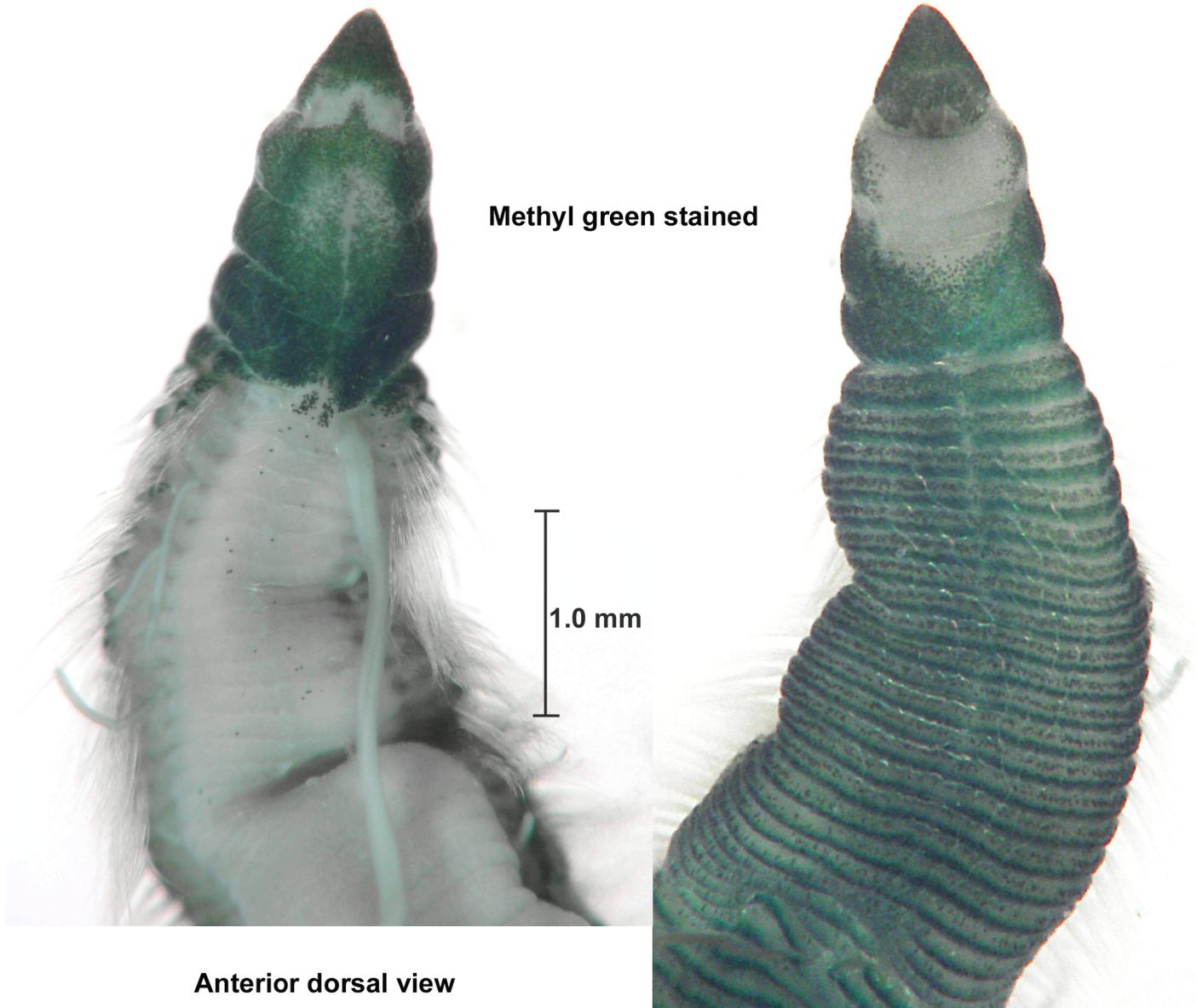


***Aphelochaeta petersenae* Blake 1996 (former *A. sp* SD4 fide Rowe)**

Previously specimens of this taxon were recorded, in error, as *A. sp* SD4 by Rowe. Also, Rowe mistakenly identified specimens of the provisional, *A. sp* LA1 as *A. petersenae*. The name on the color ID sheet issued by Rowe in 1996 for *A. petersenae* should be changed to *A. sp* LA1.

Methyl green stained



Anterior dorsal view

Anterior ventral view

A. sp LA1 is more common at greater depth than *A. petersenae*. While *A. sp* LA1 does exhibit unstained “ocular areas” on the posterior dorsum of the prostomium, that staining pattern is not as well defined as seen here for *A. petersenae*. The ventral thoracic stain varies significantly between the two taxa also.

A. petersenae was described originally from shallow water and is most common in southern California from the shallow subtidal to approximately 60 meters depth. The body is creamy white usually and exhibits less of the iridescent sheen seen on the epidermis of *A. sp* LA1. Setae are similar.

