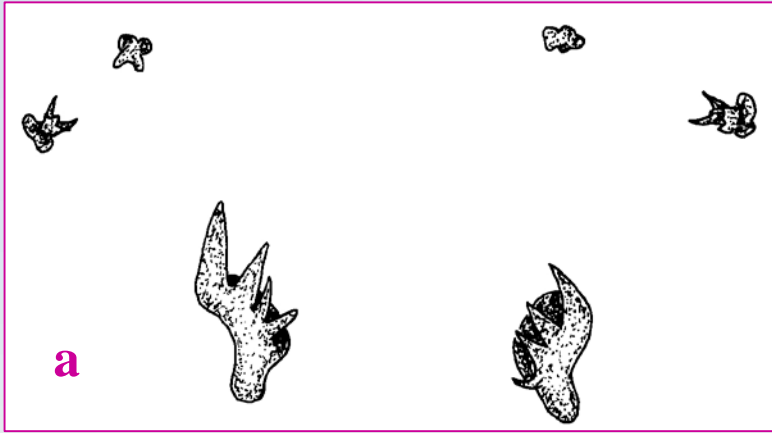
105a. Proboscis area II-1 with unidentate papillae

106

105b. Proboscis area II-1 with more or less distinct tridentate papillae

107

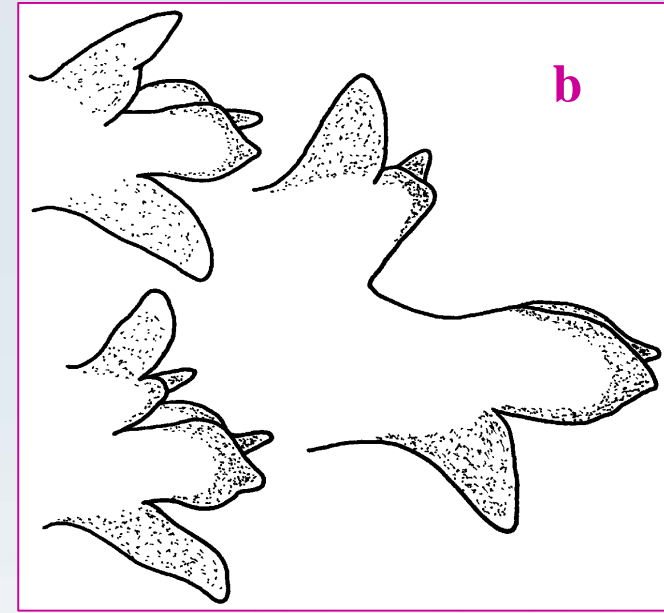
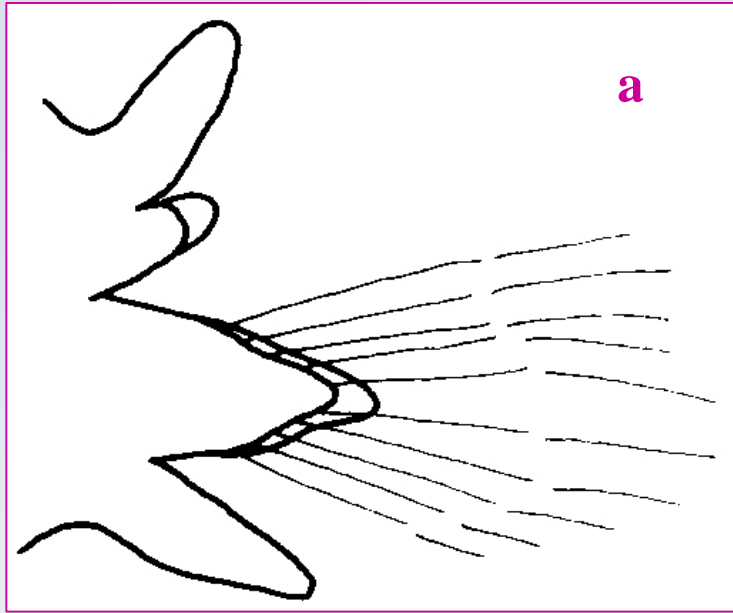




106a. Only four dorsal micrognaths *Glycinde kameruniana* AUGENER, 1918

106b. Adult specimens with more than four dorsal micrognaths *Glycinde bonhourei* GRAVIER, 1904



