

A new species of the genus *Aonides* Claparède, 1864 (Polychaeta: Spionidae) from the Macaronesian region (Eastern Central Atlantic)

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SUMMARY: A new spionid of the genus *Aonides* Claparède, 1864 has been collected in a muddy sand bottom of a marine cave from the Selvagens Islands. This genus included seven species, two of which have been recorded from the central Macaronesian region: *Aonides oxycephala* (Sars 1862) and the new species *Aonides selvagensis*. The new species differs from the remaining *Aonides* species by the presence of 5 anal cirri, 6-8 pairs of branchiae, the absence of eyes, and shape and arrangement of the parapodial hooks.

Keywords: Polychaeta, Spionidae, *Aonides*, Atlantic, Macaronesia, Selvagens Islands, Canary Islands.

RESUMEN: UNA NUEVA ESPECIE DEL GÉNERO *AONIDES* CLAPARÈDE, 1864 (POLYCHAETA, SPIONIDAE) DE LA REGIÓN MACARONÉSICA (ATLÁNTICO CENTRAL DEL ESTE). – Un nuevo espionido del género *Aonides* Claparède, 1864 ha sido colectado en un fondo de arena fangosa en una cueva submarina de las Islas Salvajes. Este género agrupa a siete especies, dos de las cuales han sido registradas en la región de la Macaronesia central: *Aonides oxycephala* (Sars 1862) y la nueva especie *A. selvagensis*. Esta especie se diferencia de las otras especies de *Aonides* por la presencia de 5 cirros anales, 6-8 pares de branquias, la ausencia de ojos, y por la forma y distribución de los ganchos parapodiales.

Palabras clave: Polychaeta, Spionidae, *Aonides*, Atlántico, Macaronesia, Selvagens Islands, Islas Canarias.

INTRODUCTION

The Spionidae is one of the families with the greatest number of species in midlittoral and shallow subtidal habitats worldwide, with over 1,000 species belonging to 33 genera (Sigvaldadóttir *et al.*, 1997). In the Canary Islands (central Macaronesian region), the first records of Spionidae were by Langerhans (1881), Núñez *et al.* (1984), and Maciolek (1985, 2000). Recent works on endobiont polychaetes from demosponges (Pascual, 1996) and fauna associated with *Cymodocea nodosa*

rhizomes (Brito-Castro, 1999), increased the number of species of the Spionidae from the central Macaronesia to 19 species.

The genus *Aonides* Claparède, 1864 includes six species with a worldwide distribution (Blake *et al.*, 1996): *A. oxycephala* (Sars, 1862), *A. paucibranchiata* Southern, 1914, *A. californiensis* Rioja, 1947, *A. trifida* Estcourt, 1967, *A. mayaguezensis* Foster, 1971, and *A. glandulosa* Blake, 1996. Until now, only one species has been recorded from the study area, *A. oxycephala* (Bellán, 1969).

