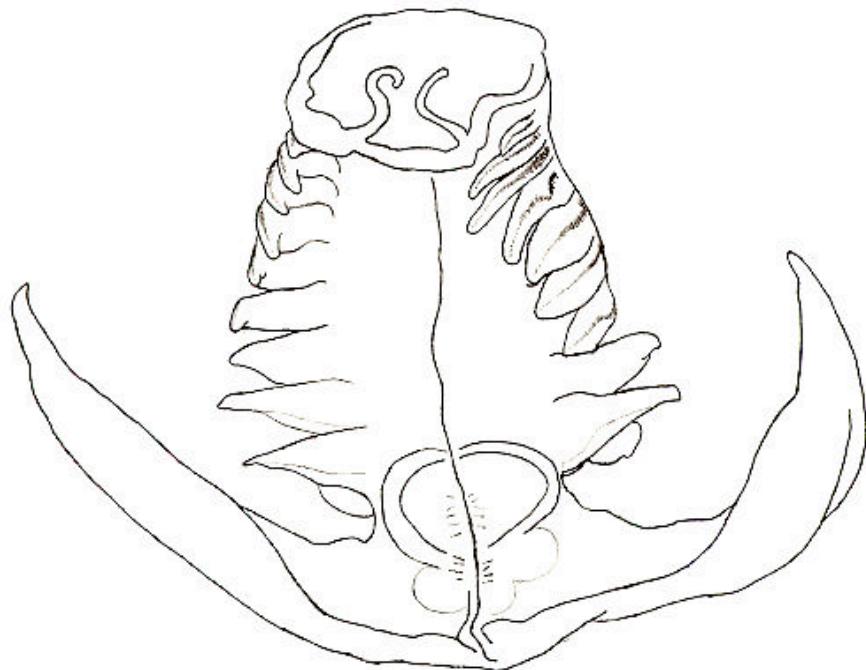


## Chaetopteridae

- 1a. Three very distinct body regions of worm are immediately apparent; notopodia of middle body region wing-like on segment 1, cup-like on segment 2, and paddle-like on segments 3 to 5; tube U-shaped and parchment-like; *helpful hints*: this is generally a large, thick worm (see below).....***Chaetopterus pergamentaceous***

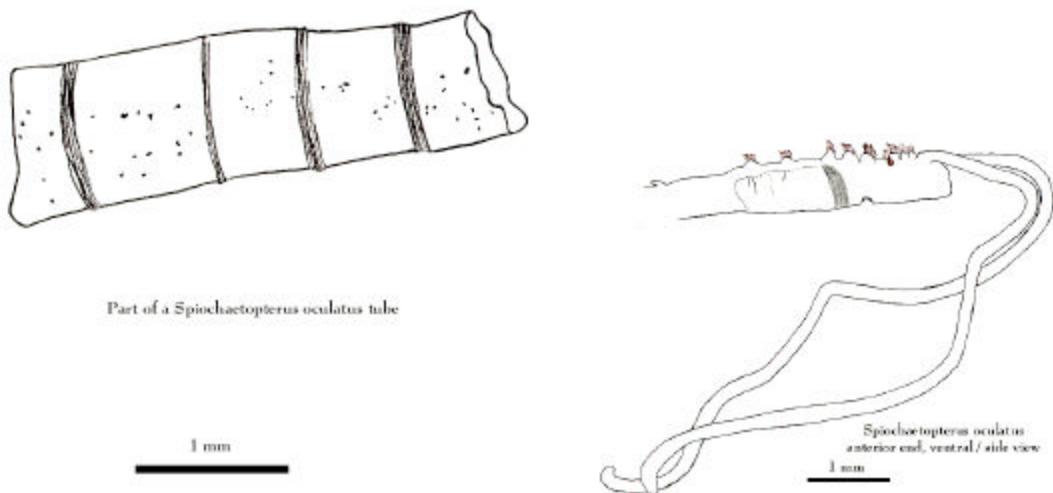


*Chaetopterus pergamentaceous*, anterior end

1 mm

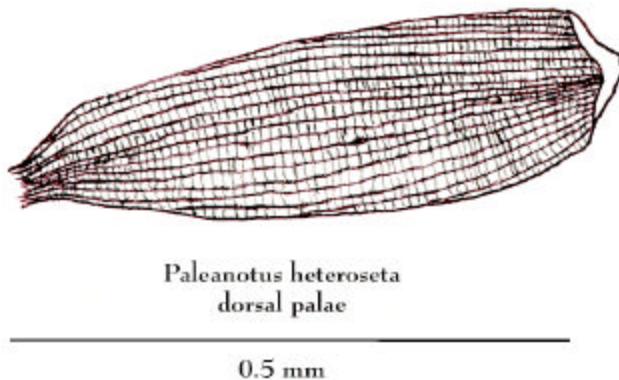


- b.** Three very distinct body regions of worm are not immediately apparent; notopodia of middle body region otherwise; tube vertical, long and translucent, with annulations (see below, left); *helpful hints*: this is generally a small, thin worm (see below, right) .....***Spiochaetopterus oculatus***



