

Ampharete cf. crassiseta Annenkova, 1929

Nomenclature	
Phylum	Annelida
Class	Polychaeta
Order	
Family	Ampharetidae
Authority	Annenkova, 1929
Original Description	Annenkova, N. 1929. [p. 493]
Common Synonyms (S) Previous Names (PN)	



Distribution	
Type Locality	Sea of Okhotsk
Geographic Distribution	
Habitat	

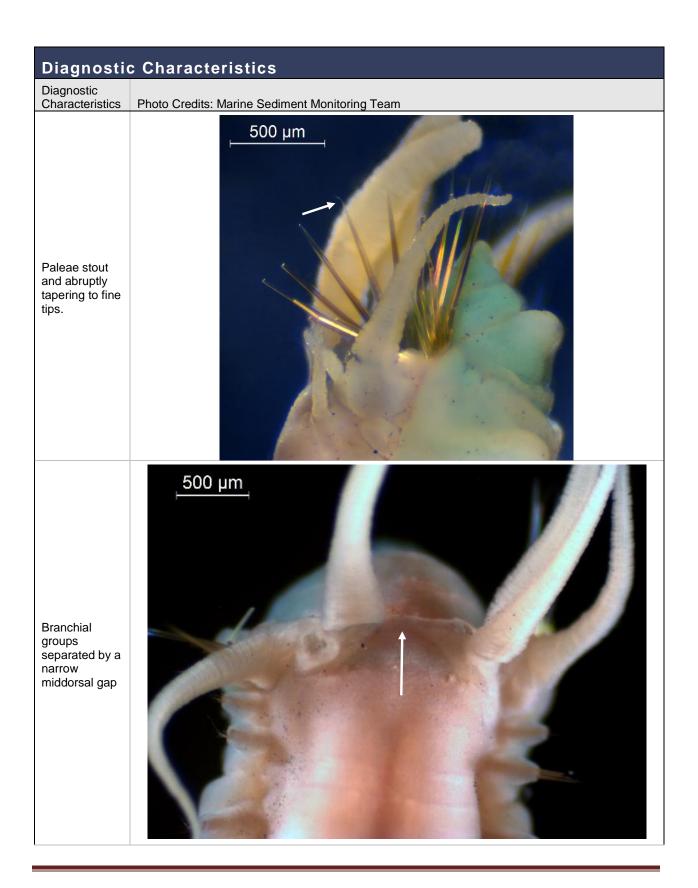
Description

Prostomium trilobed, usually with a pair of small eyespots at the postectal margins. Peristomium extending forward ventrally, forming a protruding lower lip.

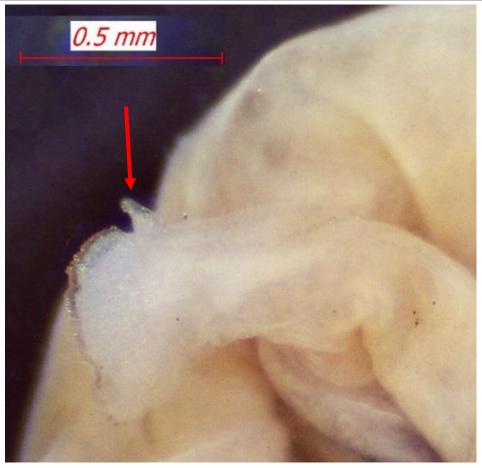
Four pairs of short, tapering, smooth branchiae in two diamond patterns with a small middorsal gap; branchial bases fused in each group. About 20 stout paleae arranged in a C-shaped bundle; each palea tapering rather abruptly to a long fine tip.

Thorax with 14 setigerous segments and 12 uncinigers. Notopodial rudiments lacking. Twelve abdominal setigers; last ten with a short blunt cirrus above the neuropodial pinnule.

Pygidium with a pair of lateral cirri subequal with a circlet of long cirriform papillae.



