Dot’s Nifty Sabellid

Picture Key

Ver. 2017

Companion setae present (from Page 1)

Thoracic uncini avicular and small handled

Radioles with paired eyespots

Radioles without paired eyespots

Radioles without compound eyes

Radioles with unpaired compound eyes

Compound eyes restricted to distal tips of radioles

Compound eyes proximal

Pigment on body

No pigment on body

Perkinsiana sp.

Demonax sp.

= Parasabella

Megalomma pigmentum

Pseudopotamilla sp.

Megalomma splendidula

*SCAMIT Voucher

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Potamethus sp. A SCAMIT

Sabella

SCAMIT Code: MBC 45
Date examined: April 14, 1986
Voucher by: Leslie M. Harris
(MBC)

SYNONYMY:
Potamethus sp. A Harris
Potamethus sp. A Williams

LITERATURE:
Hartman 1969
Knight-Jones 1983

DIAGNOSTIC CHARACTERS:
1. Body linear, small; ovigerous female 7.4 mm without branchial crown. Tube very thin, brown, made of silt, adheres tightly to body.
2. Eight thoracic setigers, 18-20 abdominal setigers.
3. Tentacular crown short, with 6-7 radiolar pairs; pinnules short.
4. Collar low dorsally; forms pair of long triangular lobes ventrally.
5. Thoracic uncini avicular, long stemmed; companion (pennum) setae present.
6. Ventral shields in thorax.
7. Pygidium bi-lobed.

RELATED SPECIES:
1. Potamethus mucronatus (Moore 1923): 15 pairs of radiolar, 49-57 abdominal setigers, thoracic uncini with unusually high crest and exceptionally long stemmed, tube black, inhabits deep slope and abyssal depths.

REMARKS:
This species is distinguished easily by the triangular collar lappets and the stain pattern. The companion setae are nearly invisible, very hard to see. The tube adheres to the animal, and is characteristically difficult to remove without damaging the animal.
Bispira sp
Megalomma pigmentum  Reish 1963
Compound eye and radiolar tip detail
FIGURE 22. Megalomma pigmentum Reisch, 1963. A) Anterior end, dorsal view; B) same, ventral view; C) same, lateral view; D) tube; E) collar, dorsal view; F) tube, ventral view; G) same, lateral view; H) dorsalmost radiolar eye; I) lateral radiolar; J–K) posterior abdomen. A–K) Specimens from Bahía San Quintín, México, ECOSUR. Ventral flanges in B–C, F as indicated with arrows. Scale bars: A–D) 1 mm, E–G, J–K) 0.5 mm, H–I) 0.2 mm.

FIGURE 23. Megalomma pigmentum Reisch, 1963. A, B) Thorax, dorsal view; C–D, G) thorax, ventral view; E) dorsal and ventral lips; F) dorsalmost radiolar eye; J) thoracic uncini and companion chaetae; K) spermatooxon; L) abdominal uncini; M) inferior thoracic chaetae type C; N–O) superior narrowly bowed thoracic chaetae; O) last abdominal chaetiger, nephridia and sperm tissue in grey. A–O) Specimens from San Quintín, México. Abbreviations: apr anterior peristomial ring, ca caruncle, dl dorsal lip, fl flange, vl ventral lip, vs ventral sacs, vsc ventral shield of collar. Scale bars: A–D, G–H) 1 mm; E: 0.5 mm; F: 0.25 mm; I, K–O: 40 μm; J: not scaled.
FIGURE 24. Megalomma splendidum (Moore, 1905). A) Body, anterior end, ventro-lateral view; B) anterior end, dorsal view; C) same, lateral view; D) collar, ventral view showing the parallel lamellae as indicated with arrows; E) thoracic torus and chaetigers; F) thoracic chaetigers; G–H) eyes from dorsolateral radii; I) eye from 2nd dorsolateral radii; J) abdominal chaetiger. A–J) Specimens from British Columbia, Canada, LACM, 003466. Abbreviation: apr anterior peristomial ring. Scale bars: A–B) 2 mm; C–F) 1 mm; G–J) 0.5 mm.

FIGURE 25. Megalomma splendidum (Moore, 1905). A–B) Thorax, lateral view; C) thorax, dorsal view; D) thorax, ventral view; E) thorax, dorsal and ventral lips; F–H) eyes from dorsal radii; I) thoracic uncini and companion chaetae; J) spermatozoon; K) laminal uncini. A–K) Specimens from British Columbia, Canada, LACM, 003466. Abbreviations: dl dorsal lip; vl ventral lip. Scale bars: A–C) 2 mm; D–E) 1 mm; F–H) 0.5 mm; I, K) 40 μm; J) not scaled.
Generic separation:

**Demonax=Parasabella-**
Abdominal Neuroseta in transverse row
Eyespots absent
Companion setae have dentate heads

**Bispira-**
Abdominal Neuroseta bunched together into a Partial spiral or ‘C’ or ‘U’ shape

**Sabella-**
Abdominal Neuroseta bunched together into a Partial spiral or ‘C’ or ‘U’ shape
Presence of dark eyespots between Neurosetae and uncini

**Pseudopotamilla-**
Companion setae without dentate heads
DIAGNOSIS OF SPECIES EXAMINED:

**Bispia sp. 1**
Crown only partially spiralled. Paired eye-spots present on most radiolae, 2-4 pairs per radiole. Eyes on dorsalmost radiolae begin about 1/4 up from base of crown; beginning higher up on more ventral radiolae. Pigmentation of radiolae begins where palmate membrane begins; radiolae with 6-7 long pigmented bands, proximalmost band longest, following bands become shorter along length of radiole. Dorsally, collar is widely spaced, with 1 pair of ventro-lateral notches; midventral collar lobes higher than ventrolateral collar margins. No pigment on thorax.

**Bispia sp. 2**
Crown not spiralled. Paired eye-spots on radiolae begin about Dorsal collar widely spaced, with one pair of ventrolateral notches. On dorsalmost radiolae, eyespots on all radiolae begin about 1/4 up from base of crown; 4-5 pairs of eyes on each radiole. Radiolae with 6 narrow pigment bands, proximalmost band without eyespots. Thorax dorsally pigmented. Either side of dorsal midline of peristomium with dark brown pigment in a C- or U-shape. Inner margin of dorsal collar lobes with brown pigment. At bases of parallel lamellae are a pair of very dark brown pigment spots. Collar lobes midventrally are the same height as rest of collar.

**Bispia sp. 3**
Crown not spiralled. On dorsal radiolae, eyespots begin about 1/4 up from base, but originate more proximally on more ventral radiolae. Dorsally, 3, ventrally 4 pairs of eyes on each radiole. Radiolae pigment limited to around paired eyes. Middle 1/2 of crown with light brown pigment. Dorsal and ventrolateral collar margins at same height. Dorsally collar widely spaced. One pair of ventrolateral notches. No thoracic pigmentation. Broad flanges on radiolae more developed distally.

**Bispia sp. 4**
Crown not spiralled. Radiolar eye-spots begin just below level of palmate membrane, slightly higher on more lateral and ventral radiolae. Up to 11-14 eyespots per radiole, most unpaired. Narrow brown pigment bands associated w/ eyespots. Dorsally, collar widely spaced. One pair ventrolateral notches, V-shaped, deep (deeper than in B. sp. 2). Ventrally, collar is a little higher. No thoracic pigmentation.

**Bispia sp. 5**
Crown not spiralled. Radiolar eye-spots begin well above palmate membrane, all eyes unpaired, located as a medial band on radiolae. Radiolae with 3-4 brownish pigment, bands associated with each eye, 2-4 times longer than eye; another pigment band within area of palmate membrane present, without eyes. Collar with 1 pair of ventrolateral notches as narrow slits, not V- or U-shaped. Collar higher ventrally. No thoracic pigment.

cf. **Sabella sp. 1**
Branchial crown with no pigmentation or radiolar eyes. Short palmate membrane, low to base. Crown slightly turned ventrally, but not spiralled. Collar widely spaced dorsally. Midventrally, collar is slightly higher and incised. Distal margin of collar appears to be glandular (does not take up stain). Abdominal neurosetal fascicules not in tight spirals, C-shaped.

**Demosynoe fallax**

**Demosynoe sp. 1**
No eyespots on radiolae. 13 narrow pigment bands located along inner margins of radiolae. Collar originates near middorsum, not widely separated. Collar with only middorsal incision, margins even except higher midventrally. Five thoracic setigers. Entire thorax & abdomen pigmented light to dark brown.

**Demosynoe sp. 2**
No eyespots on radiolae. Similar to D. sp. 1 in coloration & body dimensions, crown has similar pigment pattern. Five thoracic setigers. Collar distinctly higher ventrally, middorsally the margins are well developed and overlap, but there is a middorsal gap.

**Megalomma splendida**
Collar as described and figured, V-shaped. Two-3 pairs of compound eyes on crown.

**Megalomma cf. splendida**
Light pigment bands begin about 1/4 up crown, 5 bands on each radiole, all fairly narrow. Five pairs of eyes on dorsomal radiolae. Dorsally the collar has a pair of deep, U-shaped (not V-shaped) incisions. Collar distinctly higher ventrally. No pigmentation on thorax.

**Megalomma circumpunctatum**
Two pairs of compound eyes on 1st and 2nd pair of dorsal radiolae, slightly spiralled, equal in size, short radiolar tip beyond eye. Radiolar pigmentation begins just below half-way mark on radiole, 5 bands; proximalmost band broadest, more distal bands successively narrower. Collar originates at dorsal midline, no gap; dorsolaterally incised down to base of collar; middorsal region of collar folded inward at incision. Collar even in height to ventrum, with 2 broadly rounded, overlapping lobes. No thoracic pigmentation.