## Chrysopetalidae

- 1a.** Two different groups of paleae present on each side: a dorsal set, and a more lateral set; prostomium visible between paleae; paleae ribs are all similar (see below); *helpful hint*: the worm is short, with relatively few segments .....***Paleanotus heteroseta***



- b.** One single group of paleae present on each side; prostomium hidden beneath a dorsal fold of skin; paleae with five major ribs that are larger than the others; *helpful hint*: the worm is relatively long, with many segments .....***Bhawania goodei***

## Cirratulidae

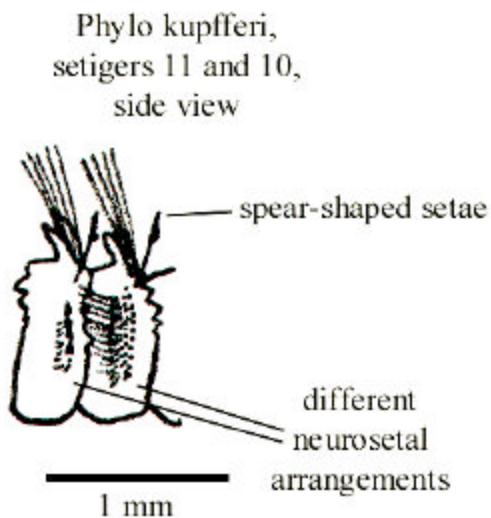
- 1a.** With two elongated grooved tentacular filaments arising from the junction of setiger 1 and the peristomium. .... **3**
- b.** With several grooved tentacular filaments present above the first few setigers.....**2**
- 2a.** Grooved tentacular filaments arise above setiger 4, posterior to anteriormost branchial filament. .... **Timarete filigera**
- b.** Grooved tentacular filaments arise above setiger 1, the same segment as the anteriormost branchial filament.. .... **Cirratulus grandis**
- 3a.** Acicular setae absent, all setae are distally pointed capillaries.....**4**
- b.** Acicular setae present in middle and/or posterior regions.....**5**
- 4a.** Capillary setae of posterior region have saw-edged blades with minute teeth; minute eyespots absent.....**Monticellina annulosa**
- b.** Capillary setae of posterior region with smooth edges; minute eyespots present; *helpful hints:* eyespots are difficult to see.....**Tharyx acutus**
- 5a.** Posterior acicular setae are long, with tips entire; *helpful hints:* worms tend to be relatively short; acicular setae almost completely encircle posterior segments.. .... **Chaetozone setosa**
- b.** Posterior acicular setae are short, with slightly bifid tips; *helpful hints:* worms tend to be fairly long; acicular setae do not appear to encircle the posterior segments.. .... **Tharyx killariensis**

## Cossuridae

**Cossura longocirrata** is the only species from Virginia

## Dorvilleidae

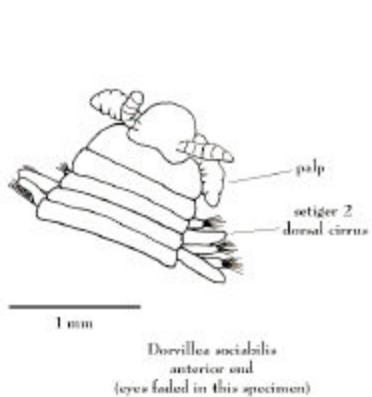
**1a.** Antennae short, with only a single, indistinct joint; noto acicula absent from dorsal cirri (see below); *helpful hints*: palps much longer than antennae, with terminal palpostyles; 1-2 pairs of small eyes present; forked (furcate) setae present.....**Protodorvillea kefersteini**



**b.** Antennae long and multi-jointed; noto acicula present in interior of dorsal cirri; *helpful hint*: palps subequal to, or shorter than antennae, with or without terminal palpostyles.....**2**

**2a.** Forked (furcate) setae present (do not confuse compound setae with furcate setae) ; *helpful hint*: antennae with up to 14 joints.....**3**