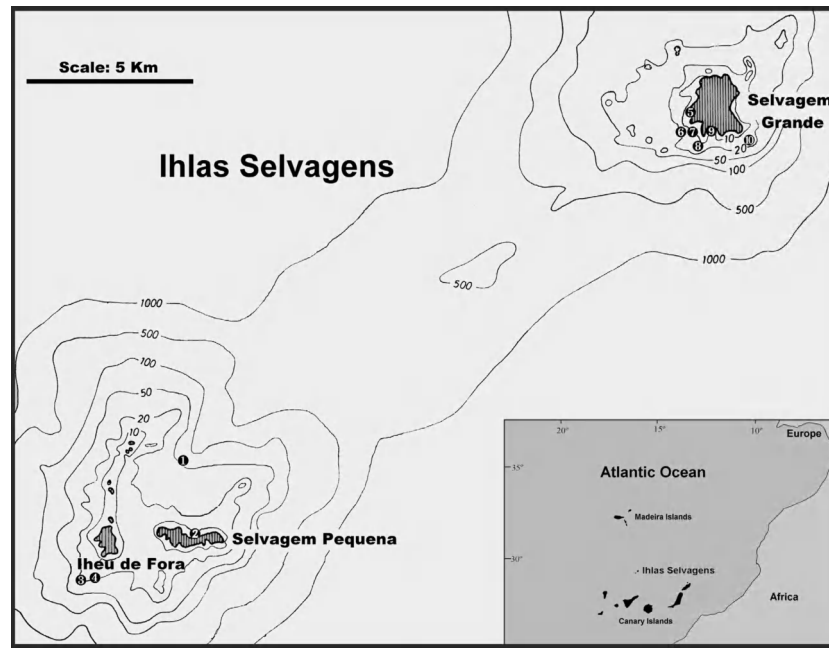


FIG. 1. – Map of Selvagens Islands, showing sampling stations (circles 1-10) and the location of the Macaronesian Central region (Madeira, Selvagens and Canary Islands).

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The samples were taken during 1994 from Ensenada de los Abades (SE of Tenerife, Canary Islands) in a sandy bottom of *Cymodocea nodosa* seagrass, and in a muddy sand bottom from Selvagens Islands (Fig. 1), during the “Macaronesia 2000” expedition in May 1999 on board the R.V. “Corvette”.

Samples were collected by scuba-diving at depths of 13-18 m and drilling into the sediment with PVC tubes. The tubes employed were 45 cm long with a 4.5 cm inner diameter. The samples were preserved in buffered 10% seawater/formaldehyde and sieved through a 100 µm mesh. Sorted specimens were preserved in 70% alcohol. Several specimens were mounted in glycerine gel and drawings were made using a camera lucida on a Leica DMLB microscope equipped with Nomarski interference contrast. Some specimens were examined with scanning electron microscopy (SEM, Jeol JSM-6300), after critical point drying and gold sputtering.

The specimens were deposited at the Museo de Ciencias Naturales de Madrid (MCNC), Museo de Ciencias Naturales de la Naturaleza y el Hombre de Tenerife (TFMC) and at the Departamento de Biología Animal (Zoología), Universidad de La Laguna (DBAULL).

SYSTEMATICS

Aonides Claparède, 1864

Diagnosis. Prostomium conical, narrow, and tapered anteriorly; occipital tentacle and eyes present or absent. Peristomium fused to the prostomium, without lateral wings. Branchiae beginning on chaetiger 2, present in the anterior region of the body; branchiae all cirriform, not fused to the dorsal lamellae. Chaetae of two types: limbate capillaries anteriorly, and bidentate, tridentate or tetridentate hooded hooks arranged in the notopodia and neuropodia of the median and posterior region. Pygidium with 2-12 acuminate anal cirri.

Type species: *Nerine oxycephala* Sars, 1862

Aonides oxycephala (Sars, 1862)

Nerine oxycephala Sars, 1862: 64.

Aonides auricularis Claparède, 1864: 505, lam. 3, fig. 3.

Aonides oxycephala Fauvel, 1927: 39, fig. 13 a-e; Day, 1967: 478, fig. 18.6 d-g; Ramos, 1976: 11, fig. 1-2; Imajima, 1989: 215, fig. 2.

Material examined. Canary Islands, Tenerife, Ensenada de los Abades, coordinates UTM: 358200/3112600, 2 specimens in sandy bottom without vegetation at 13 m depth and 1 specimen in *Cymodocea nodosa* meadows at 14 m depth, September 1994, col. J. Núñez.

Remarks. The three specimens from Tenerife are of small size, 12-15 mm long, with 12-13 branchial

pairs, and with the typical bidentate hooded hooks on noto- and neuropodia. Specimens agree well with the descriptions of *Aonides oxycephala* by Ramos (1976) and Imajima (1989).

Ecology. The species was collected in only two of 96 samples from *Cymodocea nodosa* seagrass beds. The sediment was composed of fine sand ($Q_{50}=0.224$) with moderately sorted sand ($S_0=1.66$), and with low organic matter (0.48%), carbonates (7.5%) and nitrogen content (0.032%). It is a common species in mud, sand, gravel and mixed sediments with shell remains and high organic matter content (Parapar 1991), although Viéitez (1978) also recorded it in fine sand poor in organic matter.

Distribution: Atlantic-Mediterranean region, from Mozambique to Madagascar, Australia and Japan, California. Possibly circumtropical.

