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## Research article

# A new species of *Ampharete* (Annelida: Ampharetidae) from the West Shetland shelf (NE Atlantic Ocean), with two updated keys to the species of the genus in North Atlantic waters

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**Abstract.** *Ampharete oculicirrata* sp. nov. (Annelida: Ampharetidae) is described from samples collected by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee and Marine Scotland Science, in the West Shetland Shelf NCPMA in the NE Atlantic. This species is characterised by a very small body size, thin and slender paleae, twelve thoracic and eleven abdominal uncinigers, presence of eyes both in the prostomium and the pygidium, the latter provided with a pair of long lateral cirri. The external micro-morphology of the new taxon was studied using scanning electron microscopy and compared with species described or reported from the North Atlantic. Two complementary keys to all species of *Ampharete* in the area are also provided.

**Keywords.** Taxonomy, new species, West Shetland shelf, SEM, identification key.

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## Introduction

The genus *Ampharete* Malmgren, 1866, as defined by Jirkov (2011), is a species-rich genus of sediment-dwelling polychaetes comprising about 40 nominal species worldwide (Parapar *et al.* 2012). The

traditional generic diagnosis of *Ampharete* (e.g., Holthe 1986) has been emended by Jirkov (1994, 2001, 2011) and then followed by a number of authors (e.g., Imajima *et al.* 2012; Parapar *et al.* 2012, 2018; Alvestad *et al.* 2014). Consequently, other genera have been considered as synonyms of *Ampharete*: *Asabellides* Annenkova, 1929; *Parampharete* Hartman, 1978; *Pterampharete* Augener, 1918; and *Sabellides* Milne-Edwards in Lamarck, 1838. Following Imajima *et al.* (2012), species of *Ampharete* mostly share characters such as buccal tentacles with secondary filaments (pinnae); a prostomium lacking glandular ridges, but provided with a middle lobe delimited by a more or less defined U-shaped incision; four pairs of branchiae disposed along a transverse line in the fused segments II+III, with the fourth pair slightly displaced posteriorly; a pair of nephridial papillae located middorsally behind branchiae; two intermediate uncinigers (AU1, AU2); absence of modified noto and neuropodia; and usually little developed glandular pads in intermediate and abdominal uncinigers.

The North Atlantic species of *Ampharete* have been studied by Holthe (1986), Jirkov (1997, 2001), Parapar *et al.* (2012, 2018), and Alvestad *et al.* (2014) among others. However, there are still many geographic and bathymetric gaps in our knowledge of this genus; for instance, the West Atlantic coast and deep-sea habitats have been comparatively less studied. Furthermore, as demonstrated recently for the trichobranchid genus *Terebellides* Sars, 1835 by Nygren *et al.* (2018), there is most likely also a hidden diversity within the species complex *Ampharete lindstroemi* Malmgren in Hesse, 1917.

The present study is based on specimens collected from the West Shetland shelf obtained during a survey undertaken by the Joint Nature Conservation Committee (JNCC) and Marine Scotland Science (MSS). In the course of a biodiversity assessment carried out by Thomson Unicmarine Ltd. numerous specimens of a small-sized undescribed species of *Ampharete* were found by one of us (RB) and described herein as *Ampharete oculicirrata* sp. nov. Furthermore, two updated complimentary keys to all species of the genus *Ampharete* in North Atlantic waters based on Parapar *et al.* (2012) are provided.

## **Materials and methods**

This study is based on material collected in the West Shetland Shelf Nature Conservation Marine Protected Area (NCMPA) by JNCC and MSS on MRV Scotia and analysed by Thomson Unicmarine Ltd (Taylor *et al.* in press). This Marine Protected Area is characterised by sand and gravel habitats and the depth ranges from 100 to 140 m. It is located north of mainland Scotland, west of the Orkneys and close to the Wyville Thomson Ridge.

Observations, drawings and measurements of specimens were made using an Olympus BX51 compound microscope provided with a camera lucida. Specimens were stained with methylene blue for light microscopy examination of body and parapodia. Specimens selected for Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) examination were dehydrated in a graded ethanol series, critical-point dried using CO<sub>2</sub>, mounted on aluminium stubs, covered with gold in a BAL-TEC SCD 004 evaporator, and examined and photographed under a JEOL JSM-6400 scanning electron microscope at the Servicios de Apoyo á Investigación, Universidade da Coruña (SAI-UDC), Spain.

In total 85 specimens and one posterior end were collected in 21 stations from the West Shetland Shelf NCMPA. Of these, 82 were selected as type specimens and are deposited in the National Museum of Scotland (NMS; holotype and 47 paratypes), the Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales (MNCN, Madrid; 29 paratypes), and the Senckenberg Museum (SMF, Frankfurt; 5 paratypes). Some additional non-type specimens are deposited in the collections of Marine Scotland Science and Thomson Unicmarine Ltd. For further details see Table 1.

