

City of San Diego Provisional Voucher Sheet

Species: *Fauveliopsis* sp SD1

Authority: Langan, 2000

Common Synonyms:

Taxon: Polychaeta: Fauveliopsidae

Date: May, 2000

By: K. Langan

Voucher Specimen(s):

Station	Date	Storage Location/#
B12 (2) (320 ft)	5Apr96	DLZ/225
2137(1) (157 ft)	15Jul96	KL/P-30
2145(1) (384 ft)	2Jul97	KL/P-30

Characters:(based on examination of 11 specimens)

1. Setigers number 21 to 28 (usually 26-28).
2. Length measurements 2.7mm-4.5mm. Number of setigers is not correlated with length of the specimen.
3. The first 3 setigers have 2 curved notopodial spines and 2 curved neuropodial spines that are directed forward. The 2 medial spines are thicker than the outer ones.
4. Setigers 4 through 10: There is a gradual transition from 2 capillary setae/ramus (setiger 4) to 1 medial spine and 1 capillary seta/ramus. (The lateral capillary setae gradually becomes thicker). These spines and setae are less curved than those in the first three setigers.
5. Setigers 10 to posterior end: There is 1 spine and 1 capillary seta/ramus (see Fig. 2).
6. In the last 3 setigers, the spines and capillary setae are shorter than in the rest of the setigers.
7. There are ovate interramal cirri throughout; in the anterior and median, the cirri are in a medial position between the setal fascicles (see Fig. 2). In the posterior, the cirri are smaller and closer to the notopodium.
8. The first 3 setigers are slightly wider than setigers 4-9. Setigers 4-9 are differentiated from one another by dorsal-ventral intersegmental constrictions and deeper lateral grooves just anterior to the parapods (see Fig. 1).

Illustrations: (K. Langan)



Figure 1 — Dorsal view B-12 Rep 2; 6 Apr 96; 320 ft. RCR

Species: *Fauveliopsis* sp SD1

Authority: Langan, 2000

Taxon: Polychaeta: Fauveliopsidae

Date: May, 2000

By: K. Langan

Related Species & Other Comments:

F. armata - Reported from bathyal depths off central Oregon. This species differs from *F. sp SD 1* in that the posterior spines are strongly curved and thicker than the median spines. See Fauchald and Hancock 1981.

F. glabra - Reported from Southern California in moderate to basin depths. In *F. glabra*, the first setigerous segment has shorter setae, and the anterior setae are slenderer. Also, the spines of the last 3 segments are thicker. See Hartman 1960. Note: Riser 1987 cautions that “the orientation of *F. glabra* by Hartman (1965), Hartman and Fauchald (1971) and Katzmann and Laubier (1974) seems to be reversed”. The orientation in the original description (Hartman 1960) may be reversed as well (K. Langan-Cranford).

F. magna - Reported from bathyal depths off central Oregon. The first 30 parapodia have a single curved spine and single capillary seta in each ramus. The spines of the first 2 setigers are strongly curved and directed forward. In the last 11 setigers, there is an increasing number of setae. See Fauchald and Hancock 1981.

Comments: 1) Petersen 1998 cautions that several species of Fauveliopsidae “have had the anterior end interpreted as the posterior end”. 2) *Fauveliopsis* sp SD 1 is commonly found in vacated gastropod and scaphopod shells.

Fauveliopsis sp SD 1
setiger 14
B-12 Rep 1
7 Oct 96
318 ft. RCR



K. Langan-Cranford
December 9, 1998

Figure 2

References:

- Fauchald, K. and D.R. Hancock. 1981. Deep-water polychaetes from a Transect off Central Oregon. Monographs of the Allan Hancock Foundation, No. 11, pp. 37-38.
- Hartman, O. 1960. The Benthic Fauna of the Deep Basins off Southern California. Allan Hancock Pacific Expeditions, Vol. 22, No. 2, pp. 129-130.
- Petersen, M.E. 1998. A new genus of Fauveliopsidae Hartman, 1971 (Annelida: Polychaeta) from the NE North Atlantic, with a new species of *Fauveliopsis* McIntosh, 1922, a review of the North Atlantic Fauveliopsids, and redescriptions of some described taxa. Poster abstract from 6th International Polychaete Conference, Brazil, August 1998.
- Riser, N.W. 1987. A new interstitial polychaete (Family Fauveliopsidae) from the shallow subtidal of New Zealand with observations on related species. Biol. Soc. Wash. Bull. No. 7, pp. 211-216.