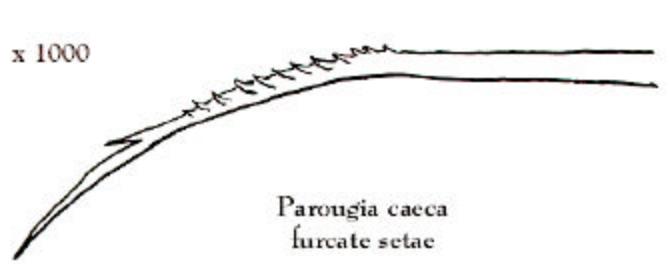
**b.** Forked (furcate) setae absent (do not confuse compound setae with furcate setae)  
*helpful hints:* palps thick without distinct palpostyles (see below); dorsal cirrus absent from setiger 1; two pairs of eyes present, anteriormost are largest; antennae with about six joints ..... **Dorvillea sociabilis**



**3a.** Forked (furcate) setae with shorter branch roughly  $\frac{1}{2}$  the length of the longer branch (see below); dorsal cirrus on setiger 1 present; two pairs of eyes present.... **Schistomerengos rudolphi**



**b.** Forked (furcate) setae with shorter branch roughly  $\frac{1}{4}$  the length of the larger branch (see below); dorsal cirrus on setiger 1 absent; eyes absent ..... **Parougia caeca**

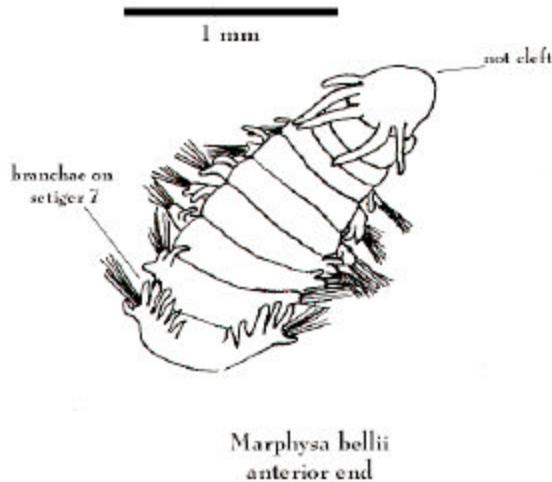


## Eunicidae

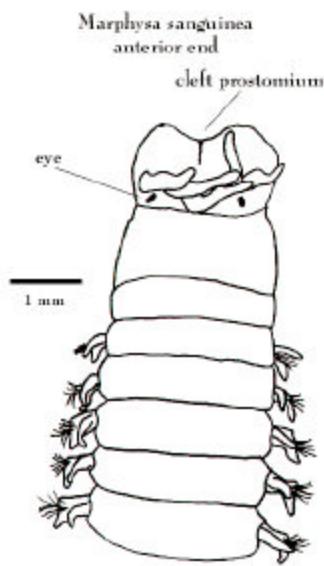
**1a.** Single median occipital antennae present; branchiae absent... **Nematonereis unicornis**

**b.** Five occipital antennae present; branchiae present, beginning in middle setigers.....**2**

**2a.** Branchiae begin on setigers 7 to 10 and continue to setigers 14 to 19 (see below); prostomium not cleft; eyes absent. ....***Marpophysa bellii***



**b.** Branchiae begin near setiger 21, and continue to near the posterior end; prostomium cleft anteriorly (see below); eyes present; *helpful hint*: eyes located in between the bases of 1st and 2nd, and 4th and 5th antennae .....***Marpophysa sanguinea***

