
March/Sept 1996

Examined by T. Parker

- Literature:** Annenkova, N. P. 1934. Paraonidae of the far-eastern seas of the USSR. Comptes Rendus d'Academy des Sciences, USSR. 1934: 656-661.
- Banse, K., K. Hobson. 1968. Benthic polychaetes from Puget Sound Washington with remarks on four other species. Proceedings of the U. S. National. Mus. 125:1-52.
- Blake, J. 1996. Family Paraonidae Cerruti, 1909. In: Taxonomic Atlas of the Benthic Fauna of the Santa Maria Basin and Western Santa Barbara Channel. Vol. 6. The Annelida Part 3- Polychaeta: Orbiniidae to Cossuridae. Eds: Blake, J., B. Hilbig, P. Scott.
- Fauchald, K. 1977. The Polychaete Worms. Definitions and Keys to the Orders, Families and Genera. LACM/AHF. 188 pages.
- Gaston, G. R., J. A. McLelland. 1996. *Aricidea (Allia) bryani*, a new species of polychaete (Polychaeta:Paraonidae) from the northern Gulf of Mexico.
- Hartley, J.P. 1981. The family Paraonidae (Polychaeta) in British waters: A new species and new records with a key to species. J. Mar. Biol. Assoc. UK (61):133-149.
- Hartman, O. 1969. Atlas of Sedentariate Polychaetous Annelids from California. AHF. Pg 55.
- Strelzov, V. 1973. Polychaete Worms of the Family Paraonidae Cerruti, 1909. (Polychaete, Sedentaria). Akad Nauk. USSR. Leningrad. 170 pages.
- Synonymy:** *Aricidea ramosa* of Banse & Hobson 1968.
Allia ramosa of SCAMIT Taxonomic List editions 1 & 2

Diagnostic Characters:

1. Median antennae short, not exceeding first setiger in length.
2. Median antennae with slightly bulbous basal trunk, terminating in three blunt "fingers" (see Figure 1).
3. Modified setae with smooth shafted without fringe and terminating in long thin terminal spine by the 40-50th setiger (see Figure 2a-c). A specimen may have some setigers with worn setae and much shorter arista.

Related Taxa and Differences:

- Aedicira ramosa* of Hartman 1969: Median antennae with central stalk and filiform branches along its length and terminus.
- Aricidea (Allia) ramosa* of Strelzov 1973: Median antennae with short (~ setiger 1) stalk divided into about six short branches, some of which are bifurcated.

Related Taxa and Differences(cont'd):

Aricidea ramosa of Annenkova 1934:

Median antennae with short central stalk palmately divided into several (5 illustrated) long filiform branches. Modified neurosetae with fringe along shaft.

Aricidea (Allia) ramosa of Blake 1996:

With median antennae as in *Aricidea sp. A* SCAMIT. Illustration (B) adapted from Strelzov; it is unclear if this form was collected during the MMS survey, or represents the overly broad literature concept of *A. ramosa*.

Distribution:

Puget Sound to San Diego, 30-100 M.

Comments:

This

Local workers have routinely used the name "*Allia ramosa*" to represent these specimens. This useage follows the generic elevation proposed by Fauchald (1977). was chiefly proposed based upon modified neurosetae morphology. The local use of the genus "*Allia*" is reflected in the SCAMIT Taxonomic List editions 1 and 2. More recently, other authors (e.g. Blake, Gaston & McLelland, Hartley) have continued to use the earlier designation and concepts that uses the term "*Allia*" as a subgenus. It is anticipated that the SCAMIT Taxonomic List list will be emended in edition 3 to reflect the more current and uniform useage of "*Allia*" as a subgenus of *Aricidea*. Please see SCAMIT Newsletter Vol 14, No. 12 for the introductory comments on the antennae.

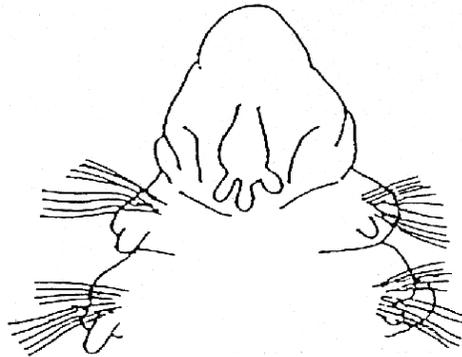


Figure 1. From Banse & Hobson 1968.

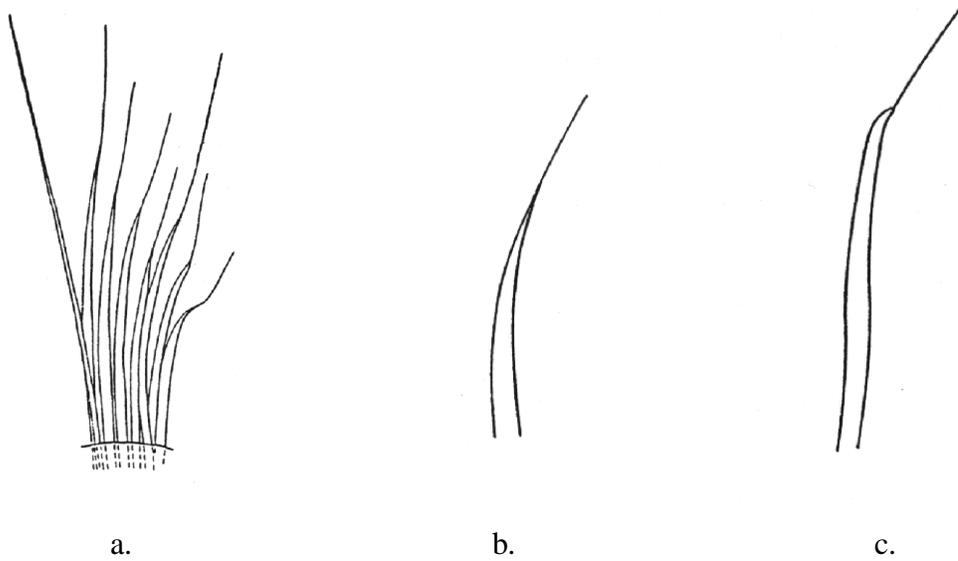


Figure 2. (a): Strelzov; (b) &(c):From Banse & Hobson 1968.