The species could be mistaken for a juvenile *Carinoma mutabilis* except that these worms are proportionately smaller, less robust, and entirely smooth. *C. mutabilis* of similar length is typically a larger animal. Additionally, in *C. mutabilis*, the lateral nerve cords are within the longitudinal muscle layer posterior to the foregut.

The species has characteristics of the family Cephalotrichidae, specifically *Cephalothrix*, except for the placement of the lateral nerve chords. In *Cephalothrix* the lateral nerve cords are imbedded in the inner longitudinal muscle layer.

The species appears to be most closely aligned with the family Hubrechtidae, specifically *Hubrechiella*, but this genus has not been reported from eastern Pacific (see Gibson 1982a, b).

This species occurred suddenly in our shallow water samples in July 1995. It was nearly overlooked and discarded as a “proboscis” of a *C. mutabilis* until several specimens were discovered with their own proboscis everted. We later learned that John Ljubenkov (independent consultant) and Don Cadien (LACSD) had encountered the same little beast in Orange County and Los Angeles County samples, respectively.

**References:**


Species: Palaeonemertea sp SD2

Taxon: Nemertea: Anopla

Date: 27 March 1998

Additional Illustrations:

Distribution—
Pt. Loma: Imperial Beach, CA

Geographic: San Diego, CA

Habitat: Shallow sandy sediments