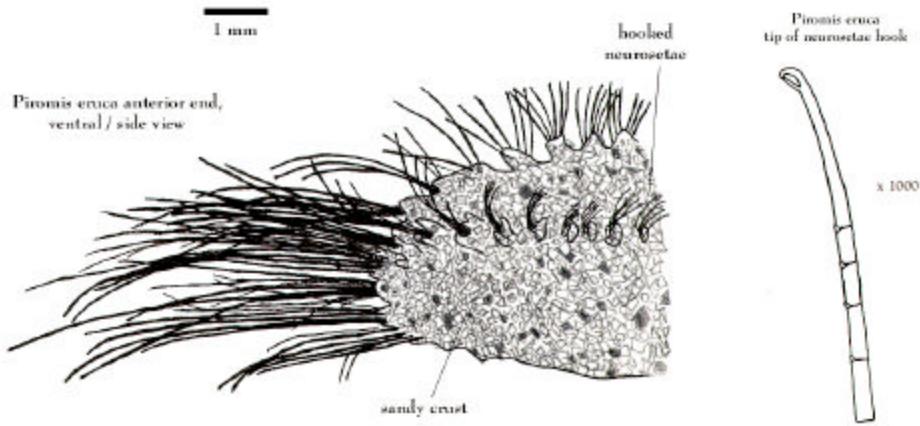


## Flabelligeridae

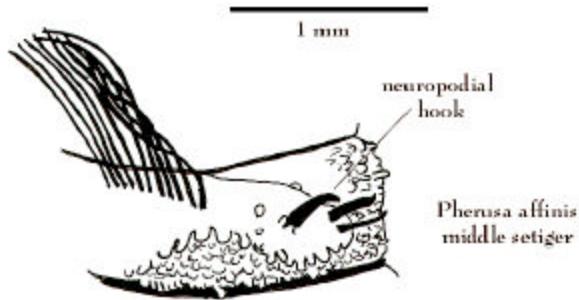
**1a.** Body covered with a thick, smooth, mucous sheath; stalked papillae with bulbous tips imbedded in mucous; hooked neurosetae are compound .....***Flabelligera affinis***

**b.** Mucous sheath absent; papillae are not stalked; hooked neurosetae are simple.....**2**

**2a.** Hooks with bidentate tips from setiger 4 to posterior (see below, left); *helpful hints*: body covered with a sandy crust; bidentate tips may appear to form a small loop, like the eye of a needle (see below, right); cephalic cage composed of finer, golden setae.....**Piromis eruca**



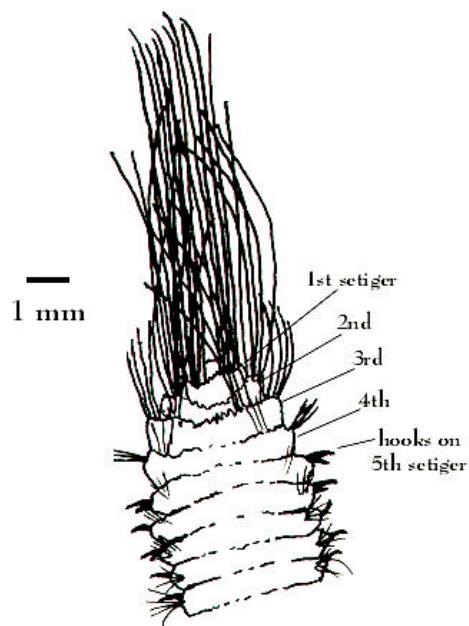
**b.** Hooks with unidentate hooks throughout (see below); *helpful hints*: cephalic cage usually composed of stouter, reddish-bronze setae. ....**3**



**3a.** Neuropodial hooks begin on setiger 4 (segments of cephalic cage count as setigers) *helpful hint*: anterior end has a transverse row of papillae along the frontal portion of each setiger. ....**Pherusa inflata**

**b.** Neuropodial hooks begin on setiger 5 (see below; segments of cephalic cage count as setigers) *helpful hint:* papillae more scattered on anterior end ..... **Pherusa affinis**

*Pherusa affinis*  
anterior end, dorsal view



## Glyceridae

**1a.** Parapodia all uniramous; all setae are compound spinigers (see below)  
..... **Hemipodus roseus**



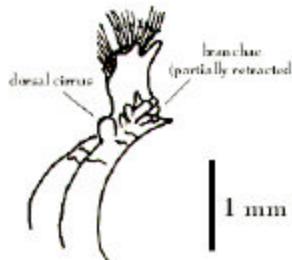
**b.** Parapodia biramous; setae are both simple capillaries and compound spinigers.....**2**

**2a.** Parapodia without branchiae; postsetal parapodial lobes are rounded and entire, not bilobed or cleft.....**Glycera capitata**

**b.** Parapodia with branchiae (note: branchiae may be completely retracted in *Glycera americana*); postsetal parapodial lobes are slightly bilobed or deeply cleft.....**3**

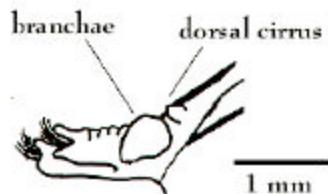
**3a.** Branchiae are retractile, when extended they are branched and digitiform (see below); *helpful hint*: if branchiae are retracted, there will be a small branchial pore on the posterior side of the parapodia, just below the dorsal cirri .....**Glycera americana**

*Glycera americana*  
middle setiger viewed  
from posterior



**b.** Branchiae are non-retractile.....**4**

**4a.** Branchiae are blister-like, not elongated (see below); *helpful hint*: branchiae are present dorsally to parapodial bases; *helpful hint*: small, distal eyespots may be present .....**Glycera robusta**