***Aonides selvagensis* n. sp.**

(Figs. 2-3)

Aonides sp. Núñez *et al.*, 2001: 39.

Type locality: Selvagens Islands, Grand Selvagem, Baía das Cagarras, station 7 (see Fig. 1) coordinates UTM: 416250/3334458, 15 m depth, in a muddy sand bottom of a marine cave, May 1999, col. J. Núñez.

Type material. Holotype, whole-mounted in glycerine gel, TFM-CBMAN/000218. Paratypes: 3 specimens in 70% alcohol, DBAULL PO-51999; 6 whole-mounted specimens in glycerine gel (1 spec. TFMCBMAN/000219; 5 spec. DBAULL PO-AS51999).

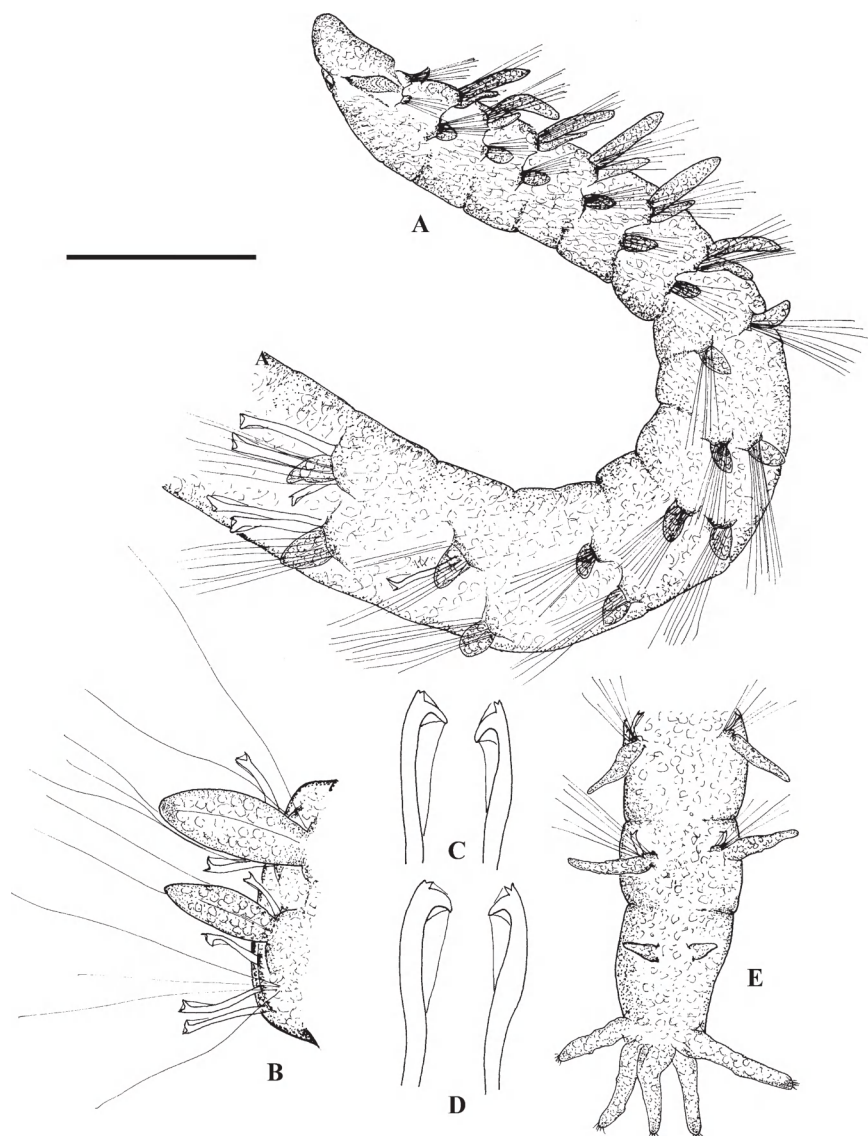


FIG. 2. – A, anterior end, lateral view; B, parapodium 38, posterior view; C, notopodial hooded hooks, parapodium 13; D, neuropodial hooded hooks, parapodium 13; E, posterior end, dorsal view. Scale bar: A = 0.25 mm; B = 62 μ m; C, D = 25 μ m; E = 31 μ m.

