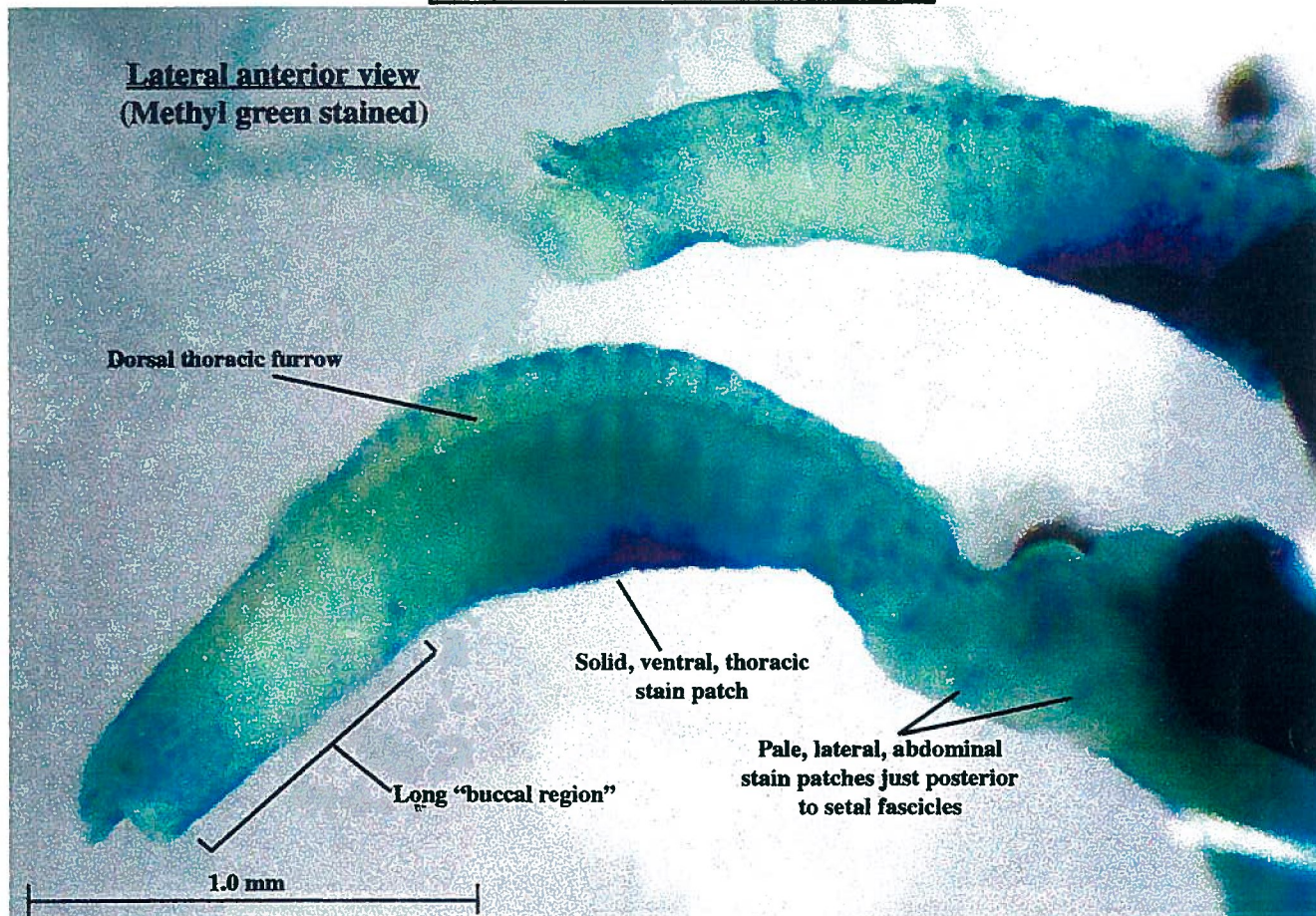


This is a common
Pt. Loma lab species

To identify this species look for:

1. Methyl green staining pattern as pictured below. The solid (not striped), dense stain patch on the ventrum of the posterior thoracics is very obvious even in small individuals. It may appear as lighter banding in worms that do not accept or have not been provided sufficient stain.
2. The deep dorsal furrow through the thoracic region is best viewed with side light.
3. The greatly prolonged peristomium lacks annulations (=long buccal region).
4. If all of the above characters can be seen and the worm looks generally like those pictured below, then the abdominal neurosetae do not need to be checked for their coarse, widely spaced teeth. Those setae are often worn smooth, and to see the serrate edge, setae from several segments from different abdominal areas must be removed and mounted.

This species must be methyl green stained to identify properly



These specimens from Pt. Loma Outfall Monitoring Program station
B-11 rep. 2 3July97 289 ft.

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