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Article

Polychaetes (Annelida) of Cyprus (Eastern Mediterranean Sea): An Updated and Annotated Checklist including New Distribution Records

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Abstract: The diversity and distribution of polychaetes in the coastal area and the EEZ of the Republic of Cyprus is presented based on both the literature records and new data acquired in a wide range of environmental monitoring programmes and research projects. A total of 585 polychaete species belonging to 49 families were reported in Cyprus waters; among them, 205 species (34%) were recorded based on the literature only, 149 (26%) were new records based on our own data, and a total of 231 spp. (40%) were recorded from both the literature and new data. A total of 51 polychaete species were identified as non-indigenous; among them, 32 were confirmed as alien species, 4 were considered cryptogenic, and 15 were considered questionable as there were doubts about their identity. The Indo-Pacific *Schistomeringos loveni* was reported for the first time in the Mediterranean Sea, while four species already reported in the literature, namely, *Bispira melanostigma*, *Fimbriosthenelais longipinnis Leonnates aylaoberi*, and *Rhodopsis pusilla*, were added to the list of non-indigenous polychaetes in the Mediterranean Sea. The current work highlights the importance of implementing environmental monitoring programmes and carrying out research surveys targeting benthic macrofauna assemblages.

Keywords: Levantine Sea; inventory; NIS; benthic macrofauna; WFD; MSFD; aquaculture; desalination; ports; macroalgae

1. Introduction

Polychaetes (Annelida) are one of the most important groups of benthic organisms, and they are often characterised by high diversity, abundance and biomass in benthic communities from a wide depth range [1–4]. Due to the high biomass reached in several environments, polychaetes often play an important role in benthic community food webs [5,6], and often represent an important food item for benthic and nektonic species with commercial interest, both in the wild [7–9] and in aquaculture plants [10,11], thus contributing to their sustainable exploitation. In addition, several species of polychaetes show tolerance to different types of pollution [12–14] and might be successfully used for both environmental monitoring and water quality assessment [15–17] as well as bioremediation of polluted environments [18–20].

The identification of polychaetes to the species level is often crucial to obtain reliable datasets that can be effectively used for environmental monitoring and cross-comparisons with other studies [21,22]. However, taxonomic and parataxonomic expertise on this group is globally decreasing [23,24], following a well-known and general trend [25]. In addition, polychaetes have been historically considered as a group with relatively low diversity and characterised by the widespread occurrence of cosmopolitan species [26,27] with extremely variable morphology, ecology, and reproductive traits [28,29]. Even though current polychaete research is revealing a widespread pattern of cryptic and pseudocryptic diversity in several allegedly cosmopolitan species [30–32], taxonomic keys are often outdated, and a critical re-evaluation of the diversity is not available for several polychaete species. In fact, integrative taxonomy studies taking into account many lines of evidence other than morphology need to take in consideration not only the existence of new species but also the occurrence of overlooked old taxa, described in the XIX century and subsequently incorrectly put into the synonymy of allegedly cosmopolitan species [33,34]. The extent of the phenomenon of diversity underestimation in polychaetes is unclear, but taking into account already published studies, in which species complexes were found to include up to >20 divergent lineages [31,34], a coarse estimate would suggest that we are currently underestimating the actual species diversity of polychaetes by approximately one order of magnitude. Even though the Mediterranean Sea is widely considered as one of the best-known marine areas in the world, it is clear that its polychaete fauna is still incompletely known, and further studies are needed to unravel its actual diversity.

At present, comprehensive checklists are available for relatively few Mediterranean areas, mostly corresponding to national waters and/or administrative regions. In particular,

national checklists are available for Italy [35], Türkiye [36], Greece [37], Algeria [38], and Tunisia [39,40]. A considerably less frequent approach in the compilation of checklists entails focusing on biogeographic sectors. A first attempt at creating a checklist for the Levant Basin is by Ben-Eliahu [41], and this list, albeit incomplete, remains the only attempt at collating the available evidence on polychaete diversity in the Levant Sea. A more detailed work in the same direction is represented by the commented checklist of Adriatic polychaetes by Mikac [42]. Still, comprehensive checklists are missing for several Mediterranean countries/biogeographic areas, including the island of Cyprus.

Information on marine polychaete species along the Cypriot coasts can be considered scarce in time and space. The first works on the topic are by Ben-Eliahu [43,44] followed by Ben-Eliahu & Fiege [45] and Ben-Eliahu [41]. Hadjichristophorou et al. [46] provided the first checklist of macrofaunal taxa, including several polychaetes species, while Ben-Eliahu & Payiatas [47] focused on the family Serpulidae. Results of a sampling cruise carried out in the late 1990s along the north coast of Cyprus provided a sizable amount of data on the macrofauna of Cyprus; annelid checklists, and sometimes species redescriptions, were provided by Çinar & Ergen [48], Çinar et al. [49], and Çinar [50]. While a comprehensive checklist of polychaetes recorded from Cyprus is still missing, this latter author compiled all the literature available at the time, stating that 456 polychaete species had been reported from Cyprus to date, among which 15 should be considered non-indigenous. Later, Katsanevakis et al. [51] listed 19 non-indigenous annelid species in Cyprus waters. Further data are available in general ecology papers [52–54] or on works dedicated to a specific family [55–58].

In recent years, a PhD thesis was devoted to a detailed study of the benthic assemblages along the southern coast of Cyprus, with a specific focus on Vassilikos Bay [59]. While findings referring to other taxonomic groups have been published, allowing one to retrieve new records and new species and to provide updated checklists [60–62], data regarding polychaetes are still unpublished. In addition, the recent implementation of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive in Cyprus represents a further precious source of additional data on benthic assemblages.

This work aims to compile a checklist of polychaete species recorded in the coastal waters and the Economic Exclusive Zone of the Republic of Cyprus based on both the literature records and new data.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Development of the Polychaeta Dataset

A bibliographic review was carried out, and all the articles published in scientific journals and conference abstracts that included information on polychaete species recorded in the marine waters of Cyprus were identified. Where polychaeta species were reported in the scientific literature resources, but no information on the exact sampling stations were noted, we contacted the authors and asked them to provide, if available, the Supplementary Materials checklist.

The new records and unpublished data on polychaeta species presence came from: (i) monitoring programmes that are implemented as part of the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) 2000/60/EU and the EU Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) 2008/56/EU, (ii) environmental monitoring programmes of the open-sea aquaculture units, (iii) implementation of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) related to marine works, (iv) environmental monitoring of Artificial Reef Marine Protected Areas, (v) research projects: OIKAPAV, IDREEM, WATERMINING, EMBOS, and AQUA-Plos, and (iv) some samples collected by J. Langeneck around Limassol Bay, from the surface to approximately 12 m depth, during a visit to Cyprus in July 2015. Information on each of the projects is presented in Supplementary Table S2.

All the bibliographic and new or unpublished data indicated above were included in an Excel document (Supplementary Table S3). Specifically, for each species record, information, when present, was recorded on: (i) species taxonomy (family, genus, species, sub-

species, scientific name, WoRMS code), (ii) taxonomic notes (new record, non-indigenous species, species complex), (iii) the locality (country, region, sampling station names, coordinates, depth), (iv) habitat information (habitat type, type of artificial construction when present, sediment type, TOM %, TOC%, flora associations), (v) human activities, if present, (vi) sampling method information (method, sieve size), and (vii) information on the data (taxonomic experts and institutions, citation/reference).

Following that, the data were uploaded to the OBIS System and can be downloaded from the following link (http://ipt.medobis.eu/resource?r=cyprus_checklist) (accessed on 16 August 2023).

With regard to the non-indigenous polychaetes that were found along the Cypriot coasts, three categories indicated by Langeneck et al. [63] were used: (i) non-indigenous species (NIS): all species whose status of NIS could be confirmed were assigned to this category; (ii) cryptogenic species (CS): following Carlton [64], we defined cryptogenic species as all species with reasonably clear taxonomy that are not demonstrably native or introduced; (iii) questionable species: species records with uncertain occurrence in Mediterranean environments; these are chiefly species that were reported only once in Cypriot waters, whose records were not supported by morphological studies and lack reference material, and which in most cases, were likely to be misidentifications of native species. Following Tsiamis et al. [65], we also included in this category species commonly recorded in Mediterranean environments but showing discrepancies in morphology and/or ecology that might suggest the occurrence of an overlooked undescribed native species.

2.2. Data Analysis

As the main aim of the current study was to develop an updated Polychaeta checklist, only descriptive data analyses were carried out based on species presence. Specifically, the following were estimated: number of species with regard to the bibliographic and new data (development of Venn diagrams); number of species per category (NIS, new records, species complexes); number of newly recorded species records per year; number of species per family; number of species per region; and number of species found to be in association with habitat types, with seagrasses and macroalgae, and with human activities.

3. Results

3.1. Bibliographic Sources and New Surveys

A total of 31 bibliographic references were found to include information on polychaeta species presence in Cyprus dating from 1972 to the year 2022 (Table S1). The new polychaeta data came from 44 surveys that were carried out between the years 2011 and 2022 (Table S2). From these, 30 were annual environmental monitoring surveys of open-sea aquaculture units, 7 surveys were research funded projects, 4 were baseline survey assessments as part of the implementation of environmental impact assessments, 2 were multiannual surveys that were carried out as part of the WFD and the MSFD, and 1 was related to the Fisheries Data Collection Programme that is implemented in Cyprus. The spatial distribution of the bibliographic references and the new surveys is presented in Figure 1.

3.2. Polychaete Diversity in Cyprus, including New Records and Non-Indigenous Species

A total of 585 polychaete species belonging to 49 families were recorded along the Cypriot coasts (Table 1; Supplementary Files S1 and S2). Of these, 436 species were reported in the published literature, 231 of which were also retrieved during the implementation of new research surveys; while 149 species were newly reported for Cyprus waters (Figure 2). The distribution of new records in time presents two main sharp increases; during the years 2005–2008, when a total of 262 species were reported, and the year 2023, which refers to the current study (149 new records) (Figure 3).

The family Syllidae presented the highest number of species (100 species) followed by Serpulidae (44 species) and Sabellidae (39 species) (Table 2). In total, 51 species belonging to 20 families were considered non-indigenous; among them, the families showing the

highest numbers of non-indigenous species were Serpulidae (7 species) and Capitellidae, Nereididae, and Syllidae (5 species each). According to the classification used by Langeneck et al. [63], 32 of the non-indigenous species recorded were confirmed as alien species, 4 were cryptogenic, and 15 were questionable (Figure 4, Table 1). The Indo-Pacific *Schistomeringos loveni* was reported for the first time in the Mediterranean Sea, while four species already reported in literature, namely, *Bispira melanostigma*, *Fimbriosthenelais longipinnis*, *Leonnates aylaoberi*, and *Rhodopsis pusilla*, were added to the list of non-indigenous polychaetes in the Mediterranean Sea (see Supplementary File S2).

