

PROVISIONAL SPECIES VOUCHER SHEET

Provisional Name: *Chaetozone* "setosa" sp SD 2**Taxon:** Annelida, Cirratulidae**Taxonomist:** R. Rowe**Date:** 1 Dec. 1996**Authority:****Common Synonyms:**formerly identified as *Chaetozone* "setosa"**Specimen(s):** STATION DATE DEPTH STORAGE LOCATION VIAL #

ITP I-3 rep.1 1Jul96 85 ft. RCR pers. coll. (2 specmns)

I-2 rep.2 1Jul96 108 ft. RCR pers. coll. (1 specmn)

I-16 rep.1 2Jul96 93 ft. RCR pers. coll. (1 specmn)

Characters:

Neuropodial spines begin on setiger 70-95.

Notopodial spines begin on ~setiger 140.

Spines on posterior segments in reduced cinctures with broad dorsal and ventral gaps. The lateral gap narrows, but continues to posterior end.

Posterior spines are blunt and most are slightly curved. Spines in the last few posterior setigers are more strongly hooked terminally.

10-12 spines per side maximally, alternating with capillaries.

Dorsal tentacles inserted on last peristomial annulation.

First branchiae inserted lateral to dorsal tentacles. Eyes absent.

Prostomium pointed, fused to the peristomium which is formed of three weak and one distinct annulations.

Strong midventral furrough (especially anteriorly).

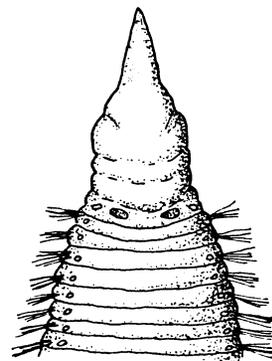
Methyl green stain:

--prostomium stains intensely except anterior tip

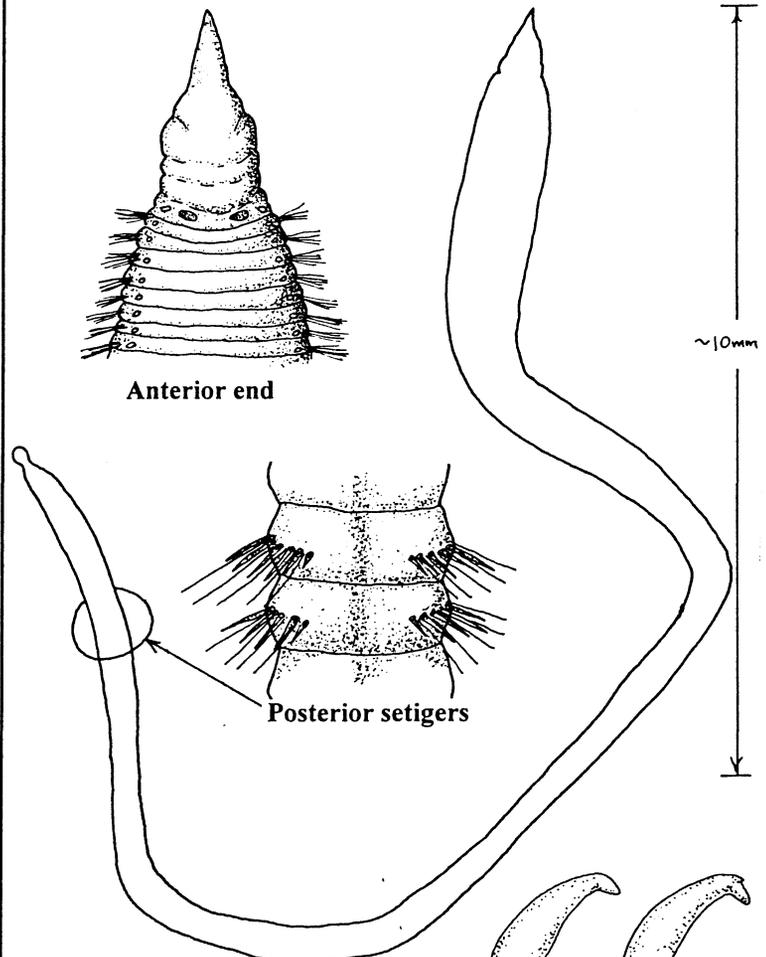
--peristomium does not stain

--setal fascicles of anterior setigers stains moderately

--midventral furrough stains with pale speckling anteriorly

Illustrations: All views dorsal
(unless labeled otherwise)

Anterior end



Posterior setigers

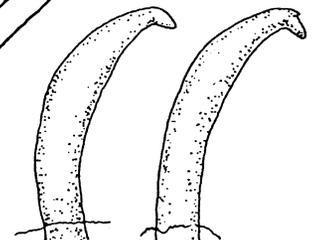


Dorsal View



Lateral View

Pygidium

Acicular spines
(from last few
posterior setigers)**Related Species & Other Comments:**See the table of *Chaetozone* spp summarizing the characters of species reported by Blake, 1996 and of provisional species from City of San Diego collections.

CHAETOZONE SETOSA

Presented By: Leslie Harris, Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History

article does not attempt to taxonomically classify the 3 populations - states: may represent a sibling species complex

Reference: Christie, G. 1985. A comparative study of the reproductive cycles of three Northumberland populations of Chaetozone setosa (Polychaeta: Cirratulidae). Journal of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom, 65: 239-254.

Very small specimens had small weakly bidentate acicular setae in the last five or fewer posterior setigers; these occurred as the most ventral setae in the neuropodia; setae are gradually replaced by unidentate acicular setae as the animal increases in size.

Chaetozone setosa sensu strictu has very long, fine capillary setae ("natatory setae") in anterior and mid-body notopodia. This is true only for gametogenic worms over 7 mm in subtidal populations; two intertidal populations lacked them.

Morphologically, the three populations can be distinguished by the relative positions of palpophores, first branchial filaments, and first setae. Several other characters are useful in distinguishing the populations: 1) presence or absence of deep constrictions between the posterior segments, 2) presence or absence of a complete ring (alternating with capillary setae) formed by the posterior acicular spines, 3) presence or absence of obvious spaces separating notopodial and neuropodial setae, and 4) number of acicular spines.

Paste-up from paper

