

CHARACTERS USED TO DISTINGUISH *CHONE* SPECIES ACCORDING TO BANSE
(1972)

Kirk Fitzhugh

These are the characters used in the diagnoses of *Chone* species by Banse (1972). Any discrepancies between Banse's observations and what I have seen of SCAMIT material is noted below each species. Particular characters which might be of utility in distinguishing a species are indicated in bold.

- Chone albocincta*
- collar slightly oblique; no incisions. (might also be distinctly oblique)
 - branchial lobes extend slightly beyond collar.
 - 8-10 pairs of radioles.
 - **palmate membrane up to distal pinnules.**
 - radioles w/ filamentous free ends.
 - **presetal rings in thorax in stained individuals.**
 - setiger 1 with fascicle smaller than others.
 - postsetal lobes present.
 - paleate setae with tips.
 - ventral shields absent.

NOTE: The development of the palmate membrane appears to be quite distinctive. Note, however, that Banse states that the thoracic presetal rings are not visible upon methyl green staining. The type material of this species also does not show these rings very clearly. You might also watch for differences in the width of the glandular ridge on setiger 2. In this species the ridge appears to be slightly wider along the ventrum as opposed to uniform in width.

- C. duneri*
(= *Chone* sp. C)
- collar slightly oblique; no incisions.
 - branchial lobes extend slightly beyond collar.
 - up to 10 pairs of radioles.
 - palmate membrane up to 2/3 radiole length.
 - radioles w/ very long filamentous free ends.
 - **stained individuals with**
 - setiger 1 with fascicles much smaller than others.
 - postsetal lobes present.
 - paleate setae with tips.
 - ventral shields absent.

NOTE: There are a number of discrepancies between Banse's description and what I see in SCAMIT material. First, the collar is even in height except for a very shallow midventral depression or notch (you've got to look hard to see this). The branchial lobes are completely (or nearly so) exposed above the collar. I could not see a palmate membrane; if it is present it is very low and not as described

by Banse. The fascicles in setiger 1 are the same size as other fascicles. Considering that *C. duneri* is a European species, southern California material is probably an undescribed species. Also note that what has been called *C. duneri* is the same as *Chone* sp. C.

C. minuta
(=*C. ecaudata*?)

- collar roughly even; no incisions.
- branchial lobes extend slightly beyond collar.
- 6-8 pairs of radioles.
- palmate membrane up to 1/2 radiole length.
- radioles w/ filamentous free ends or more blunt.
-
- setiger 1 with fascicle same size as others.
- postsetal lobes present.
- paleate setae with tips.
- ventral shields absent.

C. mollis

- collar level; no incisions.
- branchial lobes hidden by collar.
- up to 15 pairs of radioles.
- palmate membrane up to 2/3 radiole length.
- radioles w/ filamentous free ends.
- stained individuals show no special patterns.
- setiger 1 with fascicles much smaller than others.
- postsetal lobes present.
- paleate setae without tips or with minute, hair-like filament.
- ventral shields absent.

NOTE: In the SCAMIT specimens, the collar is slightly oblique and the branchial lobes are not completely hidden by the collar. Also, setiger 1 fascicles are the same size as other fascicles. The main feature distinguishing *C. mollis* is the shape of paleate setae.

C. veleronis

- collar level or slightly higher ventrally; no incisions.
- branchial lobes very long, extending well beyond collar.
- 6-7 pairs of radioles.
- palmate membrane beyond distal pinnules.
- radioles w/ filamentous free ends.
- stained individuals show the glandular ridge on setiger 2 to be very broad ventrally.
- setiger 1 with fascicles much smaller than others.
- postsetal lobes not seen.
- paleate setae w/ tips.

- ventral shields absent.

NOTE: SCAMIT specimen fits with Banse's description.

Chone sp. B

Of the two vials of specimens I examined, there are two, possibly three, species.²

