



### Key to the Family Polynoidae of SCAMIT (Ed. 14) and Local Provisional Species

Modified from MMS Atlas, Hanley & Burke (1991), Salazar-Silva (2006), Salazar-Silva (2013), Bonifácio & Menot (2019), A Key to Common Malmgreniella from Southern California

**Definitions**

Antennal scales - filamentous sheath that attaches above the lateral antennae

MA - Median Antennae

LA - Lateral Antennae

Species and Subfamilies in green font are not represented in SCAMIT Ed. 14 but have been previously reported from southern California and some could be encountered during Bight projects.

- 1a. Lateral antennae absent ----- 2
- 1b. Lateral antennae present ----- 3
  
- 2a. (1a) Median antenna present; 7-12 pair of elytra; notopodial branchiae present or absent **Subfamily Lepidonotopodinae**
- 2b. Median antenna present or absent; notopodial branchiae absent **Subfamily Macellicephalinae**
  
- 3a. (1b) Lateral antennae attached terminally or subterminally, ceratophores indistinct or absent ----- 4
- 3b. Lateral antennae attached subterminally or ventrally, ceratophores distinct ----- 8
  
- 4a. (3a) Prostomium without lateral sheath "antennal scales"; notochaetae present or absent ----- 5
- 4b. Prostomium with lateral sheath "antennal scales" present; notochaetae absent; neurochaetae long, thin bristles **Subfamily Admetellinae**
  
- 5a. (4a) Lateral antennae subequal to median antenna, LA ceratophores indistinct; chaetae of anterior parapodia not clasping hooks ----- 6
- 5b. Lateral antennae minute, easily overlooked, ceratophores absent; anterior parapodia with clasping hooks **Subfamily Uncopolynoinae**
  
- 6a. (5a) Notochaetae numerous; elytra with surface tubercles and marginal papillae, 12-18 pair of elytra ----- 7
- 6b. Notochaetae reduced or absent; elytra smooth, without surface tubercles or marginal papillae, numerous pairs of elytra **Subfamily Lepidastheniinae**

- 7a. (6a) With 12 or 18 pairs of elytra; neurochaetae with short spinous region
- 7b. With 13, 15 or 16 pairs or elytra; neurochaetae with long spinous region

Subfamily Lepidonotinae

Subfamily Eulagiscinae

- 8a. (3b) Lateral antennae attached subterminally to large ceratophores, distinctly separated from prostomium by transverse groove; notochaetae few or absent
- 8b. Lateral antennae attached ventrally to small-moderate ceratophores; notochaetae numerous

Subfamily Arctonoinae

Subfamily Polynoinae

### Subfamily Admetellinae

- 1a. Antennal scales short, much less than the length of lateral antennae
- 1b. Antennal scales long, almost equal in length of lateral antennae
- 2a. (1a) Notochaetae present
- 2b. Notochaetae absent

Genus *Admetella* ..... 2  
*Bathyadmetella commando*  
 Pettibone, 1967

*Admetella longipedata*  
 (McIntosh, 1867)

*Admetella hastigerens*  
 Chamberlin, 1919

### Subfamily Eulagiscinae

- 1a. With 15 pair of elytra. Type locality - off Santa Catalina Island, CA; 4000+ m

*Bathymoorea renotubulata*  
 (Moore, 1910)

### Subfamily Lepidonotopodinae

- 1a. Branchiae present
- 1b. Branchiae absent. Type locality - whale falls off southern CA; 1200+ m
- 2a. (1a) With 9 pairs of elytra
- 2b. With 10 pairs of elytra. Type locality - whale falls & methane seeps off Santa Catalina Basin & San Diego, CA; 840+ m
- 3a. (2a) With 6 dorsal and 6 ventral border papillae. Type locality - whale falls off Monterey, CA; 1800+ m
- 3b. With 7 dorsal and 6 ventral border papillae. Type locality - whale falls off Monterey, CA; 2800+ m

