

SCAMIT Code OC 57

Date examined: 13 May 1985
Voucher by: Leslie Harris

Literature:

Williams 1982 (SCAMIT Newsletter #2, May 1982);
Blake and Dean 1973; Uschakov 1955

Diagnostic characters: (Figure 1)

1. 2 little red eyespots, pigmented transverse band across dorsum (fades quickly in preserved material).
2. Prostomium cylindrical, anteriorly rounded.
3. Tube fairly straight, not tapering at ends; sloppy, loose construction.
4. First two setigers with long notosetae, fascicles close together; wide space separates them from setigers 3 and 4. Setae of setigers 3 and 4 much shorter, also closely spaced.
5. Uncini with 2 equal-sized teeth set side by side, begin setiger 4.
6. Pygidium a simple ring.

Related species and differences:

1. Myriochele oculata Zaks 1923 (Figure 2).
 - Little red eyespots and pigmented dorsal area.
 - Prostomium rounded, anteriorly truncate.
 - Tube more cohesive than that of M. sp. M, similar to that of M. gracilis.
 - First four setigers evenly spaced; notosetae of all setigers similar in size (Uschakov 1955 depicts notosetae of first setiger as slightly longer than others following; Blake and Dean 1973 illustration has the notosetae of setiger 4 slightly longer than the preceding.
 - Uncini with two subequal teeth, one set higher than the other.
 - Pygidium simple, with two small lobes.
 - Arctic; Sea of Japan; West Africa.
2. Myriochele gracilis Hartman 1955 (Figure 3).
 - No eyespots.
 - Prostomium subglobular to cylindrical.
 - Tube tapers at both ends, covered with spicules; tube neat, compact.
 - First three setigers closely spaced, notosetae short and even; middle setigers elongated;

Uncini pushed back to M. sp. M for ACSD Group

Not shown

see below

Uncini begin on setiger 3

See Imajima & Mizuta 1987 Galathonina wilsoni & M. heeri
" " " " " " " " " " " "

M. heeri

Cantone & Pietro 98

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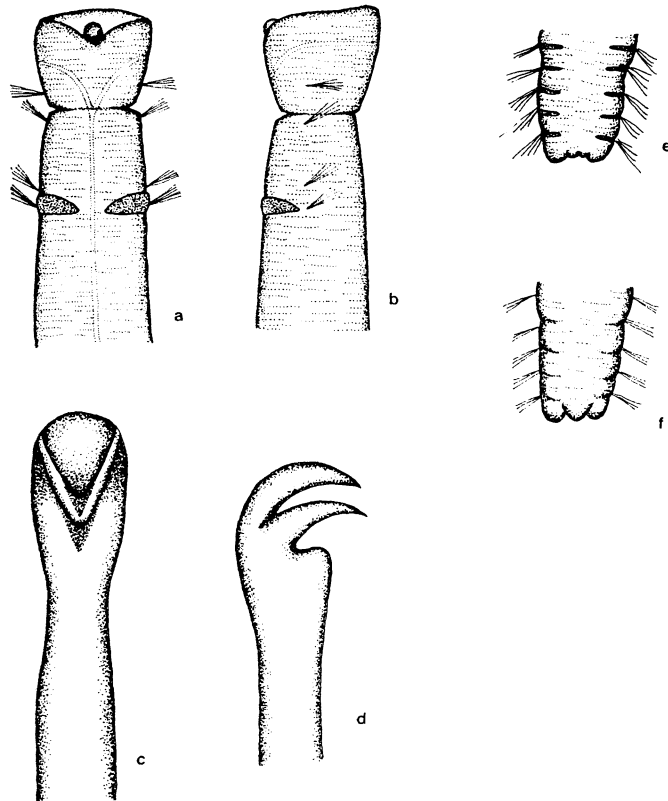


Fig. 1a-f *Myriochele terranovensis* sp. nov. a Anterior end in ventral view; b anterior end in lateral view; c uncinus in frontal view; d uncinus in lateral view; e pygidium in dorsal view; f pygidium in ventral view

Table 2. Characters of *Myriochele* species (based on Nilsen & Holthe (1985), Martfn (1989) and respective original descriptions; n.d., no data)

