

SCAMIT Code: HYP33

Date examined: August 13, 1984

Synonymy:

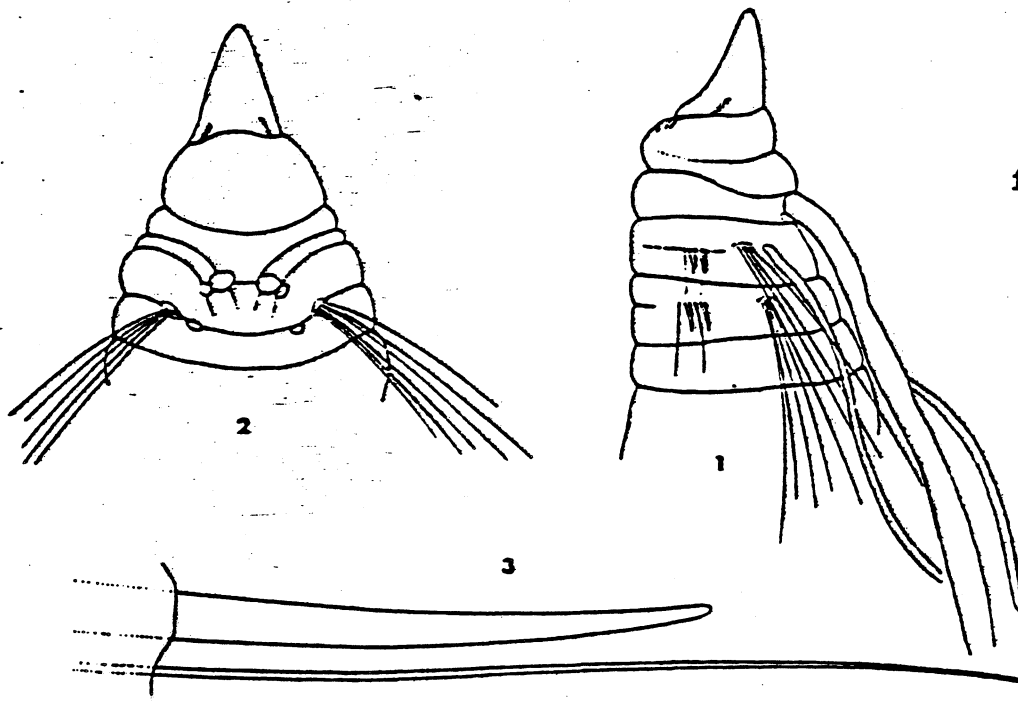
Chaetozone spinosa corona

Literature:

Berkeley, E. and C. Berkeley, 1941. On a collection of Polychaeta from southern California. Bull. So. Calif. Acad. Sci. 40: 16-60.
Hartman, O. 1969. Atlas of Sedentariate Polychaetous Annelids from California. Allan Hancock Foundation, University of Southern California Press Los Angeles, CA: 1-812.

Diagnostic characters:

Neuropodial spines from setiger one, number 6-9 in a fascicle, are straight and entire. Lateral eyes present. Segments number 50-60. Body pale, with black eyes; thickest in anterior third, tapering to slender tail. Length 18-25 mm; segments number 50-60. Prostomium acutely pointed in front, directed forward, with a pair of transversely elongated eyes at sides (fig. 1). Buccal region divided into a longer anterior and a shorter posterior ring. Third visible ring short, with bases of the thick, paired palpi, dorsally (fig. 2) and the first branchiae immediately behind. Next segment longer, with long notosetal fascicles, and second pair of branchiae. Third segment the first with biramous parapodia, the notopodia resemble the first and neuropodia with 1-2 thick spines and slender capillary setae. Acicular, yellow spines continue posteriorly in neuropodia, increasing to 6-9 in a row, and gradually appear in notopodia in middle segments, so that the spines in a segment form a partial cincture of body segments in posterior third of body. Spines are distally straight (fig. 3) and much thicker than the accompanying capillary setae. Lateral branchiae inserted directly above notopodia; branchiae absent in posterior third of body.



from Hartman, 1969

Species: *Chaetozone corona* Berkeley and Berkeley, 1941, Emended

Related species and character differences:
This species is clearly differentiated from all other cirratulids by the above diagnostic characters. Hartman's description and figure on page 235 of the Atlas are incorrect in that they have neuropodial spines starting on setiger two. Hartman's key to the species of *Chaetozone*, however, is correct.

Distribution:
Southern California, in shelf and canyon depths to 119 m, in silt and mud.

