Key to the Glycerid genera
Unicomarine, 2000
Adapted from O'Connor, 1987

1. Parapodia uniramous: all chaetae composite..... *Hemipodus* Quatrefages, 1865*

   Except for the first and second chaetigers, parapodia biramous; capillary chaetae present in the notopodium 2

2. Prostomium with four rings; prostomial tentacles long, obvious; aileron a simple rod, without apophysis or inner ramus ..... *Glycerella* Ardwisson, 1899

   Prostomium with eight or more rings; prostomial tentacles small, indistinct; aileron with inner ramus or apophysis ..... *Glycera* Savigny 1818

*Not recorded from the North East Atlantic or Mediterranean.

Key to the genus *Glycera* of the North-East Atlantic

1. Two post-chaetal lamellae. Mid body segments biannulate. 2

   One post-chaetal lamella. Mid body segments biannulate or triannulate..... 8

2. Finger-like gills present on the dorsal surface of the parapodium from *c.* 25th chaetiger. Proboscis papillae of fingernail type. 3

   Gills absent, or if present, on the anterior face of the parapodium. Proboscis papillae ringed or simple. 4

3. Notopodial post-chaetal lamellae finger-shaped; neuropodial post-chaetal lamella short, rounded; post-chaetal lamellae not widely separated; proboscidial papillae short..... *G. tridactyla*

   Notopodial post-chaetal lamellae pointed; neuropodial post-chaetal lamella long; rounded; post-chaetal lamellae well separated; proboscidial papillae long ..... *G. alba*

G. tridactyla

G. alba

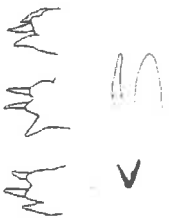
4. Neither post-chaetal lamella with a pointed tip. Proboscis papillae ringed or simple. 5

   At least one post-chaetal lamellae with a pointed tip in mid-body segments. Proboscis papillae simple. 7

5. Aileron with inner ramus clearly separated from the outer ramus. Proboscis papillae simple.. *G. tesselata*

Aileron as one piece, without inner ramus. Proboscis papillae ringed or simple..... 6

G. tesselata



6. Post-chaetal lamella separated by shallow, v-shaped notch; pre-chaetal lamellae pointed; proboscidial papillae ringed; gills absent ..... *G. celtica* sp. nov.

   Post-chaetal lamellae rounded, confluent; pre-chaetal lamellae rounded; probosicidial papillae smooth; gills retractile; when extended as swellings on anterior face of parapodium *G. gigantea*

G. celtica

G. gigantea

7. Both post-chaetal lamellae chordate in shape; two retractile gills situated on the anterior face of the parapodium from *c.* 30th parapodium ..... *G. unicornis*

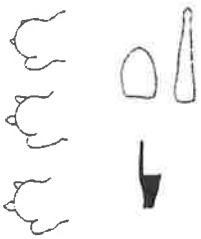
   Only the notopodial lamellae chordate in shape; one retractile gill situated on the anterior face of the parapodium from *c.* 30th parapodium ..... *G. rouxi*

G. unicornis

G. rouxi

8. Mid-body segments biannulate. Proboscis papillae simple. ..... *G. capitata*

G. capitata



Mid-body segments triannulate. Proboscis papillae ringed (may be faint). 9

9. Notopodial and neuropodial pre-chaetal lamellae of almost the same length (may be more unequal in juveniles). 10

   Notopodial pre-chaetal lamellae clearly shorter than the neuropodial lamellae 11

10. Aileron as one piece without inner ramus; prostomium long *c.* 20 rings; proboscidial papillae with clear rings (*c.* eight) ..... *G. oxycephala*

    Aileron with outer ramus united to inner ramus by inter-ramal plate; prostomium of *c.* eight rings; proboscidial papillae with faint rings (*c.* four); post-chaetal lamellae with small lobe dorsally *G. dayi*

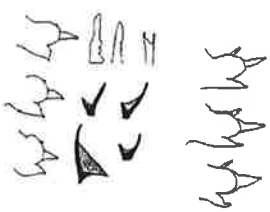
G. oxycephala

G. dayi

11. Proboscidial papillae with crenate edge; socket for articulation of terminal section of composite chaetae deeply cleft..... *G. lapidum* agg.

    Proboscidial papillae with smooth edge; socket for articulation of terminal section of composite chaetae not cleft..... *G. mimica*

G. lapidum agg.



G. mimica