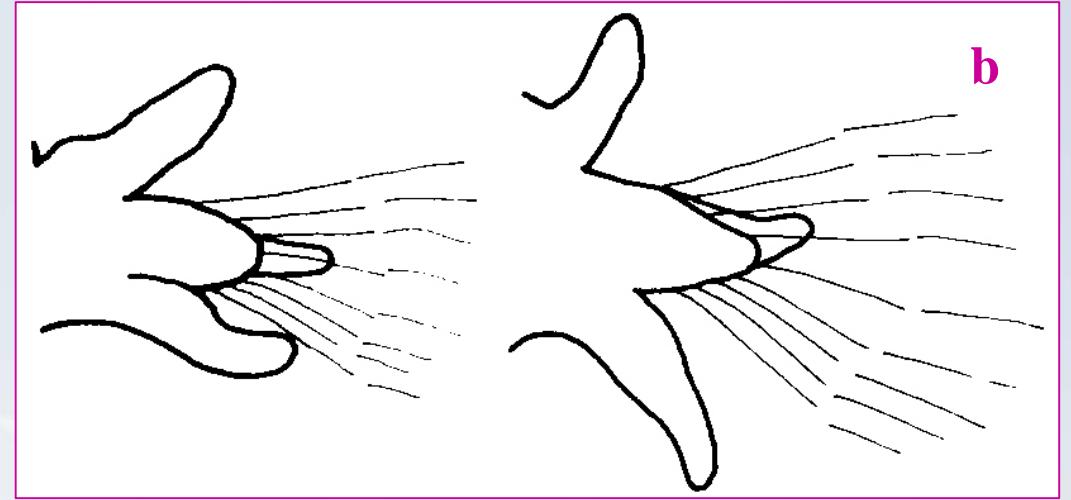
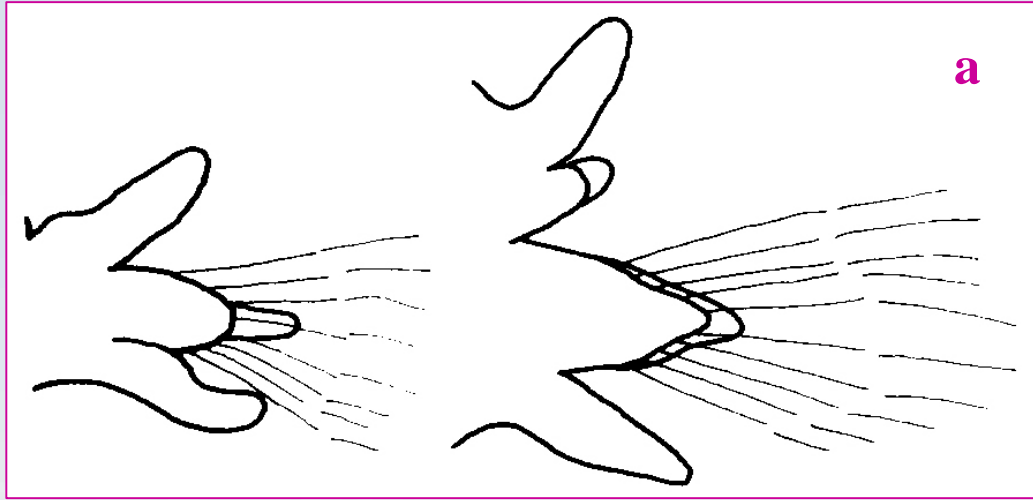


107a. (105) Neuropodial prechaetal lobe always slightly or distinctly longer than postchaetal lobe **108**

107b. Neuropodial prechaetal lobe of anterior parapodia about as long as postchaetal lobe or shorter

..... *Glycinde armigera* MOORE, 1911





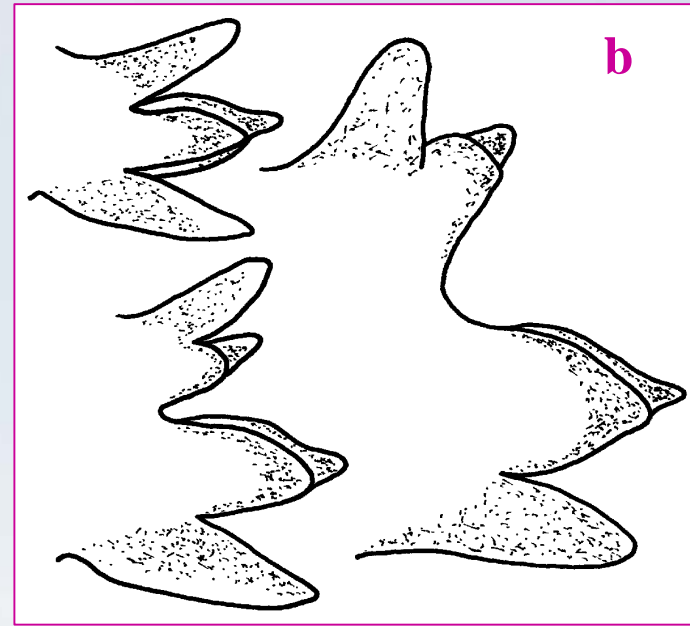
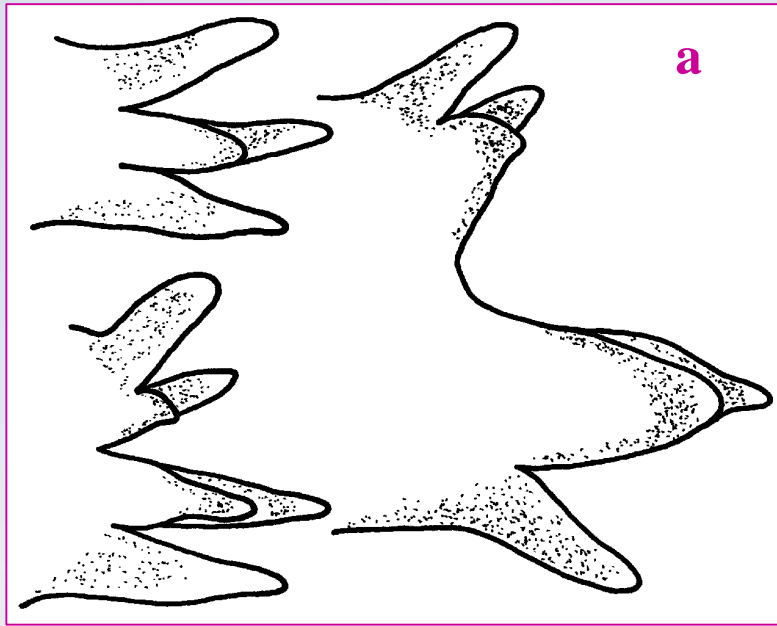
108a. Up to 33 uniramous parapodia

