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10. Median a **NORTHERN EUROPEAN HESIONIDS** eris with neurosetae from segment five; dorsal cirri much longer than setae.

Identification of the family: Small to medium-sized errant polychaetes, often with long tentacular, dorsal and pygidial cirri. Colour variable, many species with bright colour and distinct pigmentation patterns. One pair of frontal antennae and one pair of bi-articulated palps (usually) present; median antenna present or absent. Two pairs of eyes. Proboscis muscular, protrusive, with or without jaws. Tentacular cirri 3-8 pairs. Tentacular and dorsal cirri more or less distinctly annulated. Parapodia bi- or subbiramous (i.e. with no protruding notosetae, but with one or several notoacaculae). Dorsal setae simple, ventral setae compound. One pair of pygidial cirri.

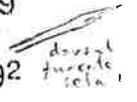
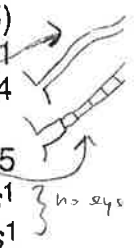
Present at most depths, but most common in shallow to moderate depths on any substrata.

Remarks: European (and other) hesionids are poorly known, and the group is under revision. Whereas the present key represent the most up-to-date one for the area, future changes are to be expected.

KEY TO NORTHERN EUROPEAN HESIONIDS

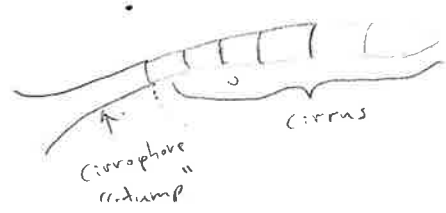
- 1. Sixteen setigers.....2
- Larger number of setigers (juveniles may have less).....3
- 2. Median and posterior parapodia with notosetae.....*Leocrates atlanticus* (McIntosh, 1885)
- All parapodia with neurosetae only.....*Dalhousiella carpenteri* McIntosh, 1901
- 3. Tentacular and dorsal cirri without cirrophores* pygidium with lamella.....4
- Tentacular and dorsal cirri with cirrophores*(Fig. 1A-E); pygidium without lamella (Fig. 1K).....5
- 4. Three pairs of tentacular cirri (2+1); setiger 1 = segment 3.....*Hesionides*¹
- Six pairs of tentacular cirri (2+2+2); setiger 1 = segment 4.....*Microphthalmus*¹
- 5. Median antenna present (Fig. 1A).....*often falls off!!*.....6
- Median antenna absent.....11
- 6. Median antenna anteriorly inserted, furcate notosetae present (may be difficult to detect).....*In ophiid worms furcate setae are placed in lower part of bundle, about 1/2 length of setae*.....7
- Median antenna dorsally inserted(Fig. 1A), furcate notosetae absent...(but simple notosetae present).....*Gyptis*.....9
- 7. Eight pairs of tentacular cirri (2+2+2+2), setiger 1 = segment 5, proboscis with 10 terminal papillae.....*Podarkeopsis* "*Gyptis*" *helgolandicus* Hilbig & Dittmer, 1979²
- Six pairs of tentacular cirri (2+2+2), setiger 1 = segment 4, proboscis without terminal papillae.....8
- 8. Median parapodia with large number of notosetae, including both capillary and furcate setae; dorsum with transverse light bands across setiger 6, 10, 15, 23, 27 etc (visible also on preserved specimens).....*white banding a good character!*.....*Ophiodromus flexuosus* (Delle Chiaje, 1827)
- Few (usually 1-3) notosetae, all furcate; no dorsal transverse bands...*Podarke*³
- 9. Prostomium wider than long; lip glands absent; ventral cirri inserted distally.....*G. msea* (Malm, 1874)
- Prostomium as wide as long; lip glands present (Fig. 1B); ventral cirri inserted subdistally.....10

Difference of antenna insertion at a good character!



Cirrophores = "stamp" to which cirrus attached.