Character/species	<i>M. heeri</i> Malmgren, 1867	<i>M. danielsseni</i> Hansen, 1882	<i>M. picta</i> Southern, 1921	<i>M. oculata</i> Zachs, 1923	<i>M. fragilis</i> Nilsen & Holthe, 1985, Norwegian Sea	<i>M. fragilis</i> Nilsen & Holthe, 1985 Ierapetra Basin
Prostomium	Cylindrical, rounded	Short with dorsolateral sulcus, collar low and thick	Set off from thorax by constriction; patch of reticulate, purplish brown pigment dorsally and transverse dorsal band at posterior end of prostomium	Truncate, without constriction	Long, usually with high collar	Truncate, ca. 1.5–2 times longer than wide; separated from thorax by narrow groove; 1st chaetiger forming low collar
Mouth	Ventral, forming longitudinal slit	n.d.	Ventrally, surrounded by thick folded lip	Terminal with lobes, midventral cleft	n.d.	Anteroventrally, densely ciliated; medioventral groove reaching almost posterior end of prostomium; proboscis eversible
Eyes	No eyespots	Eyespots may be present	n.d.	2 ventrolateral eyespots	No eyespots	No eyespots
Thorax	First 2 to 3 chaetigers; relative length 1:1:3; no mediodorsal groove	First 3 chaetigers with relative length 2:4:1	Chaetigers 1–3	Chaetigers 1–3 short, relative length 1:1:1; mediodorsal groove present	Chaetigers 1–3; relative length 1:2:1; pronounced constriction between 1st and 2nd chaetiger	Chaetigers 1–3 short, constriction between 1st and 2nd chaetiger; relative length 1:2:1
Abdomen	6th or 7th chaetiger longest, segments decreasing gradually in length towards posterior end; body short, nearly cylindrical	7th chaetiger longest	5th chaetiger longest, segments gradually decreasing in length posteriorly	5th chaetiger longest, segments decreasing gradually in length towards posterior end	5th and 6th chaetiger longest	6th to 8th chaetiger longest; posteriormost chaetigers short, condensed with capillary notochaetae about twice as long as in anterior chaetigers. 2nd to 6th chaetiger secondarily ringed
Notochaetae	Distally spinous capillaries and smooth acicular chaetae from 5th or 6th chaetiger	1st and 2nd chaetiger with long, narrow, weakly spinous capillaries; from 3rd with additional short acicular chaetae	Spinous capillaries; thoracic chaetae slightly thicker than abdominal	Only spinous capillaries; few but very long in posterior chaetigers	Only spinous capillaries	Only spinous capillaries, basal part smooth, spines adhering closely to chaetae
Uncini	From 3rd or 4th chaetiger, bidentate, one tooth on top of the other	From 4th chaetiger, teeth side by side, nearly at same level	From 4th chaetiger, bidentate, one tooth above the other, distinctly constricted neck	From 4th chaetiger; bidentate, teeth obliquely side by side	From 4th chaetiger, bidentate, one tooth on top of the other, tori shorter and with fewer uncini than <i>M. oculata</i> . Uncini thicker than <i>M. heeri</i> and <i>M. danielsseni</i>	From 4th chaetiger, bidentate, one tooth on top of the other

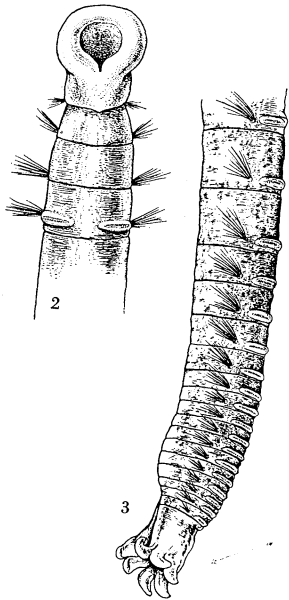
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Table 2. Continued

Character/species	<i>M. heeri</i> Malmgren, 1867	<i>M. danielsseni</i> Hansen, 1882	<i>M. picta</i> Southern, 1921	<i>M. oculata</i> Zachs, 1923	<i>M. fragilis</i> Nilsen & Holthe, 1985, Norwegian Sea	<i>M. fragilis</i> Nilsen & Holthe, 1985 Ierapetra Basin
Pygidium	2 weakly developed lobes	1 pair of lateral lobes	Conical	2-3 pronounced lobes	5-6 lobes; 1-2 dorsal, 2 lateral, and 2 ventral	3-5 lobes; 1-3 small, dorsal and 2 larger, lateral
Length (mm)/chaetigers	Up to 35/ca. 30	up to 15. 2/15	3-4/16	To 35/up to ca. 30	To 30/25	24. 5/35
Width (mm)	1.5-2.0	0.65	n.d.	0.25-0.6	0.8	0.65
Tube	Length/width 65-75/2 mm, ends tapering; rigid, encrusted with sand-grains or sponge spicules, often in helical pattern	Length at least up to 20 mm, width 0.9 mm; rigid, easily fragmented, encrusted with foraminiferans, sand grains or sponge spicules in regular pattern	Length/width 7-11/2 mm; tough inner membrane covered with small quartz grains	Length/width 55-90/0.5-1.0 mm; encrusted with firmly cemented oblong sand-grains in characteristic transverse pattern	Length/width 50/1.2 mm; slightly tapering towards hind end, front end conical; covered with particles, no specific pattern	Length/width up to 65/0.5-0.8 mm; ends slightly tapering, flattened; tube not very tough, encrusted with dense layer of foraminifera and some small sponge spicules, no specific pattern
Distribution	N Atlantic to N of Spitzbergen, N Pacific, ?W Atlantic, ?California, ?Subantarctic seas; 120-2600 m. Mediterranean Sea; 115 m	North Sea, Norwegian Sea, Polar Sea; 104-1700 m	Chilka Lake, India; 1.2-4.6 m	Atlantic: SW of British Isles to N of Spitzbergen, Bering Sea, N Pacific; 12-2500 m. Mediterranean Sea; 100-1400 m	N Atlantic to N of Spitzbergen; 800-2600 m	Eastern Mediterranean Sea; 4159-4260 m

posterior setigers crowded.

