

KEY TO THE ONUPHIDAE OF POINT LOMA
revised¹ by Dean Pasko, 11/91

1. Tentacular cirri absent; outer lateral occipital antennae clavate (club-shaped) (Fig. 1) Hyalinoecia juvenalis
Tentacular cirri present; outer lateral occipital antennae cirriform (Figs. 2 & 3) 2
2. One to three anterior parapodia prolonged and directed forward (Fig. 2) 3
Anterior parapodia not prolonged and directed forward (Fig. 3) 5
3. Setiger 1 with prolonged parapodia and auricular presetal lobes - parapodia ~2x the size of the other parapodia (Fig. 4); cirriform ventral cirri on setigers 1 & 2; eyes present Nothria occidentalis
Two or three setigers with prolonged parapodia and long, distally crooked composite setae (Fig. 2); auricular presetal lobes absent; eyes absent 4
4. Setigers 1 and 2 with prolonged parapodia and cirriform ventral cirri; branchiae present from setiger 4 Rhamphobrachium cristobalensis
Setigers 1-3 with prolonged parapodia and cirriform ventral cirri; branchiae present from setiger 8 Rhamphobrachium longisetosum
5. Branchiae large, spiral - numerous filaments arranged spirally around a central axis - and beginning on setigers 4 or 5 (Fig. 5c) Diopatra sp.²
Branchiae simple, cirriform or pectinate, beginning on various setigers (Fig. 5a & b) 6
6. Pseudocompound hooks of setigers 1-3 with prolonged, pointed hoods (Fig. 6a); body white, lacking any pigment pattern Paradiopatra parva
Pseudocompound hooks with blunt hoods (Fig. 6b & c); body usually pigmented 7

¹ Revised from 12/84 key by D. Ituarte.

² This group includes Diopatra tridentata, D. ornata and D. splendidissima, which are not readily distinguishable except by their tubes or ecology. D. tridentata has a smooth, silty and annulated tube. D. ornata has a chitinized, parchment-like tube covered with shell and other debris. D. splendidissima is found in shallow waters to 20 m. The genus is presently under revision by Hannelore Paxton, at the Western Australian Museum, NSW, Australia.

7. Branchiae present after setiger 6; ceratophores with 5 or fewer rings (see Fig. 1); compound spinigers present in some anterior setigers (see below; "joint" frequently located within parapodia, mount several parapods on compound microscope) 8
- Branchiae present from setiger 1; ceratophores with 10 or more rings (Fig. 3); compound spinigers absent 9
8. Branchiae present from setiger 6 or 7; dorsum generally pale with paired black spots on anterior segments; compound spinigers from setigers 7-19 Mooreonuphis nebulosa
- Branchiae present from setiger 19; dorsum generally pale transverse bands on anterior segments; compound spinigers from setigers 4-16 Mooreonuphis stigmata
9. Branchiae at least bifid, usually pectinate after setiger 18-20; ceratophores with up to 21 distinct rings; subacicular hooks first present from setiger 8 (Fig. 7)
- Onuphis eremita parva
- Branchiae simple throughout; ceratophores with 15 or fewer rings that may be indistinct; subacicular hooks first present after to setiger 8 10
10. With bi- and tridentate pseudocompound hooks (Fig. 5b & c); cirriform ventral cirrus in first 5 setigers; first 5 setigers elongate. Onuphis elegans
- All pseudocompound hooks tridentate; cirriform ventral cirrus in first 6-7 setigers; first 6-7 setigers elongate; anterior setigers iridescent 11
11. Subacicular hooks first present from setiger 9; anterior setigers with distinct transverse pigment band across the posterior half of each segment
- Onuphis sp. 1 (= O. "intermediates" of Pt. Loma)
- Subacicular hooks first present from setiger 12 (occasionally setiger 10 in juveniles and sub-adults); pigment pattern does not include a distinct transverse pigment band across the segments, though a diffuse or light band may be present, especially in juveniles Onuphis iridescens

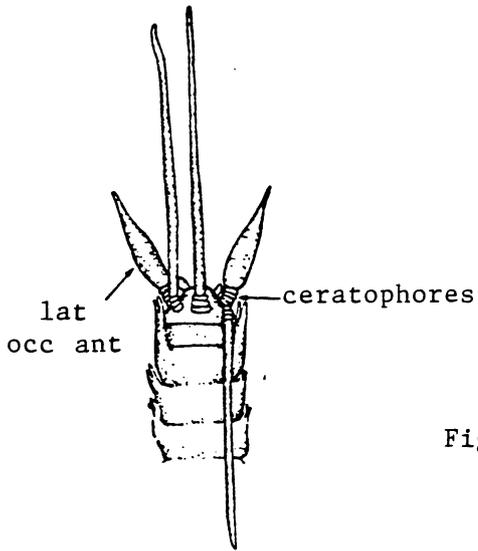


Fig. 1. Hyalinoecia juvenalis, anterior end.

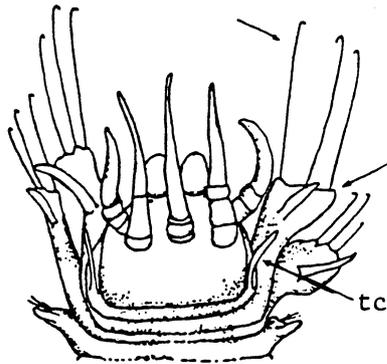


Fig. 2. Rhamphobrachium cristobalensis, anterior end.

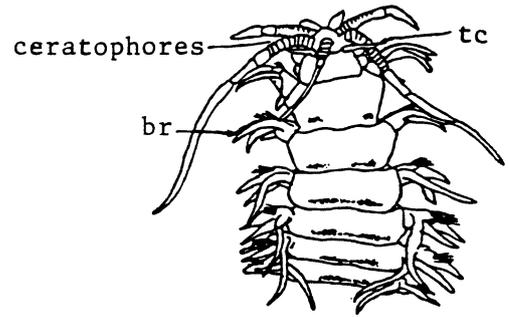


Fig. 3. Onuphis sp., anterior end.

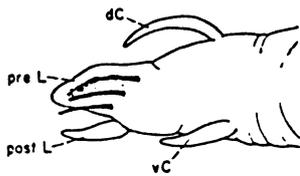


Fig. 4. Nothria occidentalis, parapod 1.

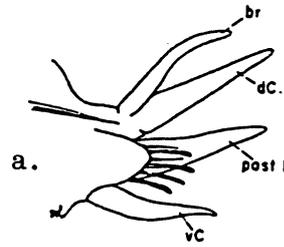


Fig. 5. Branchiae:
a) simple;
b) pectinate;
c) spiral.

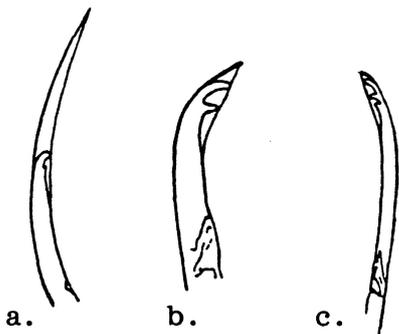
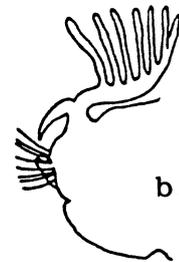


Fig. 6. Hooded hooks with:
a) prolonged, pointed hood;
b) short, blunt hood and bidentate hook;
c) short, blunt hood and tridentate hook.

Fig. 7. a) Parapod from mid-body showing sub-acicular hook;
b) sub-acicular hook.