Abdominal neuropodial superior cirri much shorter than the neuropodia and not commencing until the third abdominal setiger



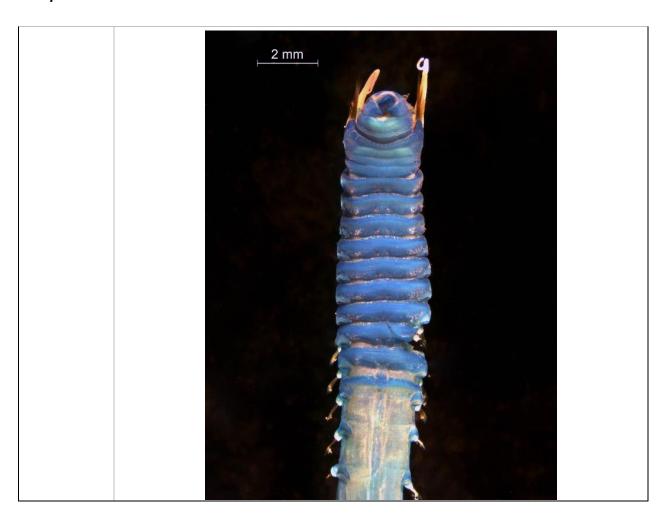
Pygidium with a pair of lateral cirri subequal with the circlet of terminal cirri.





Methyl green staining: anterolateral (top), anterior dorsal (middle), anterior ventral (bottom)





Related Species and Characteristic Differences		
Species Name	Diagnostic Characteristics	
Ampharete acutifrons	Possesses smoothly tapering paleae, superior neuropodial cirri exceed the length of the neuropodial pinnules and are present in the posterior few thoracic setigers	
Ampharete sp N1	Branchial groups widely separated; pygidium with a pair of terminal cirri that are longer than the papillae in the circlet	

Comments

This species has been identified as *Ampharete acutifrons* (Grube, 1860) in previous north Pacific samples due in large part to the unusual circlet of pygidial cirri. It differs significantly, however, in having relatively short neuropodial cirri limited to the last ten setigers rather than long cirri on the last 14 setigers.

The species was listed in synonymy with *Ampharete reducta* Chamberlin, 1920, by Uschakov (1955) and Hartman (1959), but it differs by having numerous rather than few paleae. Dr. Igor Jirkov of the Department of Hydrobiology at Moscow University notes that the species may be a synonym of *Ampharete brevibranchiata* Treadwell, 1926. Until the taxonomy is further clarified, I think it best to confer it to *A. crassiseta* as originally defined by Annenkova (1929).

Literature

Annenkova, N. 1929. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Polychaeten-Fauna der USSR. 1. Fam. Pectinariidae Quatrefages (Amphictenidae Malmgren) und Ampharetidae Malmgren. Ann. Mus. Zool. Acad. Leningrad 30: 477-502. [p. 493]

Hartman, O. 1959. Catalogue of the polychaetous annelids of the world. Allan Hancock Occas. Paper 23: 1-628. [p. 482]

Jirkov, I.A. 2001. Polychaeta of the Arctic Ocean. Moscow, Yanus-K. 632 pp. [p. 463]

Treadwell, A.L. 1926. Polychaetous annelids collected by Captain R.A. Bartlett in Alaska in 1924, with descriptions of new species. Am. Mus. Novit. 233: 1-8. [p. 6 (as *Ampharete brevibranchiata*}]

Uschakov, P.V. 1955. Polychaetous annelids of the far eastern seas of the USSR. Akad. Nauk SSSR, Keys to the fauna of the SSSR 56: 1-433. [p. 366 (as *Ampharete reducta*]

More Information

More information about Puget Sound benthic invertebrates is available at:

http://www.ecy.wa.gov/progra ms/eap/psamp/index.htm Prepared by R. Eugene Ruff (Ruff Systematics) and Kathy Welch (Department of Ecology) on 6/28/2013. This document is available on the Department of Ecology's website at

https://fortress.wa.gov/ecy/publications/SummaryPages/1403203.html

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