

Ampharete spp all have a branchial arrangement of 3+1

Ampharete labrops and A. acutifrons were identified from the collection.

Ampharete acutifrons:      circling of cirri on the pygidium  
well-developed cirri on abdominal tori  
described from Greenland

Ampharete labrops were correctly identified in the collection; we seem to have no problem with this species.

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Amphicteis spp all have a branchial arrangement of 2+2

Amphicteis mucronata: mucrons may be broken off, so paleae may be blunt  
clavate cirrus well developed on notopodia

clavate cirrus:



Amphicteis scaphobranchiata: paleae are better developed than pictured in Atlas;  
most common Amphicteis

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Amphisamytha bioculata

this is a new genus, but until it has been described stick w this name  
Moore described it as Samytha, but it has 4 prs branchiae, not 3, so it  
was changed to Amphisamytha (by some unknown person)

Hartman & Imajima in Polychaetes of Japan described Amphisamytha japonica;  
that description is all fouled up too

Amphisamytha japonica as described by Hessler has a 3+1 branchial arrangemt.  
A. bioculata has a 2+2 arrangement

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Asabellides lineata was correctly identified. We do get it, in fact it may be common inshore. It has long cirri, a pointed nose, high forehead, and black eyes.