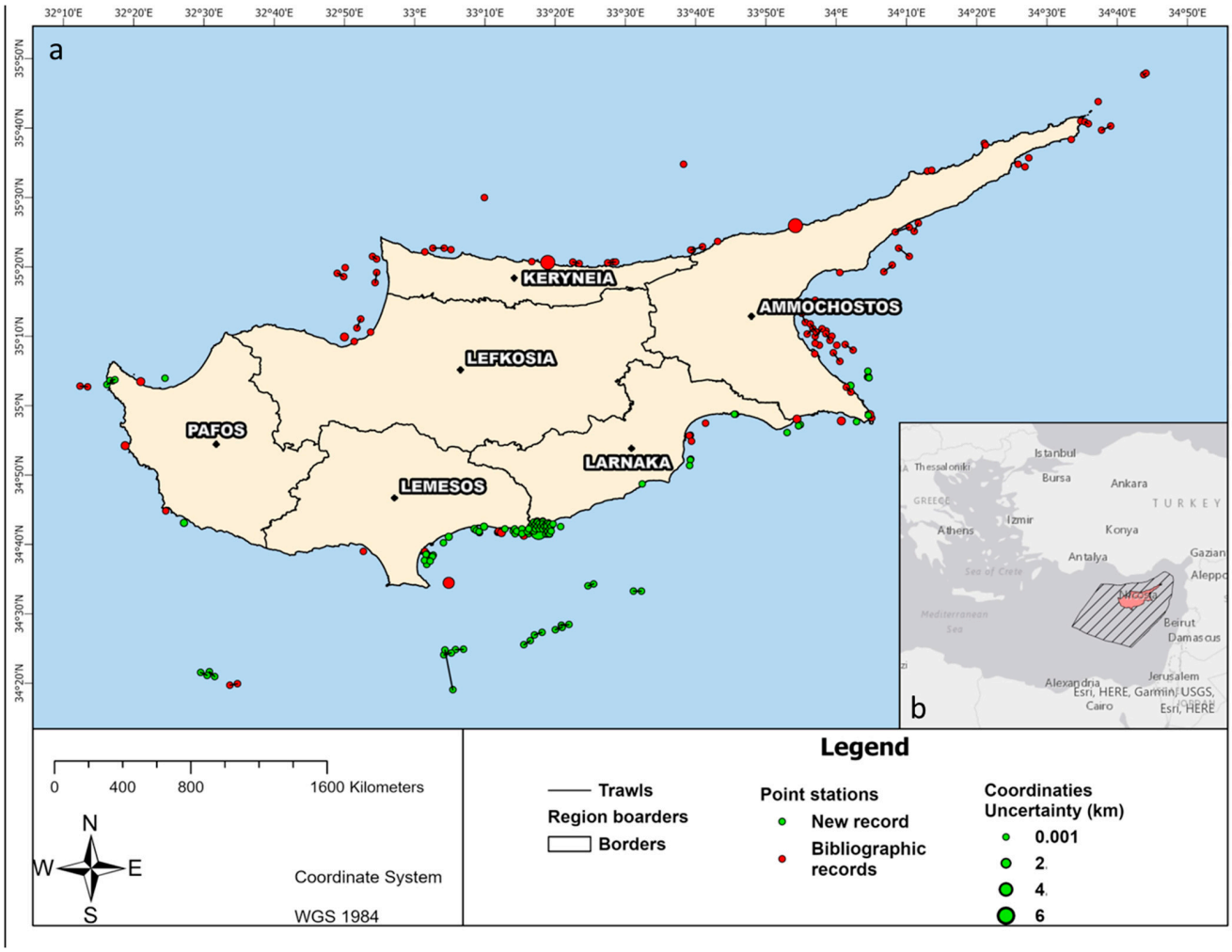

Figure 1. (**a**) Areas of Cyprus where polychaete species have been reported according to the literature sources (red) and the current study (green). (**b**) Position of the Island of Cyprus in the eastern Mediterranean; the dashed area represents Cyprus' EEZ.

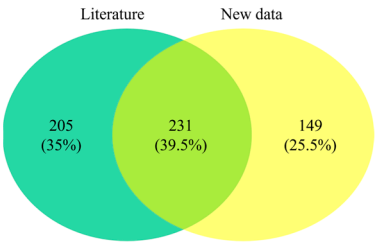

Figure 2. Venn diagram representing the number and percentage of polychaeta species reported in Cyprus from bibliographic references, unpublished surveys, and in both references and new surveys.

Table 1. Annotated checklist of the Polychaeta species recorded in the Republic of Cyprus (x: reported in a specific habitat type; NR: new record; NIS: non-indigenous species; *NIS: questionable NIS; SC: species complex)—Detailed data are provided in Supplementary File S1.