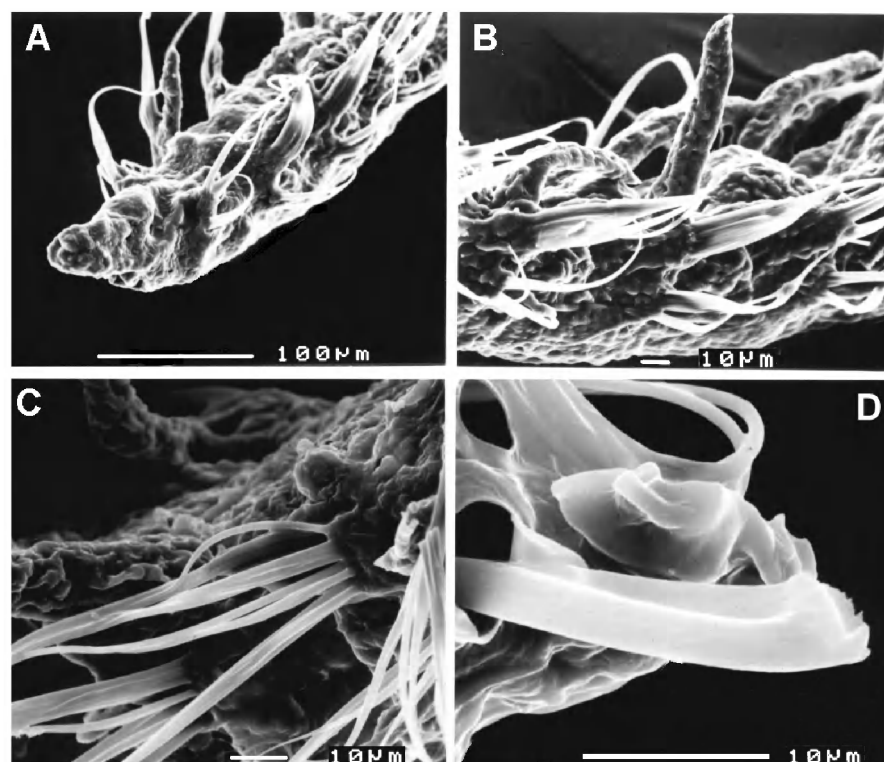


FIG. 3. – A, anterior end, dorso-lateral view; B, branchial region, dorsal view; C, capillary chaetae; D, hooded hook chaeta, bifid secondary tooth. (SEM photographs).

Additional material. Canary Islands, Tenerife, Cueva de los Cerebros, coordinates UTM: 322550/3117655, 10 spec., DBAULL PO-AS82003, 7 m depth, fine sand and muddy sand bottoms, August 2003, col. J. Núñez and Ó. Monterroso.

Description. Largest preserved specimen 9.25 mm long and 0.23 mm wide on chaetiger 3, with 52 chaetigers (holotype). Body more or less rounded in cross section, dorsally flattened in the branchial region. Prostomium conical, anteriorly pointed (Fig. 2A, 3A), widest about two-thirds back and tapered posteriorly to about level of chaetiger 1, with a caruncle poorly develop (Fig. 3A). Lacking eyes, occipital antenna, and lateral wings. Peristomium surrounding the posterior half of the prostomium. Palps lost in all specimens. Chaetiger 1 with small notopodial and neuropodial postchaetal lamella. Branchiae cirriform and ciliated, present from chaetiger 2, 6-8 pairs (Fig. 2A, 3A, B). All branchiae separate from notopodial lamellae, each about as long as body width. The seventh branchial pair sometimes rudimentary or even absent. (Fig. 2A, B). Chaetigers of branchial region with small cirriform postchaetal notopodial lamella and rounded postchaetal neuropodial lamella. Chaetigers of abbranchial region with conical lamellae, postchaetal lamella slightly larger. The last chaetigers with prechaetal lamella cirriform.

