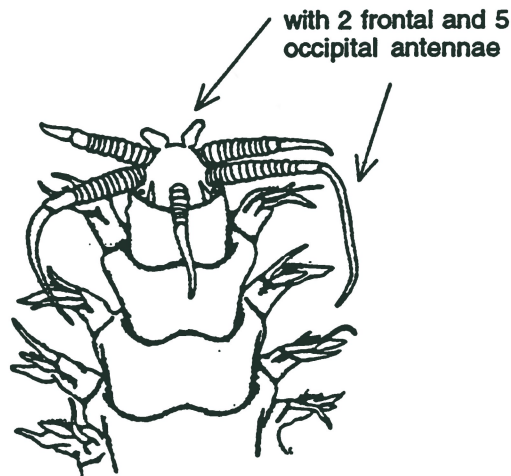
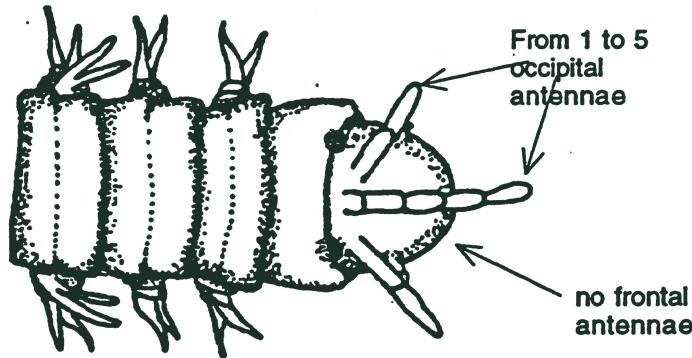


## Onuphids vs. Eunicids



Typical Onuphid



Typical Eunicid

### FAMILY ONUPHIDAE KINBERG 1865

Eunicea with two frontal and five occipital antennae. Maxillary carriers short; third carrier absent. Maxilla I smooth and curved. Notopodia represented by the base of the branchiae and the dorsal cirri, often supported by internal acicula. Setae include composite and pseudo-composite hooks and spinigers, pectinate setae, limbate setae and subacicular hooks.

Most onuphids are tubicolous, some of them carry the tube around (*Hyalinoecia*); others are sessile, but may be able to leave their tubes in emergencies (Schäfer 1972). All species appear to be scavenging and feed on both plant and animal debris floating past their tube openings; others may actively hunt for debris. Onuphids tend to be common at all depths, and are, next to the lumbrinerids, the family of Eunicea best represented in deep water. Recent revisions were made by Fauchald (1968b, 1972).

### FAMILY EUNICIDAE SAVIGNY 1818

Eunicea with from one to five occipital antennae. Maxillary carriers short; third carrier absent. Maxilla I smooth and curved. Notopodia represented by branchiae and dorsal cirri, sometimes supported by internal acicula. Setae include composite falcigers and spinigers, limbate setae, pectinate setae and subacicular hooks.

The eunicids are among the largest of polychaetes, some *Eunice aphroditois* have been reported as long as two meters. Most species are associated with hard substrates and thus with shallow water (Fauchald 1969, 1970). Generally, the eunicids are considered carnivores, but some may be scavengers or live on large detrital particles. Tube-building is known for some species; others are burrowing into limestone or other calcium carbonate substrates. Major revisions include Hartman (1944a) and Fauchald (1970).