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Acoetidae											
Eupanthalis kinbergi McIntosh, 1876		69–338		x	x						**Literature; This study**
Panthalis oerstedii Kinberg, 1856	**NR**	359			x						**This study**
Acrocirridae											
Acrocirrus frontifilis (Grube, 1860)		0–150	x		x					x	**Literature**
Macrochaeta clavicornis (Sars, 1835)		0–92	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Ampharetidae											
Amage adspersa (Grube, 1863)		12–210			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Amage gallasii Marion, 1875		62–210			x					x	**Literature**
Ampharete acutifrons (Grube, 1860)		20–210			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Ampharete octocirrata (Sars, 1835)	**NR**	31–58			x					x	**This study**
Amphicteis gunneri (Sars, 1835)		20–59			x					x	**Literature**
Amphicteis midas (Gosse, 1855)	**NR**	30–37			x						**This study**
Auchenoplax worsfoldi Jirkov & Leontovich, 2013	**NR**	141			x						**This study**
Amphinomidae											
Chloeia venusta Quatrefages, 1866		100–145		x							**Literature**
Euphrosine armadillo Sars, 1851		100–145		x							**Literature**
Euphrosine foliosa Audouin & Milne-Edwards, 1833		0–70	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Eurythoe complanata (Pallas, 1766)	**SC; *NIS**	-									**Literature**
Hermodice carunculata (Pallas, 1766)		0–69	x	x	x	x		x		x	**Literature; This study**
Linopherus canariensis Langerhans, 1881	**NIS**	0–337	x	x	x					x	**Literature**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Aphroditidae											
Aphrodita aculeata Linnaeus, 1758		20								x	**Literature**
Aphrodita perarmata Roule, 1898	**NR**	19			x					x	**This study**
Laetmonice filicornis Kinberg, 1866		155–187		x							**Literature**
Laetmonice hystrix (Savigny in Lamarck, 1818)		10–150		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Pontogenia chrysocoma (Baird, 1865)		0–47	x	x	x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Arenicolidae					x						
Branchiomaldane vincentii Langerhans, 1881	**NR**	32			x					x	**This study**
Capitellidae											
Capitella capitata (Fabricius, 1780)	**SC**	0–600		x	x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Capitella minima Langerhans, 1880		3–14			x						**Literature; This study**
Capitellethus dispar (Ehlers, 1907)	**NR; *NIS**	25–33			x					x	**This study**
Dasybranchus caducus (Grube, 1846)		0–42	x		x					x	**Literature; This study**
Dasybranchus gajolae Eisig, 1887		0–15	x							x	**Literature**
Heteromastus filiformis (Claparède, 1864)	**NR**	12–45			x						**This study**
Leiocapitella dollfusi (Fauvel, 1936)	**NR**	25–27			x					x	**This study**
Mastobranchus trinchesii Eisig, 1887	**NR**	12			x						**This study**
Mediomastus capensis Day, 1961	***NIS**	0–42		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Mediomastus fragilis Rasmussen, 1973	**NR**	37–42			x						**This study**
Neopseudocapitella brasiliensis Rullier & Amoureux, 1979	***NIS**	15–42			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Notomastus aberans Day, 1957	**NIS**	0–150	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Notomastus formianus Eisig, 1887	**NR**	5–42			x					x	**This study**
Notomastus latericeus Sars, 1851		0–300	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Notomastus lineatus Claparède, 1869		0–120	x		x					x	**Literature; This study**
Notomastus mossambicus (Thomassin, 1970)	**NIS**	38–70	x		x					x	**Literature; This study**
Notomastus profundus Eisig, 1887		37–600			x						**Literature; This study**
Peresiella clymenoides Harmelin, 1968	**NR**	25–40			x						**This study**
Pseudocapitella incerta Fauvel, 1913		20								x	**Literature**
Pseudoleiocapitella fauveli Harmelin, 1964		8–150			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Chrysopetalidae											
Arichlidon reyssi (Katzmann, Laubier & Ramos, 1974)		0–337	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Chrysopetalum debile (Grube, 1855)		0–131	x	x	x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Paleanotus chrysolepis Schmarda, 1861	**NR**	17–33			x					x	**This study**
Cirratulidae											
Aphelochaeta filiformis (Keferstein, 1862)	**NR**	4–59			x					x	**This study**
Aphelochaeta marioni (Saint-Joseph, 1894)	**NR**	17–40			x					x	**This study**
Caulleriella bioculata Keferstein, 1862		0–45	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Caulleriella mediterranea Lezzi, 2017		0–210	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Chaetozone caputesocis (Saint-Joseph, 1894)	**NR**	25–30			x						**This study**
Chaetozone carpenteri McIntosh, 1911	**NR**	25–42			x					x	**This study**
Chaetozone corona Berkeley & Berkeley, 1941	**NR; NIS**	8–42			x						**This study**
Chaetozone gibber Woodham & Chambers, 1994	**NR**	16–42			x					x	**This study**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Chaetozone setosa Malmgren, 1867	**SC**	20–44			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Chaetozone zetlandica McIntosh, 1911	**NR**	38–47			x						**This study**
Cirriformia tentaculata (Montagu, 1808)		0–50		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Dodecaceria concharum Örsted, 1843	**NR**	16–30			x						**This study**
Fauvelicirratulus dollfusi (Fauvel, 1928)	**NR**	30			x						**This study**
Kirkegaardia dorsobranchialis (Kirkegaard, 1959)		22–300			x						**Literature; This study**
Kirkegaardia heterochaeta (Laubier, 1961)		9–300			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Kirkegaardia marypetersenae (Lezzi, Çinar & Giangrande, 2016)	**NR**	25–30			x						**This study**
Protocirrineris chrysoderma (Claparède, 1868)	**NR**	25			x						**This study**
Protocirrineris purgamentorum Lezzi, Çinar & Giangrande, 2016	**NR**	37–42			x						**This study**
Timarete filigera (Delle Chiaje, 1828)		37–70			x						**Literature; This study**
Cossuridae											
Cossura coasta Kitamori, 1960	***NIS**	20			x						**Literature**
Cossura soyeri Laubier, 1964		32–69			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Dorvilleidae											
Dorvillea rubrovittata (Grube, 1855)		0–300	x	x	x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Dorvillea similis (Crossland, 1924)	**NR; NIS**	27–49			x						**This study**
Ophryotrocha adherens Paavo, Bailey-Brock & Åkesson, 2000		-									**Literature**
Parougia caeca (Webster & Benedict, 1884)	**NR**	6–59			x					x	**This study**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Pettiboneia urciensis Campoy & San Martín, 1980		0–33	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Protodorvillea artemidis Munari & Ebbe, 2019	**NR**	42–45			x						**This study**
Protodorvillea kefersteini (McIntosh, 1869)		0–210	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Schistomeringos loveni (Kinberg, 1865)	**NR; NIS**	37–42			x						**This study**
Schistomeringos neglecta (Fauvel, 1923)		5–145		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Schistomeringos rudolphi (Delle Chiaje, 1828)		0–59	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Eunicidae											
Eunice floridana (Pourtalés, 1867)	***NIS**	20–50								x	**Literature**
Eunice pennata (O. F. Müller, 1776)		5–114			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Eunice vittata (Delle Chiaje, 1828)	**SC**	0–300	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Leodice torquata (Quatrefages, 1866)		32			x					x	**Literature**
Lysidice collaris Grube, 1868	**NIS**	0–46	x	x	x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Lysidice margaritacea Claparède, 1868	**NR**	17–40			x					x	**This study**
Lysidice ninetta Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1833	**SC**	0–300	x	x	x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Lysidice unicornis (Grube, 1840)		0–300	x	x	x			x		x	**Literature**
Marphysasanguinea (Montagu, 1813)	**SC**	5–100			x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Palola siciliensis (Grube, 1840)		0–46	x	x				x		x	**Literature**
Palola valida (Gravier, 1900)	**NR; NIS**	32–47			x						**This study**
Paucibranchia adenensis (Gravier, 1900)	**NR; *NIS**	25–141			x						**This study**
Paucibranchia bellii (Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1833)		2–210			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Paucibranchia fallax (Marion & Bobretzky, 1875)		0–300	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Fabriciidae											
Fabricia stellaris (O. F. Müller. 1774)	**NR**	30–57			x						**This study**
Novafabricia posidoniae Licciano & Giangrande, 2006	**NR**	6–48			x					x	**This study**
Pseudofabricia aberrans Cantone, 1972		0–30	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Fauveliopsidae											
Fauveliopsis adriatica Katzmann & Laubier, 1974	**NR**	37			x						**This study**
Fauveliopsis fauchaldi Katzmann & Laubier, 1974		25–140			x					x	**Literature**
Flabelligeridae											
Bradabyssa villosa (Rathke, 1843)	**NR**	17–25			x					x	**This study**
Diplocirrus glaucus (Malmgren, 1867)		11–70			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Flabelligera affinis Sars, 1829		32–145	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Flabelligera diplochaitus (Otto, 1820)		-									**Literature**
Pherusa plumosa (O. F. Müller, 1776)		5–50			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Piromis eruca (Claparède, 1869)		17–70			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Stylarioides grubei Salazar-Vallejo, 2011	**NR; NIS**	45–59			x					x	**This study**
Stylarioides moniliferus Delle Chiaje, 1831	**NR**	2–42			x					x	**This study**
Therochaeta flabellata (Sars in Sars, 1872)		37–210			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Glyceridae											
Glycera alba (O. F. Müller, 1776)		10–69			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Glycera celtica O'Connor, 1987	**NR**	22–27			x						**This study**
Glycera fallax Quatrefages, 1850		17–324		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Glycera lapidum Quatrefages, 1866		20–300			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Glycera oxycephala Ehlers, 1887	**NR**	24–47			x						**This study**
Glycera rouxii Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1833		5–50			x						**Literature; This study**
Glycera tesselata Grube, 1863		0–210	x	x	x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Glycera tridactyla Schmarda, 1861		2–150			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Glycera unicornis Lamarck, 1818		5–59			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Goniadidae											
Goniada emerita Audouin & Milne-Edwards, 1833		20–120			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Goniada maculata Örsted, 1843		6–300			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Goniada norvegica Örsted, 1845		20–60			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Goniada vorax (Kinberg, 1866)	**NR**	8–38			x						**This study**
Hesionidae											
Gyptis propinqua Marion & Bobretzky, 1875		6–32			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Hesione pantherina Risso, 1826		0–20		x						x	**Literature**
Hesiospina aurantiaca (Sars, 1842)		12–210			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Leocrates claparedii (Costa in Claparède, 1868)	**NR**	33			x						**This study**
Oxydromus flexuosus (Delle Chiaje, 1827)		0–55		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Oxydromus pallidus Claparède, 1864		11–48			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Podarkeopsis capensis (Day, 1963)	**NR; *NIS**	17–45			x					x	**This study**
Psamathe fusca Johnston, 1836		0–210	x	x	x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Syllidia armata Quatrefages, 1866		0–131	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Lacydoniidae											
Lacydonia miranda Marion, 1874		19–45			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Lumbrineridae											
Abyssoninoe bidentata D'Alessandro, Cosentino, Giacobbe, Andaloro & Romeo, 2014	**NR**	6–59			x					x	**This study**
Abyssoninoe hibernica (McIntosh, 1903)	**NR**	6–58			x					x	**This study**
Augeneria profundicola Kurt-Şahin, Çinar & Gönülal, 2016	**NR**	310–313			x						**This study**
Gallardoneris nonatoi (Ramos, 1976)		3–59			x	x				x	**Literature; This study**
Lumbricalus adriatica (Fauvel, 1940)	**NR**	12–58			x					x	**This study**
Lumbrinerides amoureuxi Miura, 1981		3–120			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Lumbrineriopsis paradoxa (Saint-Joseph, 1888)		16–58		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Lumbrineris coccinea (Renier, 1804)		0–120	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Lumbrineris geldiayi Carrera-Parra, Çinar & Dağli, 2011	**NR**	25–49			x					x	**This study**
Lumbrineris gracilis (Ehlers, 1868)		0–210	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Lumbrineris latreilli Audouin & Milne-Edwards, 1833		0–210	x	x	x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Lumbrineris luciliae Martins, Carrera-Parra, Quintino & Rodrigues, 2012	**NR**	19–39			x						**This study**
Lumbrineris lusitanica Martins, Carrera-Parra, Quintino & Rodrigues, 2012	**NR**	5–59			x					x	**This study**
Lumbrineris pinaster Martins, Carrera-Parra, Quintino & Rodrigues, 2012	**NR**	5–59			x					x	**This study**
Scoletoma funchalensis (Kinberg, 1865)		-									**Literature**
Scoletoma laurentiana (Grube, 1863)		0–150	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Magelonidae											
Magelona alleni Wilson, 1958		8–50			x						**Literature; This study**
Magelona equilamellae Harmelin, 1964		14–20			x						**Literature; This study**
Magelona filiformis Wilson, 1959	**NR**	5–55			x					x	**This study**
Magelona minuta Eliason, 1962		10–120			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Magelona mirabilis (Johnston, 1865)	**NR**	1			x						**This study**
Magelona wilsoni Glémarec, 1966	**NR**	4–55			x						**This study**
Maldanidae											
Axiothella constricta (Claparède, 1868)	**NR**	12			x						**This study**
Chirimia biceps biceps (Sars, 1861)		35–69			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Euclymene collaris (Claparède, 1869)		17–40			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Euclymene lombricoides (Quatrefages, 1866)		10–150			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Euclymene oerstedii (Claparède, 1863)		13–50			x					x	**Literature**
Euclymene palermitana (Grube, 1840)	**NR**	25			x						**This study**
Leiochone leiopygos (Grube, 1860)		2–42			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Leiochone tricirrata (Bellan & Reyss, 1967)		33–120			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Macroclymene santanderensis (Rioja, 1917)		35–38			x					x	**Literature**
Maldane glebifex Grube, 1860	**NR**	25–40			x					x	**This study**
Maldane sarsi Malmgren, 1865		25–120			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Metasychis gotoi (Izuka, 1902)	***NIS**	92–120			x						**Literature**
Micromaldane ornithochaeta Mesnil, 1897	**NR**	15–32			x					x	**This study**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Nicomache lumbricalis (Fabricius, 1780)		0–69	x	x	x					x	**Literature**
Petaloproctus terricola Quatrefages, 1866		0–120		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Praxillella affinis (Sars in Sars, 1872)	**NR**	30–37			x					x	**This study**
Praxillella gracilis (Sars, 1861)		8–69			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Praxillella lophoseta (Orlandi, 1898)		37–70			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Praxillella praetermissa (Malmgren, 1865)		25–150	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Rhodine gracilior Tauber, 1879	**NR**	37			x						**This study**
Rhodine loveni Malmgren, 1866		10–70		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Melinnidae											
Melinna monoceroides Fauvel, 1936	**NR**	22–55			x					x	**This study**
Melinna palmata (Grube, 1860)		5–120	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Microphthalmidae											
Microphthalmus similis Bobretzky, 1870		0–15		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Nephtyidae											
Aglaophamus agilis (Langerhans, 1880)		47–120			x						**Literature; This study**
Inermonephtys inermis (Ehlers, 1887)		20–92			x					x	**Literature**
Micronephthys longicornis (Perejaslavtseva, 1891)		6–120	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Micronephthys sphaerocirrata Wesenberg-Lund, 1949	**NR**	1			x						**This study**
Nephtys assimilis Örsted, 1843	**NR**	7–12			x					x	**This study**
Nephtys caeca (Fabricius, 1780)		5–50	x								**Literature**
Nephtys ciliata (O. F. Müller, 1788)		100									**Literature**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Nephtys hombergii (Savigny in Lamarck, 1818)		2–150			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Nephtys hystricis McIntosh, 1900		20			x						**Literature**
Nephtys incisa Malmgren, 1865		13–120			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Nephtys paradoxa Malm, 1874		140			x						**Literature**
Nereididae											
Alitta virens (Sars, 1835)	**NR; NIS**	28–58			x					x	**This study**
Ceratonereis mirabilis Kinberg, 1865	**NIS**	20–210	x		x					x	**Literature; This study**
Composetia costae (Grube, 1840)		0–145	x	x	x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Composetia hircinicola (Eisig, 1869)		27–210		x	x			x		x	**Literature**
Eunereis longissima (Johnston, 1840)	**NR**	19–42			x					x	**This study**
Hediste diversicolor (O. F. Müller, 1776)	**SC**	45–116						x			**Literature**
Leonnates aylaoberi Çinar & Dağli, 2013	**NR; NIS**	25–42			x					x	**This study**
Namanereis littoralis (Grube, 1872)	**NR**	25			x						**This study**
Neanthes acuminata (Ehlers, 1868)		0–150	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Neanthes fucata (Savigny, 1822)		10									**Literature**
Neanthes kerguelensis (McIntosh, 1885)		31–337			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Neanthes nubila (Savigny, 1822)		19–92	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Neanthes rubicunda (Ehlers, 1868)	**NR**	5–50			x					x	**This study**
Nereis agulhana Day, 1963	**NR; *NIS**	8–47			x					x	**This study**
Nereis pelagica Linnaeus, 1758	**SC**	0–150	x	x	x			x		x	**Literature**
Nereis rava Ehlers, 1868		0–210	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Nereis zonata Malmgren, 1867	**SC**	0–100	x	x	x					x	**Literature**
Perinereis cultrifera (Grube, 1840)	**SC**	0–35	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Platynereis coccinea (Delle Chiaje, 1822)		0–15	x							x	**Literature**
Platynereis dumerilii (Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1833)	**SC**	0–92	x	x	x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Platynereis nadiae Abbiati & Castelli, 1992	**NR**	12			x						**This study**
Pseudonereis anomala Gravier, 1900	**NIS**	0–15	x							x	**Literature; This study**
Rullierinereis anoculata Cantone, 1982		92	x							x	**Literature**
Websterinereis glauca (Claparède, 1870)		27–45			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Oenonidae											
Arabella geniculata (Claparède, 1868)		20–70			x					x	**Literature**
Arabella iricolor (Montagu, 1804)		0–120	x	x	x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Drilonereis filum (Claparède, 1868)		0–120	x		x					x	**Literature; This study**
Notocirrus scoticus McIntosh, 1879		12–42			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Oenone fulgida (Lamarck, 1818)	***NIS**	62–70			x					x	**Literature**
Onuphidae											
Aponuphis bilineata (Baird, 1870)	**SC**	6–300			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Aponuphis brementi (Fauvel, 1916)	**SC**	7–120			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Aponuphis ornata (Fauvel, 1928)	**NR**	5–22			x					x	**This study**
Aponuphis rigida (Claparède, 1868)	**NR**	38			x						**This study**