**Pseudopomatilla socialis**
Fits Harman's (1944) description well. First (dorsalmost) pair of radiolae and ventral radiolae without compound eyes, remainder of radiolae with 1-2 unpaired eyes. Branchial base flanges as narrow, even shelves, not incised. Thoracic uncini of last setiger larger and fewer in number, as described by Hartman.

**Pseudopomatilla sp. 1**
Compound eyes begin on dorsomal radiolae, 6-8 per radiole; more lateral radiolae with 2-4 eyes; eyes absent on ventralmost radiolae; eyes on radiolae begin near base of crown. Branchial base flanges as narrow, even shelves, not incised. Brown or maroon pigment bands on radiolae, associated with eyes. Collar with V-shaped dorsolateral incisions. Collar slightly higher ventrally. Dorsal and ventral gaps of collar very narrow. No thoracic pigmentation.
NOTES ON SOME SABELLID SPECIES REPORTED BY SCAMIT MEMBERS

FABRICCIINAE

Fabriciola berkeleyi Banse, 1956, from SF Bay: all specimens are Manayunkia species. If you don’t see pygidial eyes, it ain’t Fabriciola.

Fabricia brunnea Hartman, 1969: all these specimens are Demonax sp. While they do have pygidial eyes, don’t rely on this feature alone to try and place an animal into one of the Fabricciinae genera. Pygidial eyes are seen throughout the Sabellidae. The two characters that give these specimens away are the presence of a branchial skeleton and thoracic companion setae with a dentate distal end. Neither of these characters are ever found in the Fabricciinae.

Fabricinida (previously placed in Fabricia or Fabriciola limnicola: this is an easy species to id, especially because of its pigmentation. See Hartman (1951) and Fitzhugh (1990).

SABELLINA

Demonax medius (Bush, 1904), from Pt. Loma: this is a Demonax sp. but not D. medius.

Jasmineira sp. A Harris, from OCSD: bayonet setae absent; inferior thoracic notosetae with two rows of paleate setae; dorsolateral vascular coils present just below collar; distal ends of radioles distinctly inflated; multiple pairs of pygidial eye spots; caudal furca absent. I would consider this a species of Fabrisabella, which differs from Jasmineira by the presence of vascular coils and a palpate membrane, and the absence of bayonet setae.

Jasmineira sp. B Harris, from OCSD: bayonet setae present; vascular coils absent. Distal radioles ends cirriform. Caudal furca present; pygidial eyes absent. Placement to genus is ok.

Megalomma pigmentum Reish, 1963, from OCSD: ok.

Megalomma splendida (Moore, 1905), from OCSD: without seeing Moore’s types, the OCSD material does not fit his description with respect to the shape of the dorsal and ventral margins of the collar.

Myxicola infundibulum (Renier, 1804), from OCSD: ok, though probably not this species.

Oriopsis gracilis Hartman, 1969, from LA Harbor: agrees with paratypes. In her description, Hartman says a collar is absent. As shown by her illustration, there are two peristomial rings. Hartman missed, however, that the anterior peristomial ring is developed ventrally as a triangular lobe which is incised medially. You will often find in the literature where this lobe is referred to as a collar. This collar is not homologous to the membranous collar seen in most Oriopsis sp. See Fitzhugh (1989).

Potamethus sp. A Harris, from OCSD: ok.

Potamina sp., from Pt. Loma: this is a very small specimen, but appears to be a species of Perkinsiana Knight-Jones, 1983.

Pseudopotamina socialis Hartman, 1944, from Pt. Loma & Cojo Pt.: the specimen from Pt. Loma is not P. socialis, but is a species of Pseudopotamina. P. socialis is readily distinguished by the presence of only a few faint compound eyes on several median radioles. The Pt. Loma specimen has very dark compound eyes starting on the first pair of radioles, down to ventro-lateral radioles. There are also distinct differences between the ventral margins of the collar between the two.

The specimen from Cojo Pt. is a Bispira sp. which appears to be different from the species identified above under Sabella crassicornis, especially with respect to pigmentation patterns.

Pseudopotamina cf. intermedia Moore, 1905, from OCSD: the specimen does not agree with Moore’s description.

Sabella crassicornis Sars, 1851, from Pt. Loma & San Onofre: the specimen from Pt. Loma is a Bispira sp. The San Onofre specimen is a Demonax sp. which is different from that above.

Sabella sp. A Williams, from Pt. Loma & OCSD: this is a species of Demonax.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Identification</th>
<th>Previous Identification(s)</th>
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<tr>
<td>*Demonax medius (Bush, 1904)</td>
<td>Demonax medius fide Lovell</td>
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<td>Sabella sp. A from Pt. Loma, Demonax sp. fide Harris</td>
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<td><em>Pseudopotamilla ocellata</em> Moore, 1905</td>
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