

Notes on *Micropodarke dubia* (Hessle, 1927)

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Two other important characters which occur in the literature were omitted from the voucher sheet.

1. Ventral segmental lobes

- in addition to ventral cirri, there are ventral "lobes that originate slightly posteriorly to the bases of the parapodia, reach two-thirds the length of the parapodia in the first three or four setigerous segments; they are about four times as long as they are wide. Posteriorly they are much shorter" (Figure 3). (Banse and Hobson, 1968, pg 13).
- although this is a good character of *Micropodarke dubia*, other hesionids may also possess these lobes. Banse and Hobson (1968, pg 14) state that "*Nereimyra punctata* (Miller) has the mentioned lobes (Figure 3). mediad to the ventral cirri (Banse, 1956)".

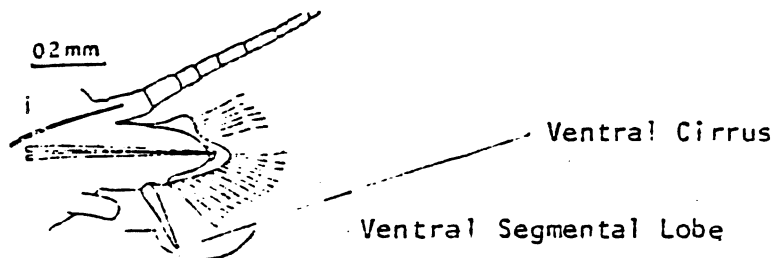


Figure 3. Posterior view of median parapodium (from Banse and Hobson, 1968).

2. Compound setae

- superior and inferior compound setae have finely serrated, distally bidentate blades. Those in the middle part of the fascicle have blades with an additional three to four long, thick, coarse spines along the basal cutting margin (Figure 4). (Imajima and Hartman, 1964, pg 83).



Figure 4. Compound seta from middle part of the fascicle (from Banse and Hobson, 1968).