Diopatra neapolitana Delle Chiaje, 1841	**SC**	2–22			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Hyalinoecia tubicola (O. F. Müller, 1776)		10–150			x						**Literature**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Nothria conchylega (Sars, 1835)		210			x						**Literature**
Onuphis eremita Audouin & Milne-Edwards, 1833	**SC**	2–150			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Paradiopatra calliopae Arvanitidis & Koukouras, 1997		25–600			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Paradiopatra quadricuspis (Sars in Sars, 1872)		0–15	x							x	**Literature**
Opheliidae											
Armandia cirrhosa De Filippi, 1861		0–51		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Armandia polyophthalma Kükenthal, 1887	**NR**	3–47			x						**This study**
Ophelina abranchiata Støp-Bowitz, 1948	**NR**	141			x						**This study**
Ophelina cylindricaudata (Hansen, 1879)		0–210		x	x					x	**Literature**
Polyophthalmus pictus (Dujardin, 1839)		0–55	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Tachytrypane jeffreysi McIntosh in Jeffreys, 1876		25–210			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Orbiniidae											
Leodamas chevalieri candiensis (Harmelin, 1969)		27–45			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Naineris laevigata (Grube, 1855)		0–210	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Naineris quadraticeps Day, 1965	**NR; NIS**	38			x						**This study**
Naineris setosa Verrill, 1900	**NR; NIS**	27–50			x						**This study**
Orbinia sertulata (Savigny, 1822)		2–10			x						**Literature; This study**
Phylo foetida (Claparède, 1868)		4–46			x						**Literature; This study**
Protoaricia oerstedii (Claparède, 1864)	**NR**	4–39			x					x	**This study**
Scoloplos armiger (O. F. Müller, 1776)		0–210		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Scoloplos haasi (Monro, 1937)	**NR**	0.5–50			x					x	**This study**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Scoloplos typicus (Eisig, 1914)		2–51			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Oweniidae											
Galathowenia oculata (Zachs, 1923)	**NR**	37–40			x						**This study**
Owenia fusiformis Delle Chiaje, 1844		4–50			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Paralacydoniidae											
Paralacydonia paradoxa Fauvel, 1913		30–35			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Paraonidae											
Aricidea aberrans Laubier & Ramos, 1974		600			x						**Literature**
Aricidea annae Laubier, 1967		92			x						**Literature**
Aricidea assimilis Tebble, 1959	**SC**	0–141		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Aricidea bansei Laubier & Ramos, 1974	**NR**	5–58			x					x	**This study**
Aricidea catherinae Laubier, 1967	**SC**	0–58		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Aricidea cerrutii Laubier, 1966		0–58	x		x					x	**Literature; This study**
Aricidea claudiae Laubier, 1967		2–69	x		x					x	**Literature; This study**
Aricidea fragilis Webster, 1879	**NR; NIS**	22–56			x						**This study**
Aricidea jeaneteae Langeneck, Busoni, Aliani & Castelli, 2017		600			x						**Literature**
Aricidea katzmanni Erdoğan-Dereli & Çinar, 2020	**NR**	17			x					x	**This study**
Aricidea monicae Laubier, 1967		92–141			x						**Literature; This study**
Aricidea pseudoarticulata Hobson, 1972		4–600			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Aricidea simonae Laubier & Ramos, 1974		69–210			x						**Literature**
Cirrophorus branchiatus Ehlers, 1908		0.5–300			x					x	**Literature; This study**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Cirrophorus nikebianchii Langeneck, Barbieri, Maltagliati & Castelli, 2017		17–57			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Cirrophorus turcicus Erdoğan-Dereli, Çinar & Dağli, 2017	**NR**	25–40			x						**This study**
Levinsenia demiri Çinar, Dağli & Açik, 2011	**NR**	30–141			x						**This study**
Levinsenia gracilis (Tauber, 1879)		7–600		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Levinsenia kosswigi Çinar, Dağli & Açik, 2011	**NR**	33			x						**This study**
Levinsenia materi Çinar & Dağli, 2013	**NR**	25–42			x					x	**This study**
Levinsenia vulgaris Erdoğan-Dereli & Çinar, 2021	**NR**	42			x						**This study**
Paradoneis armata Glémarec, 1966		0–59		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Paradoneis heterochaeta Erdoğan-Dereli & Çinar, 2019	**NR**	25			x						**This study**
Paradoneis ilvana Castelli, 1985	**NR**	6–31			x					x	**This study**
Paradoneis lyra (Southern, 1914)		0–600		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Paraonella myriamae (Katzmann & Laubier, 1975)		210			x						**Literature**
Paraonides neapolitana Cerruti, 1909		69–210			x						**Literature**
Paraonis paucibranchiata Cerruti, 1909		300			x						**Literature**
Pectinariidae											
Amphictene auricoma (O. F. Müller, 1776)		10–60	x		x					x	**Literature; This study**
Lagis koreni Malmgren, 1866	**NR**	12–50			x					x	**This study**
Pectinaria belgica (Pallas, 1766)		-									**Literature**
Petta pusilla Malmgren, 1866	**NR**	38–40			x						**This study**
Phyllodocidae											
Eteone flava (Fabricius, 1780)	**NR**	38			x						**This study**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Eteone longa (Fabricius, 1780)		5									**Literature**
Eulalia clavigera (Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1833)		0–48	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Eulalia expusilla Pleijel, 1987		-									**Literature**
Eulalia mustela Pleijel, 1987		35–92	x		x					x	**Literature**
Eulalia tripunctata McIntosh, 1874		0–37	x		x					x	**Literature; This study**
Eumida punctifera (Grube, 1860)	**NR**	40			x						**This study**
Eumida sanguinea (Örsted, 1843)		0–92	x		x					x	**Literature; This study**
Hesionura coineaui (Laubier, 1962)		0–15	x	x	x					x	**Literature**
Hesionura elongata (Southern, 1914)		3–35			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Hypereteone foliosa (Quatrefages, 1866)	**NR**	13–40			x						**This study**
Mysta barbata Malmgren, 1865	**NR**	14–50			x						**This study**
Mysta picta (Quatrefages, 1866)		0–210		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Mysta siphodonta (Delle Chiaje, 1830)		5									**Literature**
Mystides caeca (Langerhans, 1880)		30–32			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Nereiphylla paretti Blainville, 1828		0–32		x	x					x	**Literature**
Nereiphylla rubiginosa (Saint-Joseph, 1888)		0–70	x	x	x					x	**Literature**
Notophyllum foliosum (Sars, 1835)		0–100	x		x			x		x	**Literature**
Paranaitis kosteriensis (Malmgren, 1867)		19–40			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Phyllodoce maculata (Linnaeus, 1767)		38–45			x					x	**Literature**
Phyllodoce mucosa Örsted, 1843		0–30	x		x					x	**Literature; This study**
Protomystides bidentata (Langerhans, 1880)	**NR**	6–58			x					x	**This study**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Pseudomystides limbata limbata (Saint-Joseph, 1888)		0–210		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Pseudomystides limbata nigrolineata (Rioja, 1925)	**NR**	19			x						**This study**
Pterocirrus macroceros (Grube, 1860)		0–15	x	x						x	**Literature**
Sige fusigera Malmgren, 1865		50–100						x			**Literature**
Pilargidae											
Ancistrosyllis groenlandica McIntosh, 1879		600			x						**Literature**
Pilargis verrucosa Saint-Joseph, 1899		7–57			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Sigambra parva (Day, 1963)	**NR; *NIS**	40			x						**This study**
Poecilochaetidae											
Poecilochaetus serpens Allen, 1904		210			x						**Literature**
Polynoidae											
Bylgides groenlandicus (Malmgren, 1867)		48–60						x			**Literature**
Harmothoe antilopes McIntosh, 1876		27–140			x						**Literature; This study**
Harmothoe imbricata (Linnaeus, 1767)	**NR**	37			x						**This study**
Harmothoe impar (Johnston, 1839)		0–15	x	x						x	**Literature**
Harmothoe spinifera (Ehlers, 1864)		0–145	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Lepidasthenia elegans (Grube, 1840)		32–100	x	x				x		x	**Literature**
Lepidonotus clava (Montagu, 1808)		0–100	x	x					x	x	**Literature; This study**
Malmgrenia lilianae (Pettibone, 1993)		35			x					x	**Literature**
Malmgrenia ljungmani (Malmgren, 1867)		35			x					x	**Literature**
Malmgrenia lunulata (Delle Chiaje, 1830)		31–85	x		x					x	**Literature; This study**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Subadyte pellucida (Ehlers, 1864)		17–300		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Sabellidae											
Acromegalomma adriaticum (Giangrande, Caruso, Mikac & Licciano, 2015)	**NR**	30			x						**This study**
Acromegalomma lanigerum (Grube, 1846)		0–145	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Acromegalomma messapicum (Giangrande & Licciano, 2008)	**NR**	25			x						**This study**
Acromegalomma pseudogesae (Mikac, Giangrande & Licciano, 2013)	**NR**	8–33			x						**This study**
Amphicorina armandi (Claparède, 1864)		0–15	x							x	**Literature**
Amphiglena mediterranea (Leydig, 1851)		0–38	x	x	x					x	**Literature**
Bispira mariae Lo Bianco, 1893		35–131			x					x	**Literature**
Bispira melanostigma (Schmarda, 1861)	***NIS**	-									**Literature**
Branchiomma boholense (Grube, 1878)	**NIS**	0–15	x	x						x	**Literature**
Branchiomma bombyx (Dalyell, 1853)		0–145	x	x	x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Branchiomma luctuosum (Grube, 1870)	**NIS**	0–30		x						x	**Literature**
Branchiomma lucullanum (Delle Chiaje, 1828)		0–38	x		x					x	**Literature**
Branchiomma moebii Knight-Jones, 1994		0–15	x							x	**Literature**
Chone duneri Malmgren, 1867		20–145		x	x					x	**Literature**
Claviramus candela (Grube, 1863)		37–100			x			x		x	**Literature**
Dialychone acustica Claparède, 1868	**NR**	12–58			x					x	**This study**
Dialychone arenicola (Langerhans, 1880)	**NR**	25–40			x					x	**This study**
Dialychone collaris (Langerhans, 1880)		0–92	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Dialychone dunerificta (Tovar-Hernández, Licciano & Giangrande, 2007)	**NR**	12–45			x						**This study**
Dialychone egyptica Selim, Rzhavsky & Britayev, 2012	**NR**	16			x						**This study**
Euchone pararosea Giangrande & Licciano, 2006	**NR**	22–51			x					x	**This study**
Euchone pseudolimnicola Giangrande & Licciano, 2006	**NR**	12–55			x					x	**This study**
Euchone rosea (Langerhans, 1884)		19–300			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Euchone rubrocincta Sars, 1835		35			x					x	**Literature**
Euchone southerni Banse, 1970		27–145	x	x	x					x	**Literature**
Euratella salmacidis (Claparède, 1869)		0–42		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Hypsicomus stichophthalmos (Grube, 1863)		-									**Literature**
Jasmineira caudata Langerhans, 1880		24–804			x						**Literature; This study**
Jasmineira elegans Saint-Joseph, 1894		3–38			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Myxicola infundibulum (Montagu, 1808)	**SC**	38–70			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Paradialychone filicaudata (Southern, 1914)		3–300	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Parasabella langerhansi (Knight-Jones, 1993)		28–227			x					x	**Literature**
Parasabella saxicola (Grube, 1861)		37–227		x	x					x	**Literature**
Parasabella tenuicollaris (Grube, 1861)		37–92	x		x					x	**Literature**
Perkinsiana rubra (Langerhans, 1880)		0–145		x	x					x	**Literature**
Pseudopotamilla reniformis (Bruguière, 1789)		0–131	x		x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Sabella discifera Grube, 1874		62–70			x					x	**Literature**
Sabella pavonina Savigny, 1822		21–227	x	x	x	x		x		x	**Literature; This study**
Sabella spallanzanii (Gmelin, 1791)		17–92	x			x				x	**Literature; This study**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Saccocirridae											
Saccocirrus papillocercus Bobretzky, 1872	**NR**	3			x						**This study**
Scalibregmatidae											
Asclerocheilus intermedius (Saint-Joseph, 1894)		22–48			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Polyphysia crassa (Örsted, 1843)	**NR**	19–40			x					x	**This study**
Scalibregma celticum Mackie, 1991		16–50			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Scalibregma inflatum Rathke, 1843		12–50			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Sclerocheilus minutus Grube, 1863		0–145	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Serpulidae											
Apomatus similis Marion & Bobretzky, 1875		0–180	x	x	x			x	x	x	**Literature**
Ditrupa arietina (O. F. Müller, 1776)		32–180	x		x					x	**Literature; This study**
Filograna implexa Berkeley, 1835	**NR**	-	x								**This study**
Filogranula stellata (Southward, 1963)		779–804			x						**Literature**
Hyalopomatus variorugosus Ben-Eliahu & Fiege, 1996		779–804			x						**Literature**
Hydroides dianthus (Verrill, 1873)	**SC; *NIS**	-				x					**Literature**
Hydroides dirampha (Mörch, 1863)	**SC**	-				x					**Literature**
Hydroides elegans (Haswell, 1883)	**SC; NIS**	0–180	x								**Literature**
Hydroides helmata (Iroso, 1921)		0–35	x		x				x	x	**Literature**
Hydroides heterocera (Grube, 1868)	**NIS**	-	x								**Literature**
Hydroides homoceros Pixell, 1913	**NIS**	-				x					**Literature**
Hydroides nigra Zibrowius, 1971		0–100	x	x				x	x	x	**Literature**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Hydroides norvegica Gunnerus, 1768		20–227	x	x	x					x	**Literature**
Hydroides pseudouncinata Zibrowius, 1968		0–180	x						x	x	**Literature**
Hydroides stoichadon Zibrowius, 1971		0–180	x		x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Janita fimbriata (Delle Chiaje, 1822)		9–600		x	x	x	x				**Literature**
Janua heterostropha (Montagu, 1803)		0–15	x	x						x	**Literature**
Josephella marenzelleri Caullery & Mesnil, 1896		0–180	x				x		x	x	**Literature**
Metavermilia multicristata (Philippi, 1844)		9–804	x	x	x		x				**Literature**
Neodexiospira pseudocorrugata (Bush, 1905)		0–70	x	x	x					x	**Literature**
Nidificaria clavus (Harris, 1968)		27–45			x					x	**Literature**
Pileolaria heteropoma (Zibrowius, 1968)		9					x				**Literature**
Pileolaria militaris Claparède, 1870		0–15	x				x			x	**Literature**
Placostegus crystallinus (Scacchi, 1836)		0–180			x				x	x	**Literature**
Placostegus tridentatus (Fabricius, 1779)		55–337		x	x	x					**Literature**
Protula intestinum (Lamarck, 1818)		0–100	x		x	x			x	x	**Literature; This study**
Protula tubularia (Montagu, 1803)		20–187		x							**Literature**
Rhodopsis pusilla Bush, 1905	**NIS**	0–100	x							x	**Literature**
Semivermilia agglutinata (Marenzeller, 1893)		779–804			x						**Literature**
Semivermilia crenata (O.G. Costa, 1861)		0–180	x				x		x	x	**Literature**
Semivermilia cribrata (O.G. Costa, 1861)		0–100	x		x						**Literature**
Semivermilia pomatostegoides (Zibrowius, 1969)		-									**Literature**
Serpula cavernicola Fassari & Mollica, 1991		0–100	x								**Literature**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Serpula concharum Langerhans, 1880		0–328	x	x	x	x		x		x	**Literature; This study**
Serpula vermicularis Linnaeus, 1767		0–328	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	**Literature**
Spiraserpula massiliensis (Zibrowius, 1968)		0–100	x						x	x	**Literature**
Spirobranchus lamarcki (Quatrefages, 1866)		0–100	x		x					x	**Literature; This study**
Spirobranchus polytrema (Philippi, 1844)		0–180	x	x	x			x	x	x	**Literature**
Spirobranchus tetraceros (Schmarda, 1861)	**NIS**	-									**Literature; This study**
Spirobranchus triqueter (Linnaeus, 1758)		0–100	x		x			x		x	**Literature**
Vermiliopsis infundibulum (Philippi, 1844)		0–328	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	**Literature; This study**
Vermiliopsis labiata (O. G. Costa, 1861)		0–145	x	x	x				x	x	**Literature**
Vermiliopsis striaticeps (Grube, 1862)		0–180	x	x	x			x	x	x	**Literature; This study**
Vinearia koehleri (Caullery & Mesnil, 1897)		9–145		x			x				**Literature**
Sigalionidae											
Claparedepelogenia inclusa (Claparède, 1868)		32–92	x		x					x	**Literature; This study**
Euthalenessa oculata (Peters, 1854)		38–45			x					x	**Literature**
Fimbriosthenelais longipinnis (Grube, 1870)	**NIS**	30–141			x						**Literature; This study**
Fimbriosthenelais minor (Pruvot & Racovitza, 1895)		37–70			x					x	**Literature**
Fimbriosthenelais zetlandica (McIntosh, 1879)		35			x					x	**Literature**
Pelogenia arenosa (Delle Chiaje, 1830)		0–15		x						x	**Literature**
Pholoe inornata Johnston, 1839		0–46	x	x	x				x	x	**Literature; This study**
Pholoe minuta (Fabricius, 1780)		2–20			x			x		x	**Literature**
Pholoides dorsipapillatus (Marenzeller, 1893)		155–337		x	x						**Literature**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Pisione remota (Southern, 1914)	**NR**	40			x						**This study**
Sigalion mathildae Audouin & Milne-Edwards, 1832		0–300		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Sthenelais boa (Johnston, 1833)		0–70	x		x					x	**Literature; This study**
Sthenelais limicola (Ehlers, 1864)	**NR**	32			x					x	**This study**
Sphaerodoridae											
Sphaerodoridium claparedii (Greeff, 1866)	**NR**	46–47			x						**This study**
Sphaerodoridium minutum (Webster & Benedict, 1887)		19–100			x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Sphaerodorum abyssorum Hansen, 1878	**NR**	30			x						**This study**
Sphaerodorum gracile (Rathke, 1843)	**NR**	44			x						**This study**
Spionidae											
Aonidella dayi López-Jamar, 1989		210			x						**Literature**
Aonides oxycephala (Sars, 1862)		0–40		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Aonides paucibranchiata Southern, 1914	**NR**	19			x						**This study**
Aurospio banyulensis (Laubier, 1966)		210			x						**Literature**
Dipolydora armata (Langerhans, 1880)		5–10						x		x	**Literature**
Dispio uncinata Hartman, 1951	**NR**	4–5			x						**This study**
Laonice mediterranea Sikorski, Rousou & Nygren, 2021		12–337	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Laubieriellus salzi (Laubier, 1970)		27–92	x	x	x					x	**Literature**
Malacoceros fuliginosus (Claparède, 1868)		2–20			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Paraprionospio pinnata (Ehlers, 1901)		140			x						**Literature**
Polydora ciliata (Johnston, 1838)	**NR**	38–50			x						**This study**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Prionospio caspersi Laubier, 1962	**NR**	16–30			x					x	**This study**
Prionospio cirrifera Wirén, 1883		17–40			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Prionospio depauperata Imajima, 1990	**NR; NIS**	14–37			x					x	**This study**
Prionospio dubia Day, 1961	**NIS**	25–600			x					x	**Literature**
Prionospio ehlersi Fauvel, 1928		22–140			x					x	**Literature**
Prionospio maciolekae Dağli & Çinar, 2013	**NR**	12–33			x						**This study**
Prionospio malmgreni Claparède, 1869		20			x					x	**Literature**
Prionospio multibranchiata Berkeley, 1927	***NIS**	92			x						**Literature**
Prionospio paucipinnulata Blake & Kudenov, 1978	**NR; NIS**	22–50			x						**This study**
Prionospio steenstrupi Malmgren, 1867		0–37		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Pseudopolydora pulchra (Carazzi, 1893)	**NR**	13–40			x						**This study**
Scolelepis (Parascolelepis) tridentata (Southern, 1914)		24–69			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Scolelepis (Scolelepis) bonnieri (Mesnil, 1896)		69			x						**Literature**
Scolelepis (Scolelepis) cantabra (Rioja, 1918)		0–300	x	x	x					x	**Literature**
Spio decorata Bobretzky, 1870		0–35	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Spio filicornis (O. F. Müller, 1776)	**SC**	38–40			x						**Literature; This study**
Spiophanes bombyx (Claparède, 1870)		49–300			x						**Literature; This study**
Spiophanes kroyeri Grube, 1860		20			x					x	**Literature**
Spiophanes mediterraneus Meißner, 2005	**NR**	141			x						**This study**
Spiophanes reyssi Laubier, 1964		210			x						**Literature**
Sternaspidae											

