

indicated that *Notomastus lineatus* has genital pores between the segmental boundaries of setigers 8/9, 9/10, and 10/11 and illustrated that nephridia also occur in abdominal segments without enlarged exterior pores. Similarly, he illustrated that *Dasybranchus* has paired nephridia on more segments than indicated by the genital pores. This authors dissection of a specimen of *Notomastus tenuis* indicate no association between intersegmental pores in the thorax and nephridia in the abdomen.

Paired genital pores may occur in the intersegmental grooves of the last several setigers of the thorax, may also occur in the intersegmental boundaries of the first few abdominal setigers, or may be restricted to the abdomen. Abdominal genital pores occur at the anterior region of the segment posterior to the lateral organs of the preceding segment. Methyl green stain may enhance the detection of genital pores. The area around a pore may stain darker or lighter than the surrounding portion of the segment.

Setae. The appearance and location of different types of setae have been the main diagnostic characters use to differentiate capitellids. The number of setigers with capillary setae has formed the basis of most taxonomic keys of the group.

Terminology used by Hartman (1947) and Warren et al. (1994) is useful for describing features of the hooded hooks. Key features include the dentition above the main fang, the development of the shoulder, length of shaft, development of node and constriction, and length and appearance of the hood.

Hooded hooks may vary between the thorax and abdomen, and between notopodia and neuropodia. These potential differences are not mentioned in most species descriptions, which may include only an illustration of an "abdominal hooded hook" without reference to setiger or location relative to noto- or neuropodia. An important exception is Warren et al. (1994), who contrasted thoracic and abdominal hooks in their review of *Mediomastus*. Other exceptions also occur, however, critical review of genera and species associations is severely hampered by existing literature, in which there is a general lack of illustrations of hooded hooks in different parts of the body, views of hooks in only lateral profile, or views of only the distal portion of the hooks without illustrating the node or posterior shaft. There also are numerous examples of papers that include species descriptions without any illustrations of setae.

The dentition of hooded hooks and features of the hood have been demonstrated with scanning electron microscopy (SEM) to be much more complicated than possible to discern with light microscopy. Some authors recommend SEM over the light microscope for evaluation of setae. Although SEM is unquestionably valuable, it is this author's opinion that it should be used to augment and not replace drawings of setae made using light microscopy. Several features of the hooks that have diagnostic value and that are visible with light microscopy include the overall appearance of the exposed and embedded parts of the setae, relative lengths of shaft and shoulder, development of node and constriction, and relative length of hood. Due to the small size of capitellid setae, slide preparations often are required and must be examined using high magnification and oil immersion to adequately evaluate their characteristics.