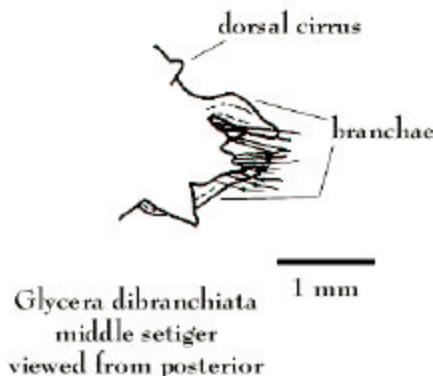


*Glycera robusta*  
middle setiger  
dorsal view

**b.** Branchiae are digitiform or conical, and are subequal to, or slightly longer than the pre and post setal lobes; *helpful hint*: eyespots always absent.....**5**

**5a.** Each parapodia with branchiae has one dorsally placed branchiae, and no ventrally placed branchiae. .... **Glycera sphyrabrancha**

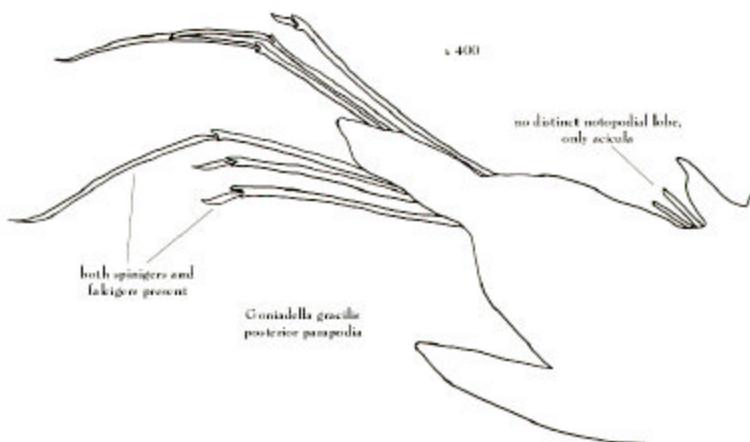
**b.** Each parapodia with branchiae has one dorsally placed branchiae, and one ventrally placed branchiae (see below) .... **Glycera dibranchiata**



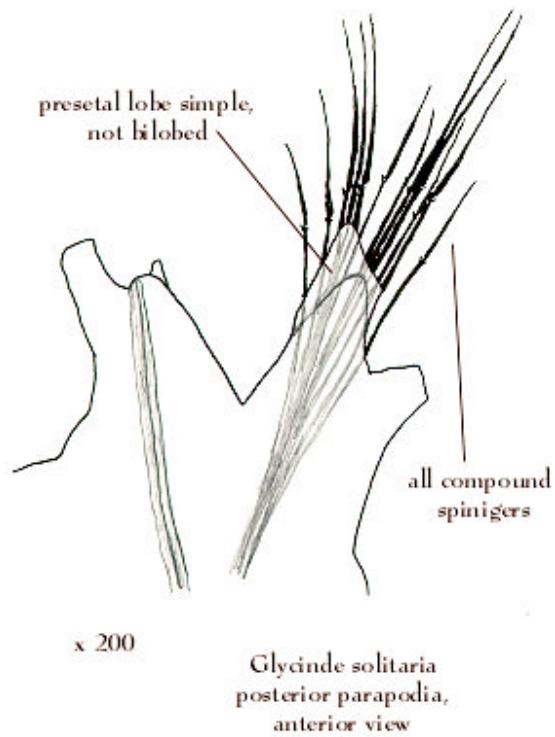
## Goniadidae

**1a.** Posterior parapodia are clearly biramous, with notopodial lobes separate and distinct from neuropodial lobes. .... **2**

**b.** Posterior parapodia are not clearly biramous, notopodial lobes are indistinct, with notosetae as acicula projecting out from just below dorsal cirri (see below); *helpful hints:* both compound spinigers and falcigers present; proboscis with about 25-30 chevrons; neuropodial presetal lobes all simple; eyespots may be present on basal ring, and often on 3rd annulation also..... **Goniadella gracilis**



**2a.** All neuropodial presetal lobes are simple; neurosetae are compound spinigers only (see below); proboscis without chevrons; *helpful hint*: may have minute basal and distal eyespots. ....**Glycinde solitaria**



**b.** All neuropodial presetal lobes are bilobed (see below, left), except the anteriormost two; anterior neurosetae are both compound spinigers and falcigers; proboscis with about 8-12 chevrons (see below, right); *helpful hint*: eyespots never present .....**Goniada teres**