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Sternaspis scutata (Ranzani, 1817)		30–100			x						**Literature; This study**
Syllidae											
Amblyosyllis spectabilis (Johnston in Baird, 1861)		0–15		x						x	**Literature**
Anoplosyllis edentula Claparède, 1868		-									**Literature**
Branchiosyllis exilis (Gravier, 1900)		0–15	x							x	**Literature**
Brania arminii (Langerhans, 1881)		32			x					x	**Literature**
Brevicirrosyllis weismanni (Langerhans, 1879)		12–300		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Dioplosyllis cirrosa Gidholm, 1962		35			x					x	**Literature**
Epigamia macrophthalma (Marenzeller, 1875)		33–145	x	x	x					x	**Literature**
Erinaceusyllis cryptica (Ben-Eliahu, 1977)		89–90			x						**Literature**
Eurysyllis tuberculata Ehlers, 1864		0–150	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Eusyllis assimilis Marenzeller, 1875		27–150	x	x	x			x		x	**Literature**
Eusyllis blomstrandi Malmgren, 1867		66–150			x					x	**Literature**
Eusyllis kupfferi Langerhans, 1879	**NIS**	0–15	x	x						x	**Literature**
Eusyllis lamelligera Marion & Bobretzky, 1875		0–45	x	x	x					x	**Literature**
Exogone africana Hartmann-Schröder, 1974	**NR; NIS**	25–42			x						**This study**
Exogone dispar (Webster, 1879)		0–40	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Exogone naidina Örsted, 1845		0–140	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Exogone rostrata Naville, 1933		0–150	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Exogone verugera (Claparède, 1868)		0–140	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Haplosyllis spongicola (Grube, 1855)		0–300	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Myrianida brachycephala (Marenzeller, 1875)		0–145	x	x	x					x	**Literature**
Myrianida convoluta (Cognetti, 1953)		89–145		x	x						**Literature**
Myrianida dentalia (Imajima, 1966)		100–145		x							**Literature**
Myrianida edwarsi (Saint-Joseph, 1887)		0–70	x	x	x					x	**Literature**
Myrianida prolifera (O. F. Müller, 1788)		0–100	x					x		x	**Literature**
Myrianida quindecimdentata (Langerhans, 1884)		0–15		x						x	**Literature**
Odontosyllis ctenostoma Claparède, 1868		0–42	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Odontosyllis fulgurans (Audouin & Milne-Edwards, 1833)		0–38	x		x					x	**Literature**
Odontosyllis gibba Claparède, 1863		30–150	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Opisthodonta morena Langerhans, 1879		28–38			x					x	**Literature**
Opisthodonta serratisetosa (López, San Martín & Jiménez, 1997)		0–300	x		x					x	**Literature**
Opisthosyllis brunnea Langerhans, 1889	**NR**	0.5	x							x	**This study**
Paraehlersia dionisi (Núñez & San Martín, 1991)	**NR**	10–11			x						**This study**
Paraehlersia ferrugina (Langerhans, 1881)		0–210		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Parapionosyllis brevicirra Day, 1954		0–48			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Parapionosyllis elegans (Pierantoni, 1903)		0–35		x	x					x	**Literature**
Parapionosyllis minuta (Pierantoni, 1903)		0–20		x	x					x	**Literature**
Parexogone cognettii (Castelli, Badalamenti & Lardicci, 1987)	**NR**	30			x						**This study**
Parexogone gambiae (Lanera, Sordino & San Martín, 1994)		12–70			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Parexogone hebes (Webster & Benedict, 1884)	**NR**	6–10			x					x	**This study**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Parexogone meridionalis (Cognetti, 1955)		35			x					x	**Literature**
Parexogone wolfi (San Martín, 1991)		70			x						**Literature**
Perkinsyllis anophthalma (Capaccioni & San Martín, 1990)		0–15		x						x	**Literature**
Plakosyllis brevipes Hartmann-Schröder, 1956		30–92			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Proceraea aurantiaca Claparède, 1868		0–70		x	x					x	**Literature**
Proceraea picta Ehlers, 1864		0–35	x		x					x	**Literature; This study**
Prosphaerosyllis campoyi (San Martín, Acero, Contonente & Gomez, 1982)		69			x						**Literature**
Prosphaerosyllis longipapillata (Hartmann-Schröder, 1979)	**NIS**	92			x						**Literature**
Prosphaerosyllis xarifae (Hartmann-Schröder, 1960)		0–92	x		x					x	**Literature; This study**
Pseudosyllis brevipennis Grube, 1863		0–337	x	x	x					x	**Literature**
Salvatoria clavata (Claparède, 1863)	**SC**	0–92	x	x	x					x	**Literature**
Salvatoria dolichopoda (Marenzeller, 1874)		33–35	x								**Literature**
Salvatoria euritmica (Sardá, 1984)		0–92	x		x					x	**Literature**
Salvatoria limbata (Claparède, 1868)		0–15	x	x						x	**Literature**
Salvatoria vieitezi (San Martín, 1984)		0–45		x	x					x	**Literature**
Sphaerosyllis austriaca Banse, 1959		0–35	x	x	x					x	**Literature**
Sphaerosyllis boeroi Musco, Çinar & Giangrande, 2005		27–150		x	x			x		x	**Literature**
Sphaerosyllis bulbosa Southern, 1914		35–59			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Sphaerosyllis climenti Del-Pilar-Ruso & San Martín, 2012	**NR**	45			x						**This study**
Sphaerosyllis glandulata Perkins, 1981	**NR**	27–40			x						**This study**
Sphaerosyllis hystrix Claparède, 1863	**SC**	0–210	x	x	x					x	**Literature**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Sphaerosyllis parabulbosa San Martín & López, 2002	**NR**	47			x						**This study**
Sphaerosyllis pirifera Claparède, 1868		0–150	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Sphaerosyllis taylori Perkins, 1981		22–35			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Sphaerosyllis thomasi San Martín, 1984	**NR**	32			x					x	**This study**
Syllides bansei Perkins, 1981	**NR**	19–40			x					x	**This study**
Syllides fulvus (Marion & Bobretzky, 1875)		0–92	x	x	x					x	**Literature**
Syllis alternata Moore, 1908		0–90	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Syllis amica Quatrefages, 1866		0–25	x		x					x	**Literature; This study**
Syllis armillaris (O. F. Müller, 1776)		0–150	x	x	x			x		x	**Literature**
Syllis beneliahuae (Campoy, 1982)		30–36			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Syllis bouvieri Gravier, 1900		0–131	x		x					x	**Literature**
Syllis columbretensis (Campoy, 1982)		0–45	x	x	x					x	**Literature**
Syllis corallicola Verrill, 1900		0–50	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Syllis cruzi Núñez & San Martín, 1991		300			x						**Literature**
Syllis ergeni Çinar, 2005	**NR; NIS**	40			x						**This study**
Syllis ferrani Alós & San Martín, 1987		0–46	x							x	**Literature; This study**
Syllis garciai (Campoy, 1982)		0–150	x	x	x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Syllis gerundensis (Alós & Campoy, 1981)		27–45			x					x	**Literature**
Syllis gracilis Grube, 1840	**SC**	0–20	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Syllis hyalina Grube, 1863		0–145	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Syllis hyllebergi (Licher, 1999)	**NIS**	-									**Literature**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Syllis jorgei San Martín & López, 2000		0–145	x	x	x					x	**Literature**
Syllis kabilica Ben-Eliahu, 1977	**NR**	25–59			x					x	**This study**
Syllis katzmanni Arvanitidis, 2017		600			x						**Literature**
Syllis krohnii Ehlers, 1864		1–58			x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Syllis licheri Ravara, San Martín & Moreira, 2004	**NR**	34–50			x					x	**This study**
Syllis parapari San Martín & López, 2000		7–69			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Syllis pontxioi San Martín & López, 2000		0–35	x		x					x	**Literature**
Syllis prolifera Krohn, 1852		0–51	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Syllis pulvinata (Langerhans, 1881)		0–15	x							x	**Literature**
Syllis rosea (Langerhans, 1879)		0–15	x	x						x	**Literature**
Syllis torquata Marion & Bobretzky, 1875		0–48		x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Syllis truncata cryptica Ben-Eliahu, 1977		0–150	x	x	x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Syllis tyrrhena (Licher & Kuper, 1998)	**NR**	24–47			x						**This study**
Syllis variegata Grube, 1860		0–48	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Syllis westheidei San Martín, 1984	**NR**	5–17			x						**This study**
Synmerosyllis lamelligera (Saint-Joseph, 1887)		0–70	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Trypanosyllis aeolis Langerhans, 1879		0–50	x							x	**Literature**
Trypanosyllis zebra (Grube, 1860)	**SC**	0–70	x	x	x					x	**Literature**
Xenosyllis scabra (Ehlers, 1864)		40–328		x	x	x				x	**Literature; This study**
Terebellidae											
Amaeana trilobata (Sars, 1863)		35			x					x	**Literature**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Amphitrite cirrata (O. F. Müller, 1776)		16–131			x						**Literature; This study**
Amphitrite edwardsii (Quatrefages, 1866)		0–50	x							x	**Literature**
Amphitrite figulus (Dalyell, 1853)		10									**Literature**
Amphitrite gracilis (Grube, 1860)		5									**Literature**
Amphitrite rubra (Risso, 1826)	**SC**	32–35		x						x	**Literature**
Amphitrite variabilis (Risso, 1826)		0–42	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Eupolymnia nebulosa (Montagu, 1819)		0–145	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Eupolymnia nesidensis (Delle Chiaje, 1828)		0–70	x	x	x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Lanice conchilega (Pallas, 1766)		0–49	x		x					x	**Literature; This study**
Nicolea venustula (Montagu, 1819)		0–100		x	x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Nicolea zostericola Örsted, 1844		45–96						x			**Literature**
Parathelepus collaris (Southern, 1914)		27–45			x					x	**Literature**
Pista cretacea (Grube, 1860)	**NR**	5–40			x					x	**This study**
Pista cristata (O. F. Müller, 1776)		0–70	x	x	x					x	**Literature; This study**
Pista labruneae Lavesque, Daffe, Londoño-Mesa & Hutchings, 2021		8–92	x		x					x	**Literature; This study**
Pista maculata (Dalyell, 1853)		0–32	x		x					x	**Literature**
Pistella rovignensis Mikac & Hutchings, 2017	**NR**	8–42			x					x	**This study**
Polycirrus aurantiacus Grube, 1860		0–15	x							x	**Literature**
Polycirrus haematodes (Claparède, 1864)		0–15		x						x	**Literature**
Polycirrus medusa Grube, 1850	**NR**	30–40			x					x	**This study**