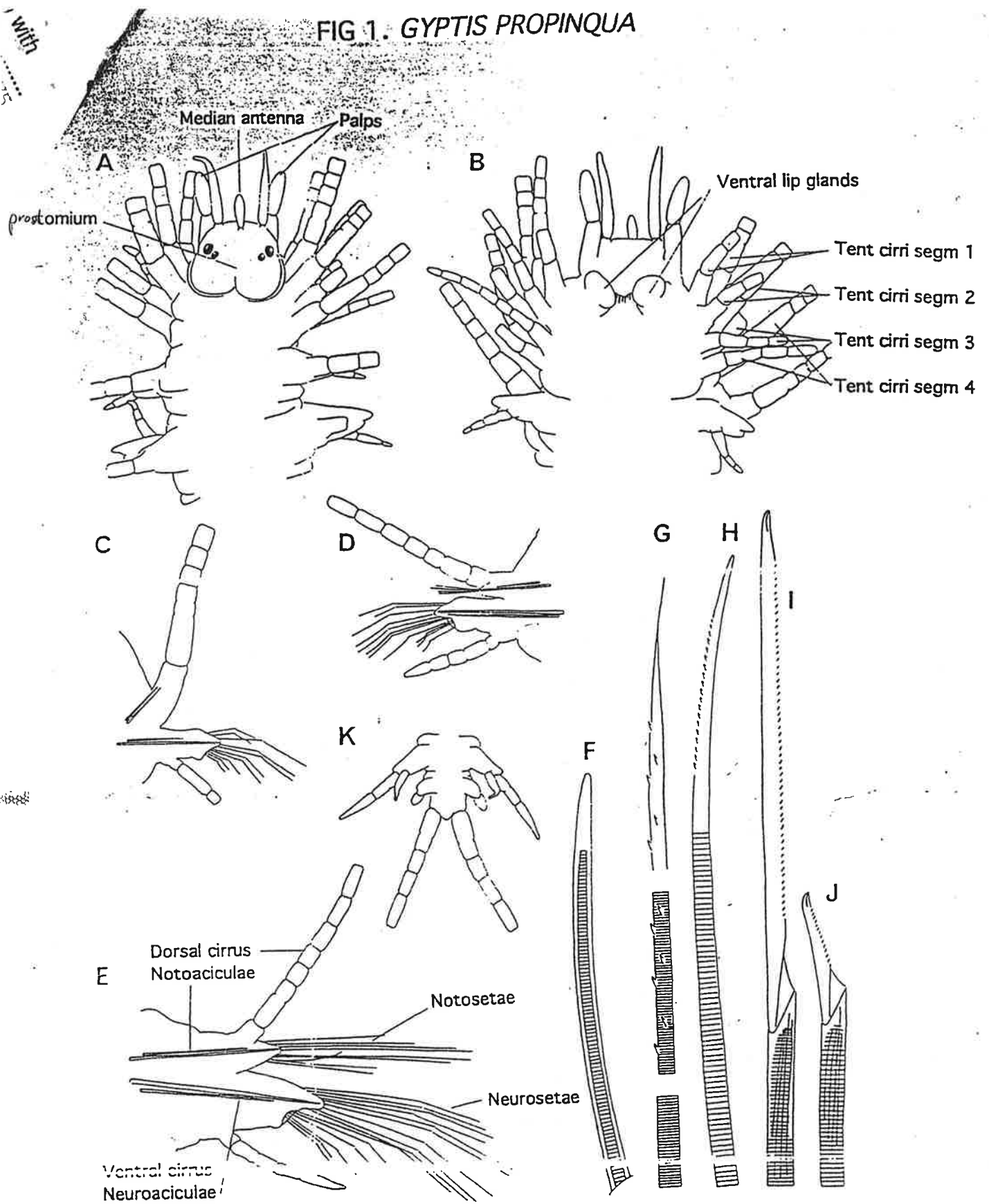
may be annulated or not.



- 10. Median antenna widest subdistally (Fig. 1A); adults (> ca. 20 segments) with neurosetae from segment five; dorsal cirri much longer than setae.....*G. propinqua* Marion & Bobretzky, 1875
- Median antenna widest medially; adults with neurosetae from segment four; dorsal cirri much shorter than setae*G. mackiei* nomen nudum⁴
- 11. Six pairs of tentacular cirri (2+2+2), setiger 1 = segment 4.....12 3 13
- Eight pairs of tentacular cirri (2+2+2+2), setiger 1 = segment 5.....12 2 12
- 12. Median notopodia provided with 1-2 stout, smoothly bent hooks in addition to aciculae.....*Hesiospina similis* (Hessle, 1925)
- Smoothly bent hooks absent.....~~*Kefersteinia cirrata*~~ (*Kefersteinia*, 1862) ^{*psamathe fusca*}
- 13. Notosetae lacking, proboscis provided with large black jaws.....*Syllidia armata* Quatrefages, 1866
- Notosetae present, proboscis provided with very small, transparent jaws.....*Nereimyra punctata* (O.F. Müller, 1776)
often dark green dorsal bands.

1. The genus have several members within the area, but no useful keys are presently available. Species determinations requires examination of original literature and descriptions.
2. Since the species presently is incorrectly assigned to *Gyptis*, the genus name is written with quotation marks.
3. European species in need of revision; pending further investigations the members should be determined to genus only.
4. Species description not yet published (Pleijel, in press).

FIG 1. *GYPTIS PROPINQUA*



A. Anterior end, dorsal view. Setae omitted. B. Anterior end, ventral view. Setae omitted. C. Parapodium segment 5, posterior view. D. Parapodium segment 6, anterior view, ca. half number of setae shown. E. Median parapodium, anterior view, ca. half number of setae shown. F. Acicular notoseta. G. Spiked capillary notoseta. H. Serrated capillary notoseta. I. Median neuroseta. J. Ventral neuroseta.

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