109

108b. At least 33 uniramous parapodia

110



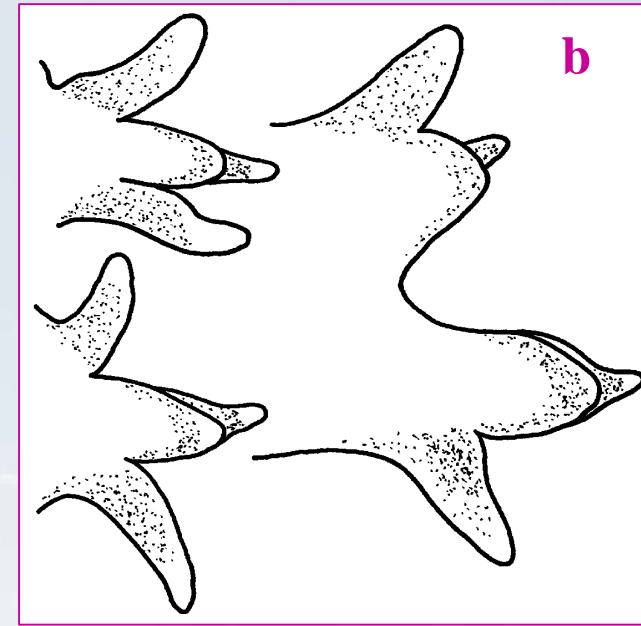
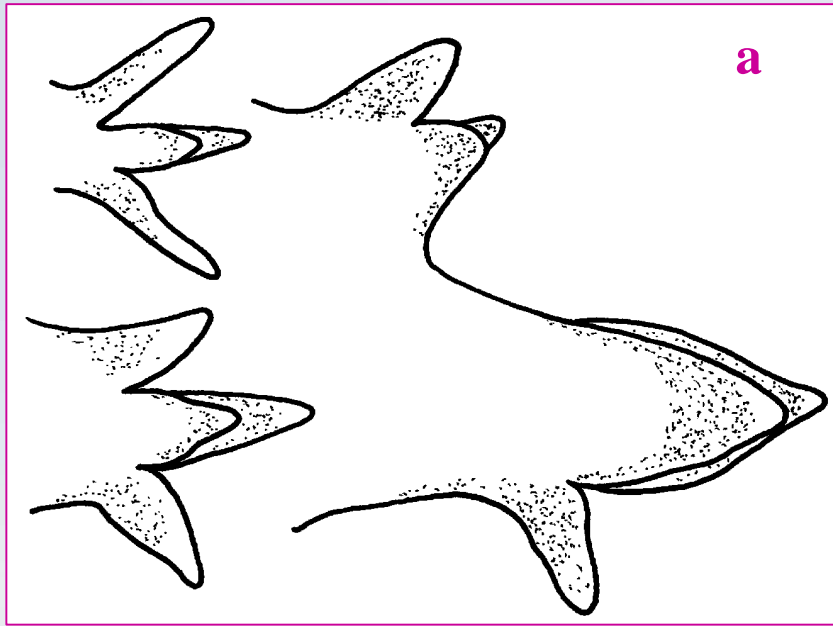


109a. 27-33 uniramous parapodia; 4-26 dorsal micrognaths (African coast species) *Glycinde capensis* DAY, 1960

109b. 27-33 uniramous parapodia; 4-27 dorsal micrognaths (North Pacific species)

..... *Glycinde wireni* ARWIDSSON, 1899





110a. (108) 33-40 uniramous parapodia; 4-32 dorsal micrognaths (North Atlantic species).....

.....*Glycinde nordmanni* (MALMGREN, 1866)

110b. 36-40 uniramous parapodia; 6-16 dorsal micrognaths (Indo-Pacific species).....

.....*Glycinde anuwati* BÖGGEMANN & EIBYE-JACOBSEN, 2002