Table 1. *Cont.*

Family/Species	Taxonomic Remarks	Depth Range (m)	Habitat Type								Source
			Hard (Including Rocks)	Soft/Hard	Soft	Artificial Construction	Sea Caves	In Sponges	Combination of Habitats	In Association with Flora	
Polycirrus nogueirai Lavesque, Hutchings, Daffe & Londoño-Mesa, 2020	**NR**	40			x						**This study**
Polycirrus twisti Potts, 1828	**NR; NIS**	26–38			x					x	**This study**
Streblosoma pseudocomatus Lezzi & Giangrande, 2018	**NR; NIS**	33			x						**This study**
Terebella ehrenbergi Grube, 1869	**NIS**	144–150									**Literature**
Terebella lapidaria Linnaeus, 1767		-									**Literature**
Thelepus cincinnatus (Fabricius, 1780)		11–145		x	x			x		x	**Literature; This study**
Thelepus setosus (Quatrefages, 1866)	**NR**	23–48			x					x	**This study**
Trichobranchidae											
Octobranchus lingulatus (Grube, 1863)	**NR**	40			x						**This study**
Terebellides stroemii Sars, 1835	**SC**	10–59			x					x	**Literature; This study**
Trichobranchus glacialis Malmgren, 1866		19–48			x					x	**Literature; This study**

Table 2. Total number of species (TN), new records (NRs), and alien non-indigenous species (NIS) for each polychaete family recorded in Cyprus.

Family	TN	NRs	NIS	Family	TN	NRs	NIS
Acoetidae	2	1		Nereididae	24	7	5
Acrocirridae	2			Oenonidae	5		1
Ampharetidae	7	3		Onuphidae	10	2	
Amphinomidae	6		2	Opheliidae	6	2	
Aphroditidae	5	1		Orbiniidae	10	4	2
Arenicolidae	1	1		Oweniidae	2	1	
Capitellidae	20	7	5	Paralacydoniidae	1		
Chrysopetalidae	3	1		Paraonidae	28	10	1
Cirratulidae	19	12	1	Pectinariidae	4	2	
Cossuridae	2		1	Phyllodocidae	26	6	
Dorvilleidae	10	4	2	Pilargidae	3	1	1
Eunicidae	14	3	4	Poecilochaetidae	1		
Fabriciidae	3	2		Polynoidae	11	1	
Fauveliopsidae	2	1		Sabellidae	39	9	3
Flabelligeridae	9	3	1	Saccocirridae	1	1	
Glyceridae	9	2		Scalibregmatidae	5	1	
Goniadidae	4	1		Serpulidae	44	1	7
Hesionidae	9	2	1	Sigalionidae	13	2	1
Lacydoniidae	1			Sphaerodoridae	4	3	
Lumbrineridae	16	8		Spionidae	31	9	4
Magelonidae	6	3		Sternaspidae	1		
Maldanidae	21	6	1	Syllidae	100	15	5
Melinnidae	2	1		Terebellidae	28	7	3
Microphthalmidae	1			Trichobranchidae	3	1	
Nephtyidae	11	2					

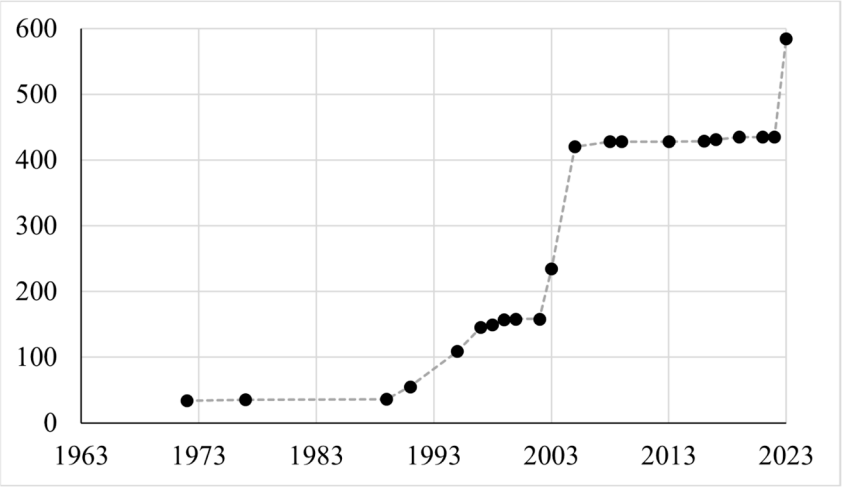

Figure 3. Number of newly recorded species per year.

