PHYLO FELIX Kinberg, 1866 Orbiniidae

SCAMIT voucher: AHF 14 Examined: 19 September 1983

Keys used: Hartman, 1957; Hartman, 1969

Other texts consulted: Hartman, 1948; Hobson & Banse, 1981; Pettibone, 1957, 1963; Kudenov (in Brusca), 1980; Banse, Nichols and Hobson, 1968.

Synonymy: ARICIA MICHAELSENI Ehlers, 1897; ORBINIA (PHYLO) FELIX (Kinberg, 1866). Some authors place PHYLO as a subgenus of ORBINIA (see Pettibone, 1957; Hobson & Banse, 1981) while others consider it a valid genus (Hartman, 1969; Fauchald & Hancock, 1981).

Primary diagnostic characters: Thoracic segments 13 to 20 with conspicuous ventral fringe; an interramal cirrus in last two thoracic and many abdominal parapodia; 16 to 20 thoracic segments; dark sagittate spines in some posterior thoracic neuropodia (from setiger 11 on); branchiae present from 4th or 5th setiger.

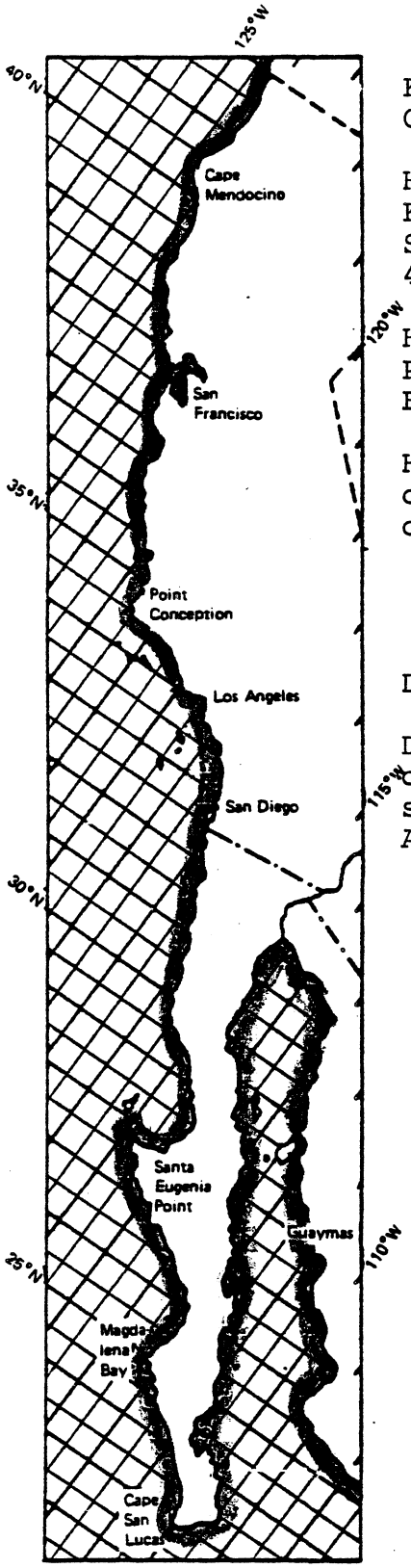
Related species and character differences: Southern California PHYLO include P. FELIX (genotype), P. NUDUS (Moore, 1909), and P. ORNATUS (Verrill, 1873). The most apparent differences are: P. NUDUS lacks both the ventral fringe and interramal cirri of FELIX; P. ORNATUS has a ventral fringe, lacks interramal cirri and has conspicuous yellow acicular spines in its posterior thoracic segments, while FELIX has dark brown sagittate spines. Other differences are shown below.

Name of species	Ventral fringe	Shape of modified spine	Color of modified spine	Setigerous segment with first branchiae	Interramal cirrus	Anterior thoracic segments number	Posterior thoracic segments from	Posterior thoracic segments number
P. felix	present	sagittate	dark	4th-5th	present	10	11-16 to 19	6 to 9
P. nudus	absent	weakly hastate	dark	4th	absent	11	12-15	4
P. ornatus	present	acicular	yellow	fifth	absent	14-11	15-27 or 12-29	13 or 17-18

Taken from Hartman, 1957

Variability: The number of posterior thoracic segments, the number of setigers with modified spines, the number of segments with ventral fringe, the first setigerous segment with branchiae, and the number of lobes in the neuropodial fringe are characters that have been observed to vary within populations and also with the size of the specimens.

PHYLO FELIX Kinberg, 1866



Kinberg, J.G.H. 1866. Annulata nova. (3rd part). Ofv. Svenska Vetensk. Akad. Forh., 22: 239-258.

Hartman, O. 1948. The marine annelids erected by Kinberg with notes on some other types in the Swedish State Museum. Ark. Zool. Stockholm, 42A (1): 1-137.

Hartman, O. 1957. Orbiniidae, Apistobranchidae, Paraonidae and Longosomidae. Allan Hancock Pac. Exped., 15: 211-393.

Hartman, O. 1969. Atlas of sedentariate polychaetous annelids from California. Allan Hancock Foundation, USC, Los Angeles, 812 pp.

Depth range: Intertidal to 55 fm.

Distribution: British Columbia, Washington, central and southern California to western Mexico, southern South America, Atlantic side of the Americas.