

REPORT ON THE RESULTS OF THE POLYCHAETA SUBGROUP, HELGOLAND, 8TH-10TH
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Introduction

During the course of the work on the Polychaeta, a large number of families (31) and species (113) were examined (see Appendix 1). This first section deals with all families except the Phyllodocidae which are covered in section 2 by the third author.

Some families with only one or two species e.g. Pisionidae, Onuphidae, are treated no further than listing the material seen, while others, due to specific points of interest or serious taxonomic difficulties are treated more fully.

This report is accompanied by a partial bibliography compiled by the first author with help from Andy Mackie, Heye Rumhor, Peter Garwood and Susan Howson.

Systematic section

Ariciidae

Orbinia sertulata, specimens were noted to be missing interramal cirri in midthoracic chaetigers.

Spionidae

A full review of the genus Spio is needed before accurate identification of the species found during this work shop can be made.

Magelonidae

Juvenile M. filiformis can be separated from small M. mirabilis (= M. papillicornis) in that they have a square tip to the prostomium while the latter species have a rounded prostomium.

Cirratulidae

A review of the genera Chaetozone, Caulleriella and Tharyx is needed before accurate identification of these taxa can be made.

Capitellidae

Many specimens of Mediomastus were seen during the workshop. A description of this can be found in Rassmussen's Ecology of the Isefiord and in Warren (1978).

Peresiella was noted in northern North Sea samples.

Maldanidae

Generic diagnoses for some genera e.g. Euclymene and Praxillella are at variance in some texts making identification difficult. Shapes of cephalic and anal plates are frequently distorted due to regeneration.

Hesionidae

Gyptis capensis/helgolandica. Separation of these two close species was found to be difficult as eye shape varied between specimens. Specimens of North Sea material have been taken by the first author and are being compared with Atlantic G. capensis.

Glyceridae

The difficulties of distinguishing G. alba from G. tridactyla were experienced by a number of participants. All material was shown to be G. alba based on the podial and proboscideal papillar morphology.

Amphinomidae

Specimens of Paramphinome jeffreysii were shown to have two pairs of posteriorly pointing hooks on the first chaetiger.

Lumbrineridae

Lumbrinerid material attributable to L. latreillii was found to vary from species diagnoses of several authors in that the composite chaetae only reached as far back as the 12th chaetiger in some specimens. As the terminal portion of these chaetae was clearly longer than in L. gracilis, it was identified as L. latreillii. Some L. hibernica material specimens were seen. This taxon is not a synonym of L. tetraura and can be distinguished by its long, pointed prostomium and a type of chaeta which in the first chaetigers look like slightly truncated capillaries but which

gradually change into simple crochets over the first ca. 10 segments.

Oweniidae

Observations on the tubes of Myriochele species are helpful in separating the species. Due to cropping by bottom feeding fish, many specimens will have the anterior end regenerating and it is therefore difficult to get an accurate description of the prosomium.

Ampharetidae

Certain difficulties were encountered when trying to identify specimens of Ampharete due to differences in the length of the dorsal cirri in abdominal segments. It should be noted that the segment which bears the paleae is the first chaetiger.

Terebellidae

Specimens of a Streblosoma species were found in northern North Sea material which have three branchial bearing segments, the first of which has approx. 30 filaments, the second approx 10 and the third 3-4.

Sabellidae

This family is presently under review by Dr. Phyllis Knight-Jones, University of Swansea.

Appendix I

LIST OF SPECIES SEEN DURING THE WORKSHOP

Orbinia sertulata

Scoloplos armiger

Paraonis fulgens

Aricidea minuta

Aricidea catharinae

Aricidea simonae

Polydora sp.

Pseudopolydora pauchibracnhiata

Spiophanes kroyeri

Spio filicornis

Spio martinensis

Spio goniocephela

Scoelelepis bonnieri

Pseudomalacoceros tridentata

Laonice sp.

Aonides sp.

Magelona mirabilis

Magelona filiformis

Magelona alleni

Chaetozone sp.

Caulleriella sp.

Peresiella clymenoides

Capitella capitata

Mediomastus fragilis

Notomastus latericeus

Heteromastus filiformis

Arenicola sp.

Praxillura longissima

Clymenura sp.

Praxillella/Euclymene

Ophelia cylindricaudata

Ophelia modesta

Polyophthalmus pictus

Travisia forbesi

Phyllodocidae (see report by D. Eibye-Jacobsen)

Harmothoe frazer-thompsoni

Harmothoe glabra

Harmothoe extenuata

Enipo kinbergii

Pholoe sp.

Sigalion mathildae

Pisione remota

Kefersteinia cirrata

Hesiospina similis

Gyptis sp.

Nereimyra armata

Microphthalmus similis

Autolytus sp.

Eusyllis blomstrandii

Exogone sp.

Nereis coccinea

Nereis zonata

Nereis pelagica

Eunereis longissima

Glycera alba

Glycera rouxi

Glycera celtica

Glycera "lapidum"

Goniada maculata

Glycine nordmanni

Goniadella bobretzki

Nephtys hombergii

Nephtys longosetosa

Nephtys cirrosa

Paramphinome jeffreysii

Onuphis conchilega

Hyalinoecia tubicola

Eunice pennata

Lumbrineris fragilis

Lumbrineris gracilis

Lumbrineris latreilli

Lumbrineris hibernica

Protodorvillea kefersteinia

Owenia fusiformis

Myriochele sp.
Melinna cristata
Mugga wahlbergi
Amphaerete sp.
Sosane sulcata
Eclysippe vanelli
Streblosoma intestinale
Streblosoma sp.
Thelepus cinncinnatus
Lysilla loveni
Polycirrus sp.
Amaeana trilobata
Parathelepus collaris
Pista mirabilis
Lanice conchilega
Nicolea zostericola
Paramphitrite tetrabrachia
Trichobranchus rosea
Terebellides stroemi
Octobrachus floriceps
Sabella sp.
Pseudosabella sp.
Chone filicaudata
Euchone rubrocincta
Jasmineira elegans
Jasmineira caudata
Serpula vermicularis