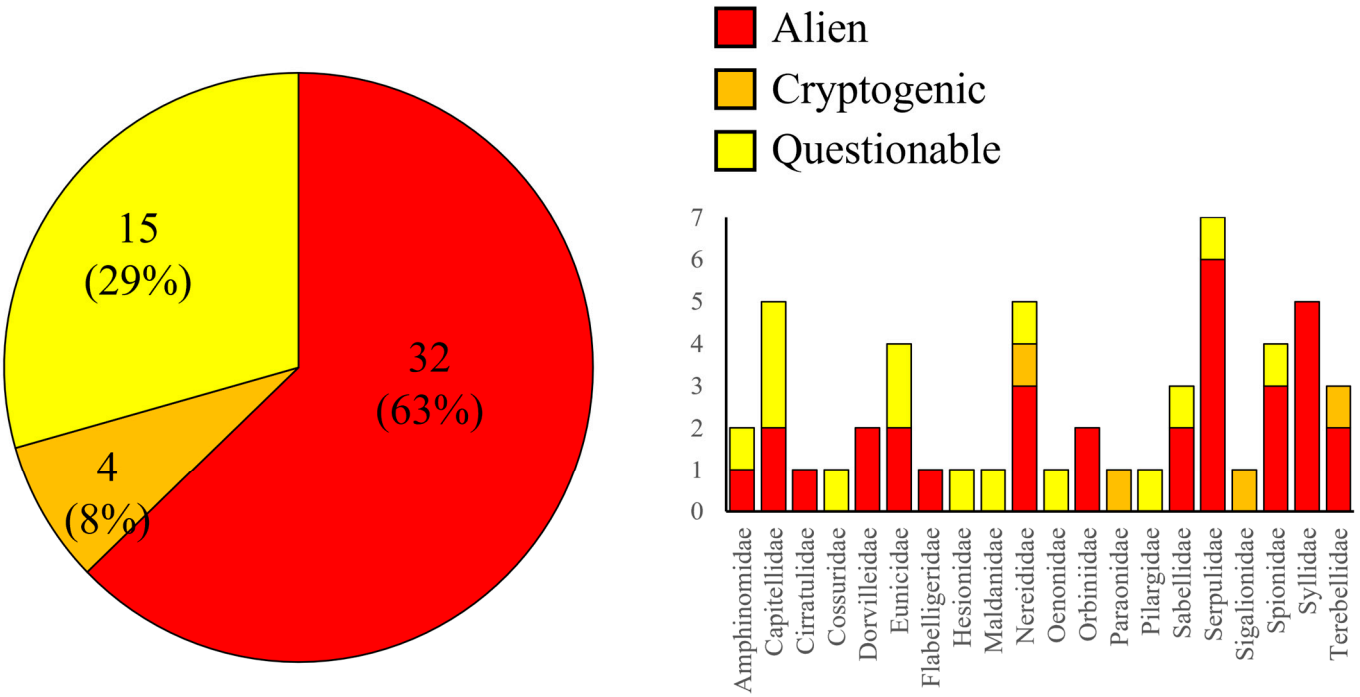

Figure 4. Repartition of non-indigenous polychaete species recorded for Cyprus into the three categories of alien, cryptogenic, and questionable species.

3.3. Spatial Distribution of Polychaeta Species

The spatial distribution of polychaeta species records from the literature review and the new records are presented in Figure 5. Overall, the region of Larnaca presented the highest number of polychaeta species (357), accounting to 60% of the overall recorded species, followed by Ammochostos (339 sp., 58%), Limassol (235 spp., 40%), Keryneia (232 spp., 40%), Nicosia (26 spp., 26%), and Paphos (89 spp., 15%), while available data on the Cyprus Economic Exclusive Zone included 5 species (0.86%) (Figure 5). The majority of the newly recorded species was found in the Larnaca region with 126 species followed by Limassol (50 spp.) and Ammochostos (3 spp.). The Vassilikos Bay, which is located in Larnaca, presented 113 new species records. With regard to spatial distribution of the polychaeta NIS, the highest number was recorded in Larnaca (26 spp.), Ammochostos (23 spp.), Limassol (20 spp.), Keryneia (9 spp.), and Nicosia and Paphos (with 3 spp. each) (Figure 5).

3.4. Habitat Characteristics and Associations with Flora and Human Activities

Based on the data that included information on habitat type characteristics, a total of 500 species were found in soft sediments, 186 species were found on hard substrates and rocks, 179 species were found on a combination of soft/hard substrates, 51 species were found in associations with sponges, 13 species were found on artificial constructions, 7 species were found in sea caves, and 16 species were found in a combination of habitats. Of the 149 newly recorded species, 147 were found in soft sediments while just 2 spp. were found in hard substrates. Similarly, soft sediments exhibited the highest number of NIS (35 spp.) followed by hard substrates and rocks (11 spp.), a combination of soft/hard (7 spp.), artificial constructions (3 spp.), and sponge (1 spp.).

A total of 405 polychaeta species were recorded in samples with flora associations (seagrasses and/or macroalgae); of these, 23 were NIS and 63 were newly recorded species (Table 3). The highest number of records was found to be associated with *Posidonia oceanica* (280 spp. accounting to 48% of the overall recorded species), followed by *Caulerpa prolifera*, *C. racemose*, and *C. cylindracea* (192, 164, and 137 spp., respectively). A higher number of NIS species were found to be associated with the *P. oceanica* meadows (11 spp.), while the

highest numbers of newly recorded species were found at the associations with *Caulerpa prolifera*, *Caulerpa cylindracea*, and *Caulerpa racemosa* (52, 33, and 18 spp., respectively).

Table 3. Number of polychaeta species, new records (NRs), and non-indigenous species (NIS) per habitat, associated with flora (seagrasses and/or macroalgae) and human activities.

	Category	Nb of Species	NIS	NRs	% Nb Overall Species	% NIS Overall	% NR Overall	%NIS per Category	%NR per Category
Habitat Category	Artificial construction	13	3	0	2.23	5.88	0	23.07	
	Combination of habitats	16	0	0	2.74	0	0	0	0
	H8330 Submerged or partially submerged sea caves	7	0	0	1.20	0	0	0	0
	Hard/rock	186	11	2	31.85	21.56	1.34	5.91	1.08
	Soft	500	35	147	85.62	68.62	98.66	7.00	29.40
	Soft/hard	179	7	0	30.65	13.73	0	3.91	0
	Sponge	51	1	0	8.73	2.04	0	1.96	0
Flora association	*Caulerpa cylindracea*	137	4	33	23.46	8.16	22.15	2.92	24.09
	Caulerpa prolifera	192	7	52	32.88	14.29	34.90	3.65	27.08
	Caulerpa racemosa	164	7	18	28.08	14.29	12.08	4.27	10.98
	Coralline algae	11	1	1	1.88	2.04	0.67	9.09	9.09
	Cymodocea nodosa	86	0	15	14.73	0	10.07	0	17.44
	Cystoseira crinita	149	7	0	25.51	14.29	0	4.70	0
	Cystoseira sp.	68	4	0	11.64	8.16	0	5.88	0
	Cystosiera barbata	6	1	0	1.03	2.04	0	16.67	0
	Dasycladus clavaeformis	2	0	0	0.34	0	0	0	0
	decaying *Posidonia* matte	48	4	12	8.22	8.16	8.05	8.33	25.00
	Dictyota sp.	48	1	11	8.22	2.04	7.38	2.08	22.92
	Green algae	1	1	0	0.17	2.04	0	100.00	0
	Halimeda tuna	6	1	0	1.03	2.04	0	16.67	0
	Halophila stipulacea	84	1	15	14.38	2.04	10.07	1.19	17.86
	Jania rubens	1	0	0	0.17	0.00	0	0	0
	Laurencia obtusa	6	1	0	1.03	2.04	0	16.67	0
	Laurencia papillosa	6	1	0	1.03	2.04	0	16.67	0
	Posidonia oceanica	280	11	0	47.95	22.45	0	3.93	0
	Padina pavonica	39	5	0	6.68	10.20	0	12.82	0
	Palisada perforata	18	1	0	3.08	2.04	0	5.56	0
	Sargassum vulgare	32	1	0	5.48	2.04	0	3.13	0
	Udotea petiolata	68	1	0	11.64	2.04	0	1.47	0
Human Activity	Artificial reefs	12	1	1	2.05	2.04	0.67	8.33	8.33
	Desalination plant	68	3	18	11.64	6.12	12.08	4.41	26.47
	Discarge point of treated fresh-water from a sewage factory	23	0	6	3.94	0	4.03	0	26.09
	Fishfarm (stations max 500m from cages)	254	19	70	43.49	38.78	46.98	7.48	27.56
	Touristic facilities (near hotels)	14	1	0	2.40	2.04		7.14	
	Ports/marinas	56	5	8	9.42	9.8	5.37	7.27	14.55
	Single buoy mooring (for transferring fuels to the power plant)	41	2	10	7.02	4.08	6.71	4.88	24.39

With regard to identified human activities, the highest species presence was found to be associated with fish farms (254 species), followed by desalination plants (68 species), ports (55 species), and single buoy moorings (41 species) (Table 3). The highest number of newly recorded species and NIS were recorded near fish farms (70 and 19 species, respectively). At the stations associated with the artificial reefs, fish farms, ports, and touristic facilities (areas near hotels), 7–8.3% of the recorded species were identified as NIS (Table 3).

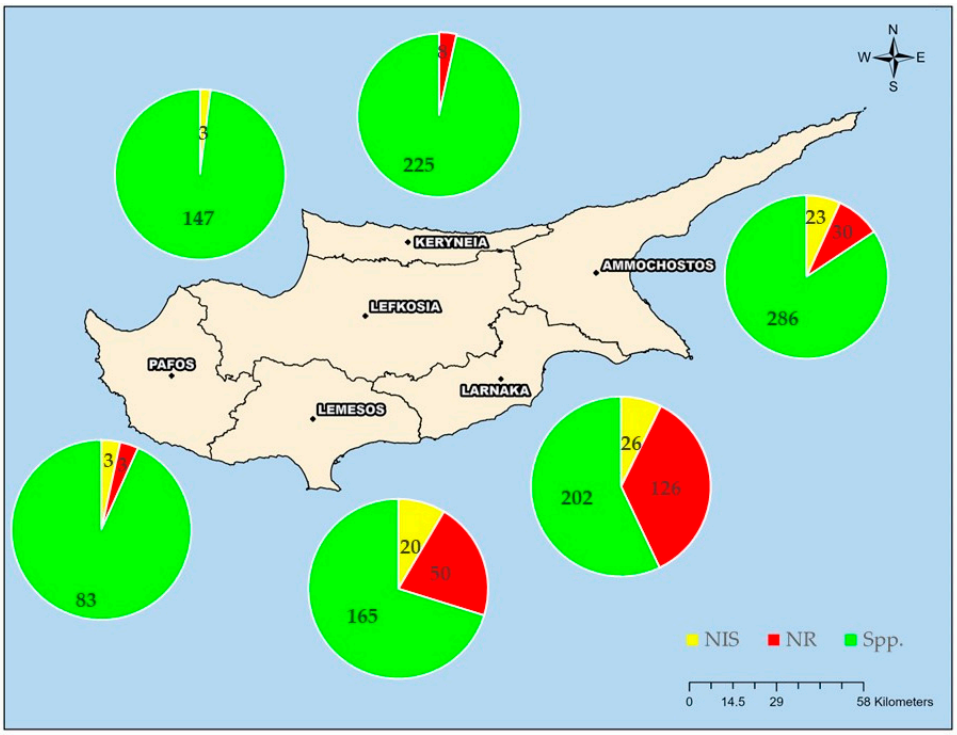

Figure 5. Spatial distribution of polychaeta species records per region (NRs: new records; NIS: non-indigenous species).

4. Discussion

4.1. On the Path to Modern Checklists: What Is Complete and What Is Still Missing

The present work allowed us to reconstruct an updated checklist of polychaetes occurring in coastal waters and the EEZ of The Republic of Cyprus. Overall, we recorded the occurrence of 585 polychaete species, even though the identity of some species still needs to be checked, possibly using molecular markers, as their ecology and morphology do not fully correspond to what is typically known for the species (see Supplementary File S2). It is noteworthy that 149 species, coarsely corresponding to $\frac{1}{4}$ of all polychaete species reported for Cyprus, were reported on the basis of new data collected in the context of public or private monitoring programmes. This outcome highlights the importance of environmental surveys, such as the ones compulsory for the environmental monitoring of fish farm activities and the implementation of the Marine Strategy Framework Directive (MSFD) and the Water Framework Directive (WFD), not only to evaluate the environmental quality of water bodies but also to increase knowledge on marine organism diversity, even in relatively well-known areas.

