

NEPHTYIDAE

Key to the common species of Point Loma

1. Interramal cirri involute (curved inwards, look at median setigers) (Fig. 1), beginning on setiger 5-6; pigmentation absent; pair of eyes present at posterior margin of prostomium.
*Aglaophamus verrilli* (McIntosh 1885)

- Interramal cirri usually recurved (curved outwards) (Fig. 2), sometimes directed downward or inward.
 2

2. Posterior antennae bifurcate (Fig. 3A); interramal cirri first present from setiger 5, ciliated along their margins; subdermal eyes on segment 3 (Fig. 3B); small worm less than 10 mm.
*Nephtys cornuta* Berkeley & Berkeley, 1945

- Posterior antennae simple; interramal cirri present before setiger 5. 3

3. Interramal cirri present from setiger 4, (first cirrus small), strongly recurved (Fig. 2), continue to near posterior end and larger than dorsal cirri; color pattern when present restricted to head. .
 *Nephtys caecoides* Hartman, 1938
 Check *N. sp. 502*

- Interramal cirri beginning on setiger 3, pointing downward or inward (not recurved), somewhat flattened (Fig. 4); pigment pattern present across dorsum (occasionally faded by formalin-ETOH).
 *Nephtys ferruginea* Hartman, 1940
 Check *N. simoni*



Fig. 1 *Aglaophamus verrilli* involute interramal cirrus (Hartman 1968)

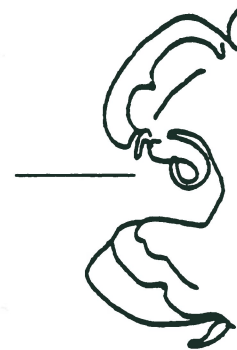


Fig. 2 *Nephtys caecoides*: recurved interramal cirrus, 25th parapodium, setae not drawn (Hartman 1968)

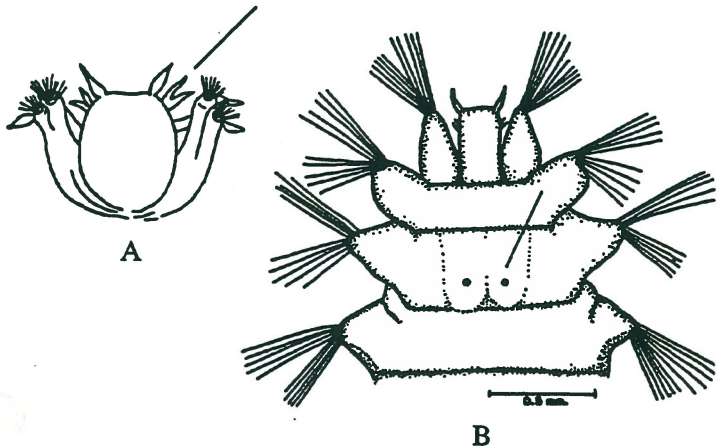


Fig. 3 *Nephtys cornuta*: A, bifurcate antennae (Hartman 1968); B, subdermal eyes (Berkeley & Berkeley, 1945)



Fig. 4 *Nephtys ferruginea*: "inwardly" directed interramal cirrus, 20th parapodium, setae not drawn (Banse and Hobson 1974)