- Uncini with two fangs of same length, one set above the other, begin on setiger 3, last few parapodia with only uncini.
- Pygidium a simple ring.
- Southern California, shelf through canyon depths; in mud.



collected SCBPP 0115

Myriochele pygidialis Hartman, 1960 (Figure 4).

- No eyespots.
- Prostomium truncate, "flat-top".
- Tube very long and tough, internally chitinized and covered with silt and prickly particles.
- First four setigers close together, notosetae gradually lengthen; middle setigers elongate, especially 4-8, posterior 12-14 crowded.
- 2 teeth of uncini set side by side; begin on setiger 4.
- Pygidium petaloid with 7-9 lobes and a middorsal cleft.
- Southern California, canyons plus basins; in green silty mud.

Hartman say a wider and plain collar-like setiger cleth

Distribution:

Point Conception through Point Loma, southern California, shelf depths in mud and sand.

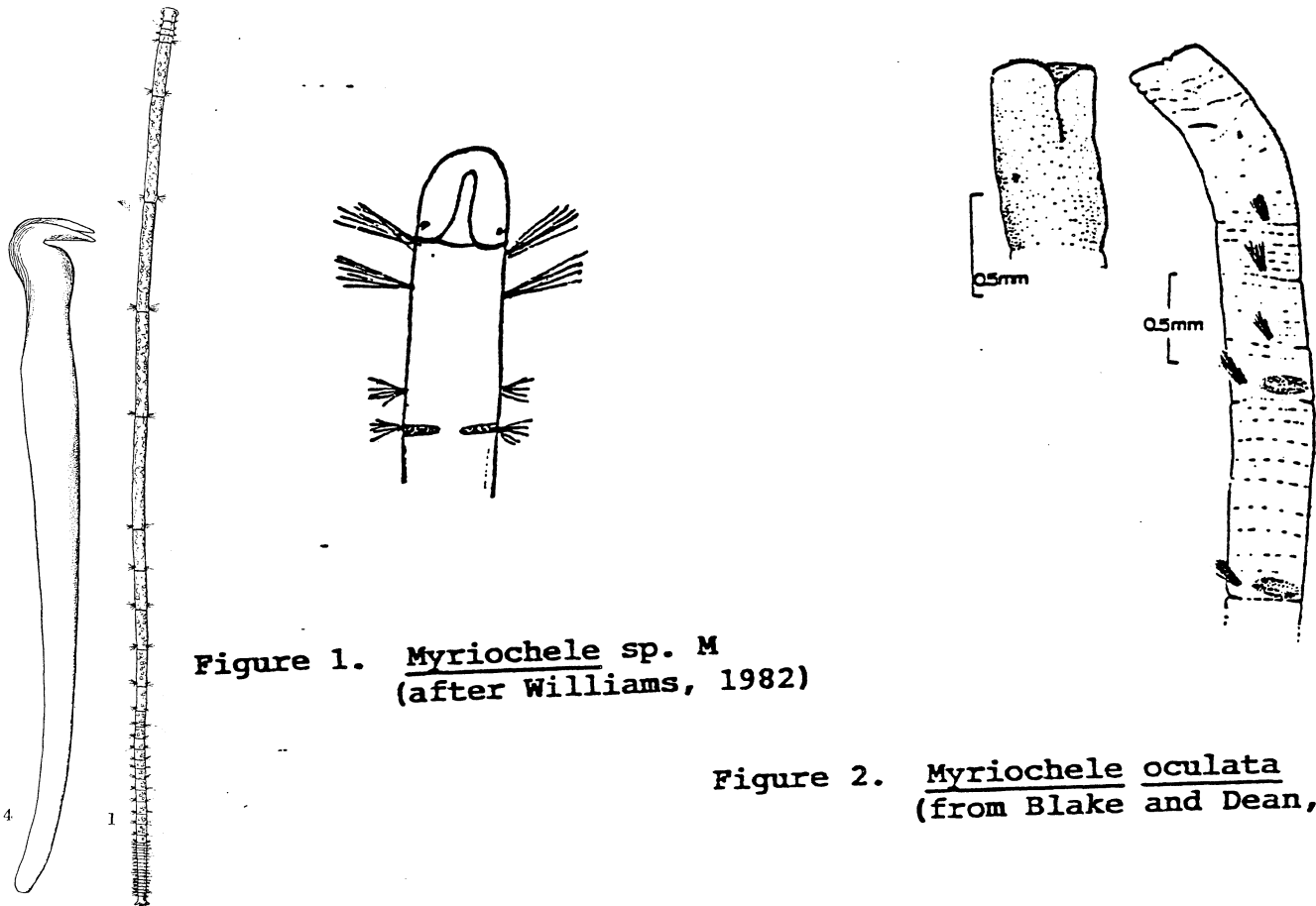


Figure 1. Myriochele sp. M
(after Williams, 1982)

Figure 2. Myriochele oculata
(from Blake and Dean, 1973)