Genus *Peinaleopolynoe* ..... 2  
*Bathykurila guaymasensis*  
 Pettibone, 1989

----- 3

*Peinaleopolynoe santacatalina*  
 Pettibone, 1993

*Peinaleopolynoe elvisi*  
 Hatch & Rouse, 2020

*Peinaleopolynoe goffrediae*  
 Hatch & Rouse, 2020

### Subfamily Macellicephalinae

- 1a. Dorsal tubercles absent, or if present, not forming cirriform or
- 1b. Dorsal tubercles forming cirriform or lamelliform branchial structures; notopodia subequal to neuropodia. Type locality - off Santa Catalina Island, CA; 600+ m

----- 2

*Bathycatalina filamentosa*  
 (Moore, 1910)

- 2a. (1a) Notochaetae smooth or spinous, not flattened Genus *Macellicephala* ..... 3  
 2b. Notochaetae flattened, with numerous widely spaced spines and pointed tips. Type locality - Santa Catalina Channel, CA; 1300+ m (semi-pelagic) *Natopolynoe kensmithi*  
(Pettibone, 1985)
- 3a. (2a) Facial tubercle absent; dorsal tubercles inconspicuous; dorsal body surface papillated; nephridial papillae from segment 10. Type locality - off San Diego, CA; 1100+ m *Macellicephala aciculata*  
(Moore, 1910)  
 3b. Facial tubercle present; dorsal tubercles prominent; dorsal body surface smooth; nephridial papillae from segment 9. Type locality - California; deep water *Macellicephala remigata*  
(Moore, 1910)

### Subfamily Uncopolynoinae

- 1a. Only 1 described species. Type locality - Red Sea *Uncopolynoe corallicola*  
Hartmann-Schröder, 1960

### Subfamily Lepidastheniinae

- 1a. Parapodia with papillae absent ----- 2  
 1b. Parapodia with papillae present on ventral and dorsal surface *Lepidasthenia longicirrata*  
E. Berkeley, 1923
- 2a. (1a) Superior neurochaetae thinner than inferior neurochaetae ----- 3  
 2b. Superior neurochaetae stouter, more robust than inferior neurochaetae *Lepidasthenia gigas*  
(Johnson, 1897)
- 3a. (2a) Superior neurochaetae bidentate, with long, nearly equal secondary tooth *Lepidasthenia virens*  
(Blanchard in Gay, 1849)  
 3b. Superior neurochaetae unidentate, tapering to a knobby tip *Lepidasthenia berkeleyae*  
Pettibone, 1948

### Subfamily Lepidonotinae

- 1a. With 26 or 36 segments, 12 or 18 pair of elytra; notochaetae of 2 types, neurochaetae of 1 type ----- 2  
 1b. With numerous segments (>36) and numerous pairs of elytra (>18); notochaetae of 1 type, long, thin, finely tipped; neurochaetae of 2 types, superior capillaries, inferior knife-like with bifid tips *Hololepida magna*  
Moore, 1905
- 2a. (1a) With 26 segments and 12 pair of elytra ----- 3  
 2b. With 36 segments and 18 pair of elytra Genus *Halosydna* ..... 7
- 3a. (2a) Notochaetae of 2 types, blunt tipped, serrated & long, smooth Genus *Thormora* ..... 4  
 3b. Notochaetae of 2 types, blunt tipped & capillary; all notochaetae serrated Genus *Lepidonotus* ..... 5