Chaetae all smooth capillaries in branchial region (Fig. 3B), arranged in two rows (Fig. 3C), numbering 11-12 in notopodial fascicles and 8-9 in neuropodial fascicles, decreasing number towards the postbranchial region. Chaetigers 1-12 with 10 simple chaetae, chaetigers 13-30 with 5-7, and chaetigers 30-52 with 2-4. Tridentate hooded hooks with a main fang and two equal teeth (Fig. 2C, D, 3D); neuropodial hooded hooks 1-5 per fascicle from chaetiger 11; notopodial hooks 1-4 per fascicle from chaetiger 13 (Fig. 2A, B). Prepygidial segment without chaetae and hooded hooks (holotype). Pygidium with 5 ciliated anal cirri (Fig. 2E).

Etymology. The specific name *selvagensis* refers to the type locality (Selvagens Islands), where the species was collected for the first time.

Remarks. The new species *Aonides selvagensis* is characterized by the presence of tridentate hooded hooks, 6-8 pairs of branchiae, absence of eyes, and five anal cirri. *Aonides selvagensis* most closely resembles *A. paucibranchiata* Southern, 1914 in having tridentate hooded hooks and a similar number of branchial pairs. *A. selvagensis* differs in the absence of eyes, the first occurrence of the notopo-

TABLE 1. – Taxonomic characters of *Aonides* species.

	N° of eyes	N° branchial pairs	Notopodial hooks from chaetiger n°	Neuropodial hooks from chaetiger n°	Hooded hooks	N° of anal cirri
<i>A. oxycephala</i> (Sars, 1862)	4	10-30	30-46	28-46	Bidentate	2-12
<i>A. paucibranchiata</i> Southern, 1914	4	6-11	22-36	17-31	Tridentate	4
<i>A. californiensis</i> Rioja, 1947	4	13-14	35	40	Bidentate	4
<i>A. trifida</i> Estcourt, 1967	4	12-18	30-406	30-34	Tetradentate	6
<i>A. mayaguezensis</i> Foster, 1971	4	15-16	20-38	19-23	Bidentate	4
<i>A. glandulosa</i> Blake, 1996	0-4	8-11	34-41	30-39	Bidentate	4
<i>A. selvagensis</i> n. sp.	0	6-8	13	11	Tridentate	5

dial hooded hooks (chaetigers 22-36 in *A. paucibranchiata* and chaetiger 13 in *A. selvagensis*) and neuropodial hooks (chaetigers 17-30 in *A. paucibranchiata* and chaetiger 11 in *A. selvagensis*). The pygidium has four anal cirri in *A. paucibranchiata* and five cirri in *A. selvagensis* (see Table 1).

Distribution. Central Macaronesian region (Selvagens and Canary Islands) (Fig. 1).

DISCUSSION

Morphological studies concerning the variability of taxonomic characters in species of *Aonides*, have shown that the approaches to distinguishing the species of the genus are inadequate (Ramos, 1976). Ramos observed a great variability in populations of *A. oxycephala*, reaching the conclusion that *A. californiensis* and *A. mayaguezensis* are junior synonym of *A. oxycephala*. A comparative revision of the type material is needed to elucidate the validity of the species (see Table 1). Within the seven known species of the genus two groups can be distinguished based on the type of hooded hooks that are present. The first group, characterized by having bidentated hooks, contains the species: *A. californiensis*, *A. mayaguezensis*, *A. oxycephala* and *A. glandulosa*. The second group with tri- and tetradentated hooded hooks contains: *A. paucibranchiata*, *A. trifida* and the new species *A. selvagensis*. The apomorphic character of tetradentated hooks (three divisions in the distal tooth- Estcourt, 1967) in *A. trifida*, distinguishes this species from the others in the second group. *A. paucibranchiata* and *A. selvagensis* n. sp. are closely related, both having tridentate hooks. *A. paucibranchiata* is an amphiatlantic species with some records from the Atlantic-Mediterranean region and is possibly present in the Canaries sand-

banks, since the polychaete fauna is similar throughout the region. *Aonides selvagensis* n. sp. possesses some adaptations for life in marine caves and other interstitial environments with low light intensity, e.g. small size, below 10 mm long, and lacks eyes while the other species are larger (10-20 mm long); and have eyes.

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