Imaged specimen from
A City of San Diego Survey
near the US-Mexico border
SBOO I-6 rep. 2 10Jan2003 26meters

R. Rowe 15March2006

Aphelochaeta sp LA1 fide Brantley 1999

Common Pt. Loma species

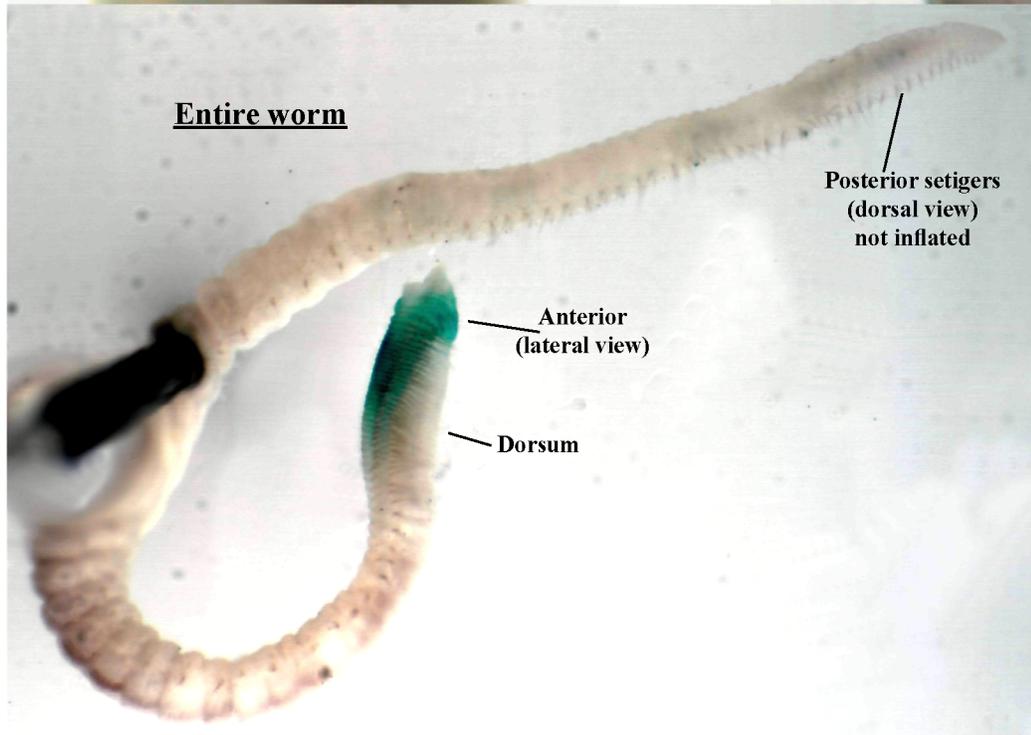
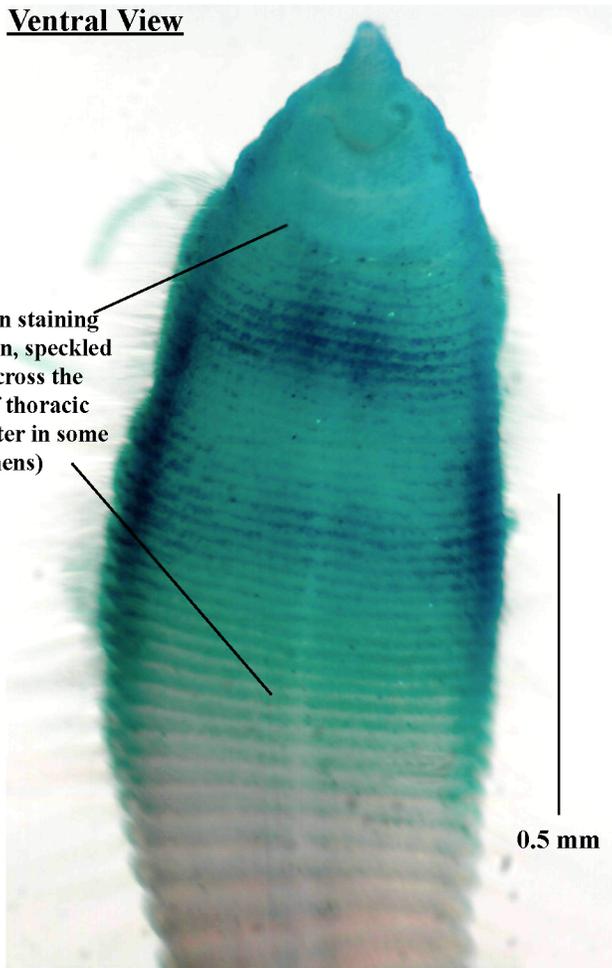
This species must be methyl green stained to identify properly.

Dorsal View



Ventral View

Methyl green staining reveals uneven, speckled banding across the ventrum of thoracic setigers (lighter in some specimens)



Entire worm

This taxon is relatively common at shelf depths off San Diego.

These specimens from Pt. Loma Outfall Monitoring Program stations:
E-5 rep.2 2Oct96 321 ft. (Dorsal & Ventral views)
E-14 rep.2 11July96 320 ft. (Entire worm)

Specimens matching this description have been identified previously as *Aphelochaeta* sp SD 10 and *A. petersenae* fide Rowe (not Blake 1996) by the City of San Diego