4a. (3a) Hastate notochaetae less abundant, much thinner than spinous ones; elytral tubercles long, scarce, only on anterior	<i>Thormora johnstoni</i> (Kinberg, 1855)	
4b. Hastate notochaetae as abundant and thick as spinous ones; elytral tubercles long, abundant on all elytra	<i>Thormora setosior</i> (Chamberlin, 1919)	
5a. (3b) Basal plates of macrotubercles of anterior elytra rounded	-----	6
5b. Basal plates of macrotubercles of anterior elytra polygonal	<i>Lepidonotus spiculus</i> (Treadwell, 1906)	
6a. (5a) Elytra pigmented dark-brown or reddish; shallow-water	<i>Lepidonotus squamatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	
6b. Elytra unpigmented; deep-water	<i>Lepidonotus</i> sp A SCAMIT, 2023 §	
7a. (2b) All neurochaetae with tips entire	-----	8
7b. Some neurochaetae with bifid tips	-----	10
8a. (7a) Elytra fragile; elytra of anterior segments with macrotubercles; elytra of middle and posterior segments without macrotubercles	-----	9
8b. Elytra thick, fleshy; elytra of anterior segments without macrotubercles; elytra of middle and posterior segments with short, disc-shaped macrotubercles	<i>Halosydna latior</i> Chamberlin, 1919	
9a. (8a) Macrotubercles of anterior elytra of 2 types, blunt and conical	<i>Halosydna tuberculifer</i> Chamberlin, 1919	
9b. Macrotubercles of anterior elytra of 1 type, conical only	<i>Halosydna brevisetosa</i> Kinberg, 1856	
10a. (7b) Elytra with fringe of marginal papillae	-----	11
10b. Elytra without fringe of marginal papillae	<i>Halosydna glabra</i> Hartman, 1939	
11a. (10a) Elytra with vesicular tubercles, not sclerotized	-----	12
11b. Elytra without vesicular tubercles	<i>Halosydna johnsoni</i> (Darboux, 1899)	
12a. (11a) Fringe of marginal papillae present on all elytra; first pair of elytra with long macrotubercles, sclerotized conical-truncated; vesicular macrotubercles scarce on posterior elytra	<i>Halosydna leiuis</i> (Chamberlin, 1919)	
12b. Fringe of marginal papillae present only on anterior elytra; first pair of elytra with long macrotubercles, not sclerotized; vesicular macrotubercles abundant on posterior elytra	<i>Halosydna olgae</i> Salazar-Silva, 2013	

### Subfamily Arctonoinae

1a. Superior neurochaetae hooked, entire; dorsum without	-----	1
1b. Superior neurochaetae blunt, bifid; dorsum often with pigment band across chaetiger 8	<i>Arctonoe vittata</i> (Grube, 1855)	

- 2a. (1a) Elytral margins flat; ventral cirri subulate *Arctonoe pulchra*  
(Johnson, 1897)
- 2b. Elytral margins undulate, ruffled; ventral cirri rudimentary *Arctonoe fragilis*  
(Baird, 1863)

## Subfamily Polynoinae

- 1a. Neurochaetae without semilunar cusp at base of spinous region ----- 2
- 1b. Neurochaetae with large semilunar cusp at base of spinous region; notochaetae with spinous pockets extending to tips *Subadyte mexicana*  
Fauchald, 1972
- 2a. (1a) At least some notochaetae ending in blunt or pointed tips ----- 3
- 2b. All notochaetae ending in capillary tips *Tenonia priops*  
(Hartman, 1961)
- 3a. (2a) Superior notochaetae ending in blunt tips; inferior notochaetae thinner, tapering to pointed or capillary tips ----- 4
- 3b. All notochaetae ending in blunt tips ----- 11
- 4a. (3a) Neurochaetae of 1 type, superior and inferior neurochaetae similar ----- 5
- 4b. Neurochaetae of 2 types, superior and inferior neurochaetae different in shape and/or dentition ----- 7
- 5a. (4a) Prostomium with cephalic peaks; elytra thick, without polygonal areas, with numerous hard, chitinous tubercles Genus *Eunoe* ..... 6
- 5b. Prostomium rounded anteriorly, without cephalic peaks; elytra thick, with prominent polygonal areas, each with a central pointed or flattened tubercle, lateral and posterior margins with fringe of short papillae *Gaudichaudius iphionelloides*  
(Johnson, 1901)
- 6a. (5a) Elytra with large, dendritic, acutely-pointed spines (macrotubercles); all notochaetae with smooth, pointed tips *Eunoe senta*  
(Moore, 1902)
- 6b. Elytra with knob-like macrotubercles; some notochaetae with blunt, sculptured, indistinctly split tips *Eunoe barbata*  
Moore, 1910
- 7a. (4b) Superior neurochaetae longer, with blunt, unidentate tips; inferior neurochaetae shorter, with unequal, bidentate tips Genus *Arcteobia* ..... 8
- 7b. Superior neurochaetae taper to fine points; inferior neurochaetae swollen subdistally, with unidentate tips Genus *Hesperonoe* ..... 9
- 8a. (7a) Prostomium with cephalic peaks; notochaetae with spinules arranged in two longitudinal rows; inferior neurochaetae with subequal bifid tips; posterior ventrum with dusky pigment *Arcteobia cf anticostiensis*  
SCAMIT, 1990 §
- 8b. Prostomium without cephalic peaks; notochaetae with spinules arranged in transverse rows; inferior neurochaetae with unequal bifid tips; posterior ventrum without pigment *Arcteobia* sp LA1  
Lovell, 2012 §

