



CITY OF SAN DIEGO VOUCHER SHEET

Species: **Paleanotus bellis**
 Authority: **(Johnson, 1897)**
 Common Synonyms:

Taxon: **Annelida: Chrysopetalidae**
 Date: **6 Feb. 1995**
 By: **Rick Rowe**
 Voucher Specimen(s):

Station Date Storage Location Voucher#
 A-11 11 JULY 1994 160ft.

Described as *Chrysopetalum bellis*

Characters: [used in lab to confirm ID]

- Notosetae (paleae) broad, flattened & in transverse rows covering much of dorsum**
- Body fragments easily at intersegmental lines in preserved specimens**
- Very small even as adult (3 mm. & <40 setigers)**
- Large glandular caruncle overlays prostomium posteriorly**
- Dorsal paleae of two abruptly different kinds (broad in a dorsal fascicle, slender in fascicle directed laterally)**
- First segment asymmetrical with ventral cirrus on left, but not right side**
- **Cirrophore much shorter than attached dorsal cirrus (see fig. 1)**
- **Neuropodial lobe short and blunt (see fig. 1)**

Illustration: [cite source(s)]

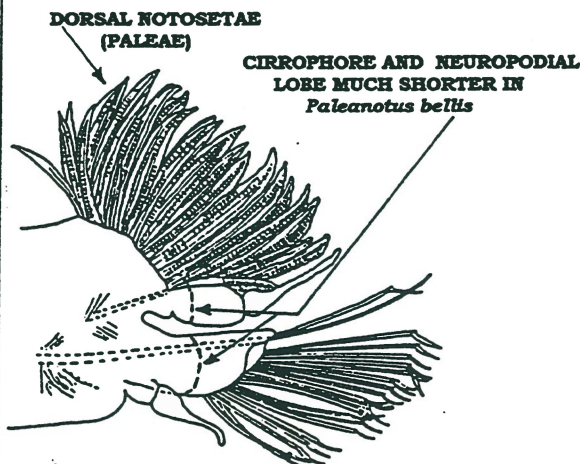


fig. 1 (from Hartman, 1968 pg.185)
 This illustration is of *Chrysopetalum occidentale*

Full Description: [cite source(s)]

Species: Paleanotus bellis (Johnson, 1897) Family: CHRYSOPETALIDAE

Type locality: Monterey, on piles of wharf, among debris.

Diagnosis: Body linear but usually coiled; length 2.75 to 3 mm; width 0.4 to 0.5 mm; segments number 27-39. The dorsum covered by broad overlapping paleae. Prostomium quadrate, posteriorly overlain by a large, glandular caruncle, with 4 eyes in rectangular arrangement; median antenna at frontal margin of lobe, and paired antennae farther forward and ventral. Paired palpi broad, long, directed forward. First segment asymmetrical, with ventral cirrus on left, but not right side. Dorsal and ventral cirri resemble prostomial antennae, each with a long, clavate base and a short, slender tip. The second segment is the first normal one. Notosetae paleal, of 2 kinds: a dorsal fascicle of about 14, each one broadest distally (fig. 1), and longitudinally serrated; a small fascicle of slender paleae directed laterally (fig. 2). Neurosetae are composite falcigers, with appendage laterally dentate (fig. 3).

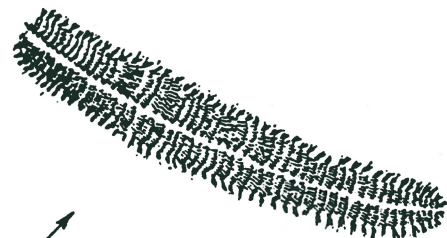


fig. 2 Dorsal view of similar sp. *Chrysopetalum occidentale* (from Fauchald, 1977)

Related Species: [include character differences]

- Chrysopetalum occidentale* has: Paired ventral cirri on the first segment**
- Cirrophore is nearly as long as the attached dorsal cirrus**
- Neuropodial lobe much longer than high**
- Bhawania* spp: is long-bodied with tightly packed parapodia and no caruncle**

Comments: **Usually fragmented in the samples. To identify, break off one setiger and mount it under a cover slip to view palae, neuropodial lobe and cirrophore with dorsal cirrus**

References: **Fauchald, 1977 pg.71-72 & Hartman, 1968 pg. 183-188**