VOUCHER SHEET

Protodorvillea gracilis (Hartman, 1938)

Dorvilleidae

Date Examined and Code: June 13, 1983; HYP 22

Keys Used:
Hartman, O. 1968 (Atlas) P. 815, 825
Hartman, O. 1944 p. 188
Banse and Hobson, 1974 p. 90, 92
Pettibone, M. 1961 p. 180
Blake, J. 1979 p. 140
Fauchald, K. 1977 p. 112

Other Literature:
Hartman, O. 1938 Univ. Calif. Publ. Zool., 43:93-112
Hobson, K.D. 1971 Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 83:527-544
Jumars, P. 1974 Zool. J. Linn. Soc., 54(2):101-135

Important Characters: Parapodia uniramous, without elongate dorsal cirrophores and notoacicula; neurosetae include simple capillaries, compound heterogomphs and simple furcate setae; palps long, with distal palpostyles; short, clavate antennae; 4 rows of denticuled plates as maxillae present, plus maxillary carriers and elongated mandibles flared and denticuled anteriorly; dorsal cirri short, ovoid; present on first setiger; bidentate, hooked tips of compound neurosetae; two eyes.

Related Species & Character Differences: P. kefersteini (McIntosh, 1869), P. biarticulata Day, 1963 and P. gracilis all have antennae present, well-developed palpi and dorsal cirri on the first setiger. The antennae are articled in P. articulata and smooth or indistinctly articled in the other two species. P. gracilis has prominent subterminal spines on compound setae, while only the superiormost compound setae of P. kefersteini have at most indistinct spines.

Common Synonyms:
Stauronereis gracilis Hartman, 1938
Dorvillea gracilis (Hartman, 1938) of Hartman, 1944
Protodorvillea gracilis (Hartman, 1938) Pettibone, 1961
Protodorvillea recuperata Banse & Nicols, 1968
Dorvillea kefersfeini auctt. (Refers to northeastern Pacific records.)

Aids to Identification: General appearance is distinctive among common dorvilleids: long palpi, short antennae and short, clavate dorsal cirri without acicula.

Comments: The presence or absence of parapodial setal lips and the prolongation of the parapodial lobe has often been used as a specific character. See Hobson 1971 for a discussion of the lobes's variability.