9a. (7b) Dorsum pigmented, elytral margins smooth	-----	10
9b. Dorsum unpigmented; elytral margins with sparse fringe of digitate papillae		<i>Hesperonoe laevis</i> Hartman, 1961
10a. (9a) Dorsum salmon-colored; elytral surface with scattered conical tubercles; superior notochaetae with indistinct serrations		<i>Hesperonoe complanata</i> (Johnson, 1901)
10b. Dorsum grayish-green; elytra with smooth surface; superior notochaetae with coarse serrations		<i>Hesperonoe adventor</i> (Skogsberg in Fisher & MacGinitie, 1928)
11a. (3b) Notochaetae with spinules arranged in two longitudinal rows	Genus <i>Malmgreniella</i> ...	12
11b. Notochaetae with spinules arranged in transverse rows	-----	20
12a. (11a) Reticulation present on some elytra	-----	13
12b. Reticulation absent on elytra	-----	14
13a. (12a) Neurochaete bidentate, with secondary tooth short; body with dark pigmentation; parapodial lobe tip rounded		<i>Malmgreniella nigralba</i> (E. Berkeley, 1923)
13b. Neurochaete bidentate, with secondary tooth long and narrow; body lacking or with reduced pigmentation; parapodial lobe tip triangular but rounded		<i>Malmgreniella</i> sp A SCAMIT, 1997 §
14a. (12b) Neurochaetae bidentate, secondary tooth is obvious (even in smaller individuals)	-----	15
14b. Neurochaetae primarily unidentate (larger individuals may have a faint secondary tooth in median neurochaetae)		<i>Malmgreniella baschi</i> Pettibone, 1993
15a. (14a) Neurochaetae with unequal or subequal bidentate tips, secondary tooth much smaller than primary tooth	-----	16
15b. Neurochaetae with bidentate tips equal, appearing as a "wrench" shape		<i>Malmgreniella liei</i> Pettibone, 1993
16a. (15a) Low number (<50) of microtubercles in patch on elytra	-----	17
16b. High number (>50) of microtubercles in patch on elytra	-----	18
17a. (16a) Prostomium with anterior lobes truncate, without cephalic peaks; body without banding on posterior third; neurochaetae with bracts extending close to secondary tooth		<i>Malmgreniella scriptoria</i> (Moore, 1910)
17b. Prostomium with anterior lobes pointed, with cephalic peaks; body with banding on posterior third; neurochaetae with bracts not approaching the secondary tooth		<i>Malmgreniella macginitiei</i> Pettibone, 1993
18a. (16b) Body without rusty pigment speckles on cirri and parapodial base	-----	19
18b. Body with rusty pigment speckles on cirri and parapodial base		<i>Malmgreniella sanpedroensis</i> Pettibone, 1993

