

Ampharetidae and Terebellidae Workshop, page 2

Setal counts, types, and arrangements are useful to some degree.

However, allow for some variation, especially on abdominal counts. Juveniles will not have a complete complement (is that redundant?)

Use thoracic uncinigers rather than thoracic setigers or segments to reduce the chances of befuddlement. Be aware that some setiger counts in the Atlas are incorrect.

Loimia can be separated from ampharetids by the fact that it has double rows of uncini in the posterior thoracic setigers (ampharetids never have double rows).

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Examination of Specimens in the Point Loma Collection

I am not including the accession numbers in this discussion, as they will be changed when corrections are made. Refer to the attached copy of the list of Ampharetidae sent to Sue for the numbers and what was really there.

Amage--Paramage

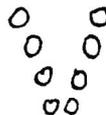
Two species were identified in our collection: Amage scutata (by far our most common Amage) and Amage anops.

Amage scutata will eventually be changed to the genus Paramage, but until that change is published, we will continue to call it Amage.

The branchial arrangement:



as compared with Mexamage:  
longibranchiata



Amage scutata has well developed anterior segments, some thoracic notopodia without setae, and the above branchial arrangement.

Amage anops has no lateral wings and 12-15 abdominal setigers.