After several decades of research focusing mostly on functional diversity of ecosystems, an unexpected outcome of the current biodiversity crisis consisted of a renewed interest in the so-called alpha-taxonomy, i.e., the identification and description of species occurring in a specific environment [66,67]. In this context, the traditional approach for compiling species checklists, envisaged as tables detailing the geographical distribution of species at a coarse level, usually lacking comments on potential taxonomic uncertainties [35,36], does not seem to be up to the task of providing a relevant tool to face environmental challenges and evaluate biodiversity changes. With this checklist, we aimed at providing georeferenced distributional data for the majority of species reported from Cyprus waters, in order to allow a detailed reconstruction of their distribution.

Based on the spatial distributional data, we identified areas that need to be further investigated in order to increase our knowledge. From our study, it has become clear that there is a need to carry out more surveys in the Paphos region. In addition, information on polychaeta distribution in the EEZ was available only from one bibliographic resource,

the Eratosthenes Seamount [68], which identified five polychaeta species. As the MSFD is applied not only to coastal waters but also in the deep-sea, information on such great depths, although difficult to be sampled due to the high cost of such surveys, shall also be carried out. Another finding was that the majority of the data were recorded from soft-sediment substrates; additional surveys need to be carried out to target reefs.

Moreover, in the age of the Internet, we believe that uploading public distributional data is of paramount importance for the establishment of informed environmental policies. Of course, there is still a lot of room for improvement along the path to modern checklists. A relevant hurdle is represented by the fixed nature of published checklists. By definition, all annelid checklists compiled so far [35–41], this one included, are unmodifiable scientific literature, and, as such, need regular updates with the increase in studies expanding the knowledge about the distribution and diversity of marine annelids. A possible alternative might entail the compilation of online checklists, associated with publicly available databases, which might be readily modified with the increase in knowledge. A similar practice has been put in place by the redactors of the popular site "World Register of Marine Species" [69] and is already one of the aims of the update of other national or international checklists (e.g., [70,71]). The main issue with this kind of interactive project is represented by the fact that updates typically depend on the effort of unpaid volunteers, and this kind of scientific contribution, despite its relevance for the scientific community, is scarcely valued from a professional point of view.

An additional set of data, aside from precise geographical coordinates, is represented by the ecological data regarding the type of sediment, the association with anthropic disturbance, and/or artificial habitats, and with specific flora and habitat-forming fauna. While the association between vagile invertebrates and habitat formers is considered a relevant topic in ecological studies (e.g., [72,73]), ecological information is usually missing from checklists, or it is available only for a limited part of the data considered [42]. In this work, we included all the available environmental information in our checklist, and although the main scope of the current study was to develop the checklist, we carried out some basic descriptive statistics with regard to species presence and environmental parameters and identified some main findings, gaps, and needs. In general, from our findings, the majority of data targeted soft substrates and, therefore, there is a need to increase surveys on other types of habitats including rocky substrates and coralligenous substrates. With regard to flora associations, *P. oceanica* meadows as well as the *Cystoseira* spp. forests were found to provide habitats to a high number of polychaeta species. In addition, for the first time, information on the association between the Lessepsian seagrass *Halophila stipulacea* and polychaetes are presented for the Levantine Sea. With the increase in this kind of information at the basin scale, hopefully, these data, especially if available to the public, will allow us to expand our knowledge about the ecology of polychaete species and to understand their relationship with specific marine flora and other habitat-forming species.

A further element typically missing from checklists is represented by molecular data. Modern taxonomic studies largely rely on molecular data, and the link between "traditional" taxonomy, based on morphological characters, and integrative taxonomy is of paramount importance for the effective implementation of monitoring programmes based on eDNA and metabarcoding [74–76]. However, the available libraries for marine invertebrates are still very scanty, even in the comparatively well-known European waters. In this context, the Eastern Mediterranean Sea is particularly interesting. On one hand, it is considered an area of genetic diversification [77,78], hosting unique lineages [79,80], and sometimes even distinct species [81,82]. On the other hand, the eastern sub-basin is affected by a strong pressure from invasive species, mostly arriving from the Red Sea through the Suez Canal. The existence of a reliable barcoding library on these species would allow to track their occurrence using eDNA in early stages of the invasion process and help in establishing effective management policies [83,84]. However, molecular data on non-indigenous polychaetes in European waters are still partial and, in particular, the majority of Lessepsian species is still unknown from the molecular point of view [85,86]. At present,

the polychaete fauna of the Eastern Mediterranean Sea is largely unexplored from the molecular point of view, and the fauna of Cyprus is not an exception; to our knowledge, partial data are available only for *L. mediterranea* and *A. assimilis* [87,88]. An increase in the molecular data available for polychaetes in the Mediterranean Sea and, in particular, in the Eastern sub-basin, is necessary to understand their diversity and evolution and to effectively face the currently ongoing biodiversity crisis.

4.2. Non-Indigenous Polychaetes in Cyprus Waters

Non-indigenous species represent one of the descriptors (D2) addressed by the MSFD. Cyprus, given its geographical position, being located near the Suez Canal, has received an exception under Article 14(a) of the MSFD on applying targeted measures to address this issue. However, the NIS are being monitored and recorded as part of various studies, including the implementation of the WFD.

In the compilation of this checklist, we identified 51 non-indigenous polychaete species overall, in contrast to the 15 reported by Çinar [50] and the 19 reported by Katsanevakis et al. [51]. This increase in the number of non-indigenous polychaetes is not just a consequence of the well-studied increase in bioinvasions in the Mediterranean Sea [89], but it is also due to the increased sampling effort in Cyprus waters. The combination of a critical re-analysis of the literature together with new data allowed us to greatly increase the number of species reported for Cyprus, making it closer to the 47 species known for Greece [37] and the 66 known for Türkiye [36], and confirming the trend indicating a higher number of non-indigenous polychaetes in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea with respect to the Western Mediterranean Sea [63]. When looking at human activities, the stations associated with artificial reefs, fish farms, ports, and touristic facilities (areas near hotels), a percentage ranging between 7 and 8.3% of the recorded species were NIS. Given that the majority of the new data focused on areas adjusted to fish farms, there is a need to increase surveys, especially in ports, fisheries shelters, and marinas, that, despite being considered as hot-spot areas for NIS, suffer from relevant gaps in knowledge [90].

Out of the 51 species reported, 32 are confirmed as aliens, while 4 are considered cryptogenic, and the remaining 15 are considered questionable. The number of questionable non-indigenous polychaetes is lower than that reported for other Mediterranean areas [63]. This calls for detailed taxonomic studies on some scarcely known groups, where the available evidence is inconclusive. In two cases, the non-indigenous status of a species is not under discussion, and the doubt is in regard to its actual occurrence in Cyprus waters. This is the case for the invasive Serpulidae *Hydroides heterocera* and *Spirobranchus tetraceros*, reported by Ben-Eliahu & Payiatas [47] for Famagusta Harbour based on a personal communication by Helmut Zibrowius, but not personally recorded by the authors nor ever recorded afterwards, despite the number of studies on Serpulidae. Twenty-one species are here introduced as new records; among them, *Schistomeringos loveni* represents a first record at the Mediterranean scale. Four species, already known for the Mediterranean Sea in the literature, are re-evaluated as non-indigenous. The small Serpulidae *Rhodopsis pusilla*, has an allegedly circumtropical distribution, but its Mediterranean records are limited to the Levant Sea [91], suggesting that it might represent a Lessepsian immigrant. The nereidid *Leonnates aylaoberi* has type locality in the Mediterranean Sea [92] but belongs to a genus mostly limited to the Indo-Pacific province and, as postulated for other species recently described from the Mediterranean Sea [93–96], it probably represents a non-indigenous species. Pending further investigations, we considered it as a cryptogenic species. A similar situation accounts for the sigalionid *Fimbriosthenelais longipinnis*, currently known from European waters only for Cyprus [56], whose presence is confirmed as part of our study. This species was originally described after material from the Ehrenberg expedition, likely originating from the Red Sea, and was never reported for the Atlantic Ocean [97]. However, the mistreatment of the material from the Ehrenberg expedition leads to some uncertainties on the actual origin of the majority of the species [98]; therefore, also in this case, we prefer to consider this species as cryptogenic. Lastly, the tropical

sabellid *Bispira melanostigma* was reported by Ben-Eliahu [41] as *Sabella bipunctata* Baird, 1865 (currently considered synonymous); considering the difficult taxonomy of the genus *Bispira*, together with the recent description of some Mediterranean species [99,100], and the absence of a description of the examined specimens and deposited material, we decided to keep this record and consider it questionable.

5. Conclusions

The aim of this study was to develop an annotated checklist of the polychaeta species reported in the Republic of Cyprus. The framework allowed us to also include all the available information on their spatial distribution, environmental parameters, and human activities, which were compiled into a dataset that can be used as an important tool for metadata analyses. Some examples of such analyses include the development of species distribution models (SDMs) or artificial neural networks (ANNs), which can be used to investigate species distribution with regard to environmental parameters and allow for the prediction of possible species present in a given space (e.g., [101–103]). The information on sediment characteristics in terms of total organic matter and total organic carbon could also be used for the re-evaluation of polychaeta sensitivity to organic pollution and to update or validate polychaeta species scores that are assigned when applying the WFD indices such the BENTIX and BQI index.

This review has also allowed us to identify knowledge gaps that need to be addressed in the future, which were highlighted across this paper. New surveys need to be carried out targeting regions and areas where there is limited data availability (e.g., Paphos region, EEZ of Cyprus), investigating specific human activities (e.g., ports, marinas, and fisheries ports) and targeting specific habitats (e.g., reefs). Furthermore, it is important to note that the collaboration among scientists in order to develop such datasets is important and shall be promoted especially in order to avoid data being "forgotten or left in the hard-drives" when research projects are completed. The scientific knowledge that can be hidden in such data can contribute significantly to different fields of disciplines and allow policymakers to take up measures when and where they are needed. Finally, given that the current study focuses on the Polychaeta species, it is important to note that there is a need to also develop similar checklists for other taxonomic groups of the marine organisms of Cyprus.

Supplementary Materials: The following supporting information can be downloaded at: https://www.mdpi.com/article/10.3390/d15080941/s1, Supplementary File S1: Polychaeta species from Cyprus Dataset (xls file) including Table S1: A list of references with Polychaeta records from Cyprus; Table S2: A list of new surveys with Polychaeta records from Cyprus; Table S3: Dataset of Polychaeta species from Cyprus.; Supplementary File S2: Notes on the checklist of the polychaetes (Annelida) recorded in Cyprus waters (PDF file). Including Figure S1: *Schistomeringos loveni* from Cyprus. A- anterior part of the specimen; B- midbody parapodium; C- maxillary apparatus; D- teeth of the superior row; E- teeth of the inferior row; F- capillary serrated chaeta; G- cultriform chaeta from the 2nd chaetiger; H- furcate chaeta from the 5th chaetiger; I- compound heterogomph falcigers from a midbody parapodium. (Including references [104–281]).

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Abbreviations

AP Marine	AP Marine Environmental Consultancy Ltd.
AR	Artificial Reef
AUTH	Aristotle University of Thessaloniki
DFMR	Department of Fisheries and Marine Research (DFMR)
MER	Marine and Environmental (MER) Lab Ltd.
MPA	Marine Protected Area
IEF	Ichthys EcoFarm Ltd.
BI	Blue Island Plc
SW	Seawave Fisheries Ltd.
TV	Telia Vasiliko Ltd.
TL	Telia Liopetri Ltd.
KM1	Kimagro Fishfarming Ltd. (Fishfarm 1)
KM2	Kimagro Fishfarming Ltd. (Fishfarm 2)

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