19a. (18a) Neurochaetae with secondary tooth short; cirriphore with charcoal colored pigment patch		<i>Malmgreniella bansei</i> Pettibone, 1993	
19b. Neurochaetae with secondary tooth long, narrow; cirriphore without pigment		<i>Malmgreniella</i> sp SD2 Rowe, 1998 §	
20a. (11b) Neurochaetae of 2 types, superior and inferior neurochaetae differ in shape and/or dentition	-----		21
20b. Neurochaetae of 1 type, superior and inferior neurochaetae similar in shape		Genus <i>Harmothoe</i> .....	25
21a. (20a) Superior neurochaetae with tips unidentate, with blunt or fine tips; prostomium with or without cephalic peaks, eyes present	-----		22
21b. Superior neurochaetae with tips deeply incised; prostomium with cephalic peaks, eyes absent		<i>Eucranta anocolata</i> (Moore, 1910)	
22a. (21a) Superior neurochaetae tapering to pointed tips	-----		23
22b. Superior neurochaetae thick, lance-like, with enlarged subterminal spinous region and blunt tip		<i>Ysideria hastata</i> Ruff, 1995	
23a. (22a) Neurochaetae with capillary tips, median and inferior neurochaetae with terminal aristae; elytra with fringe papillae and with or without tubercles; prostomium with cephalic peaks		Genus <i>Bylgides</i> .....	24
23b. Neurochaetae tapering to pointed tips, without terminal aristae; elytra smooth, without marginal fringe papillae or tubercles; prostomium rounded anteriorly, without cephalic peaks		Genus <i>Antinoe</i> reported as <i>Antinoe</i> sp. in Ed. 14 no locally described species	
24a. (23a) From deeper water		<i>Bylgides macrolepidus</i> (Moore, 1905)	
24b. From shallow water		<i>Bylgides</i> sp LA1 Haggin, 2022 §	
25a. (20b) Elytral margin with fringe of papillae; elytra surface variously ornamented; neurochaetae uni- and/or bidentate	-----		26
25b. Elytral margin without fringe of papillae; elytra surface with posterior macrotubercles, ovoid to fusiform, numerous microtubercles and filiform papillae scattered over the surface; superior and inferior neurochaetae unidentate, median neurochaete bidentate		<i>Harmothoe triannulata</i> Moore, 1910 local name to be used as replacement for <i>Harmothoe extenuata</i> (Grube, 1840)	
26a. (25a) Elytra with macrotubercles present	-----		27
26b. Elytra with macrotubercles absent, numerous acutely pointed microtubercles only		<i>Harmothoe</i> sp LA1 Furlong, 2014 §	
27a. (26a) Elytra surface with macrotubercles surrounded by large polygonal cells	-----		28
27b. Elytra surface with macrotubercles not surrounded by large polygonal cells	-----		29

28a. (27a)	Macrotubercles large, cylindrical, with denticulate tips arranged around posterior border of elytra	<i>Harmothoe hirsuta</i> Johnson, 1897
28b.	Macrotubercles small to large, bulbous, with multipronged tips scattered around surface of elytra; neurochaetae with very small, subdistal tooth far removed from tip of neurochaetae	<i>Harmothoe</i> sp C Harris, 2018 §
29a. (27b)	Elytral margin with fringe of short papillae	----- 30
29b.	Elytral margin with fringe of long papillae	<i>Harmothoe fragilis</i> Moore, 1910
30a. (29a)	Elytra thin with blister-like macrotubercles, blunt or bifid microtubercles and numerous large, thorn-like spines with acutely pointed tips	<i>Harmothoe multisetosa</i> (Moore, 1902)
30b.	Elytra thick with globular macrotubercles, blunt microtubercles and scattered surface papillae	<i>Harmothoe imbricata</i> Cmplx

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40) **WoRMS**

#### Version History

1.0 Key Created.	October, 2024 - BMH
2.0 Separated key by Subfamily, Updated References.	November, 2024 - BMH
2.1 Replaced <i>Eunoe oerstedii</i> with local species <i>Eunoe barbata</i> Moore, 1910. Replaced <i>Harmothoe extenuata</i> with local species <i>Harmothoe triannulata</i> Moore, 1910.	November, 2024 - BMH