**Table 1.** Type material and sampling localities of *Ampharete oculicirrata* sp. nov. Paratypes marked with (\*) are females with eggs and with (\*\*\*) are mounted on SEM stubs.

Collection & reg. number	Number of spec. & status	Station number	Depth (m)	Date sampled	Latitude N	Longitude W
NMS.Z.2019.8.1	holotype	1517S WSS 13 S103	130	2 Nov. 2017	59.40°	5.92°
NMS.Z.2019.8.2	1 paratype	1517S WSS 06 S97	130	2 Nov. 2017	59.41°	5.98°
NMS.Z.2019.8.3	10 paratypes	1517S WSS 24 S119	126	3 Nov. 2017	59.49°	5.81°
NMS.Z.2019.8.4	3 paratypes	1517S WSS 25 S112	125	2 Nov. 2017	59.38°	5.80°
NMS.Z.2019.8.5	2 paratypes	1517S WSS 29 S113	124	2 Nov. 2017	59.35°	5.77°
NMS.Z.2019.8.6	8 paratypes	1517S WSS 30 S115	123	2 Nov. 2017	59.40°	5.77°
NMS.Z.2019.8.7	9 paratypes	1517S WSS 41 S138	121	3 Nov. 2017	59.49°	5.71°
NMS.Z.2019.8.8	4 paratypes	1517S WSS 43 S130	114	3 Nov. 2017	59.33°	5.70°
NMS.Z.2019.8.9	6 paratypes	1517S WSS 44 S128	120	3 Nov. 2017	59.38°	5.69°
NMS.Z.2019.8.10	4 paratypes	1517S WSS 45 S126	120	3 Nov. 2017	59.42°	5.69°
MNCN 16.01/18474	2 paratypes	1517S WSS 17 S106	138	2 Nov. 2017	59.50°	5.92°
MNCN 16.01/18475	1 paratype*	1517S WSS 17 S106	138	2 Nov. 2017	59.50°	5.92°
MNCN 16.01/18476	2 paratypes	1517S WSS 35 S116	121	2 Nov. 2017	59.42°	5.74°
MNCN 16.01/18477	7 paratypes	1517S WSS 31 S117	125	2 Nov. 2017	59.45°	5.77°
MNCN 16.01/18478	6 paratypes	1517S WSS 50 S136	119	3 Nov. 2017	59.44°	5.66°
MNCN 16.01/18479	4 paratypes	1517S WSS 46 S137	123	3 Nov. 2017	59.47°	5.68°
MNCN 16.01/18480	1 paratype	1517S WSS 57 S145	113	3 Nov. 2017	59.42°	5.64°
MNCN 16.01/18481	1 paratype*	1517S WSS 72 S156	114	4 Nov. 2017	59.44°	5.55°
MNCN 16.01/18482	5 paratypes***	1517S WSS 72 S156	114	4 Nov. 2017	59.44°	5.55°
SMF 25324	4 paratypes	1517S WSS 47 S139	114	3 Nov. 2017	59.52°	5.68°
SMF 25325	1 paratype	1517S WSS 55 S135	118	3 Nov. 2017	59.42°	5.64°
TUM 66706	3 non-types	1517S WSS 01 S95	130	2 Nov. 2017	59.38°	6.06°
JNCC 66716	1 non-type	1517S WSS 15 S102	131	2 Nov. 2017	59.38°	5.90°

**List of abbreviations**

AU	=	abdominal unciniger
bl	=	buccal lip
br	=	branchia
brph	=	branchiophore
bt	=	buccal tentacle
btp	=	buccal tentacle pinna
eye(i)	=	pygidial eye
eye(p)	=	prostomial eye
nuo	=	nuchal organ
pal	=	paleae
plc	=	pygidial lateral cirrus
pp	=	pygidial papillae

pros(l)	=	prostomium (lateral lobe)
pros(m)	=	prostomium (median lobe)
SG	=	segment
TN	=	thoracic notopodium
TU	=	thoracic unciniger
vs	=	ventral shield
vpo	=	ventral pharyngeal organ

## Results

Phylum Annelida Lamarck, 1809  
Family Ampharetidae Malmgren, 1866  
Genus *Ampharete* Malmgren, 1866

*Ampharete oculicirrata* sp. nov.

[urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:BE4BEBF8-5E0B-4E75-9B7E-1EA9380B199B](https://zoobank.org/act:BE4BEBF8-5E0B-4E75-9B7E-1EA9380B199B)

Figs 1–7; Table 1

## Diagnosis

MEASUREMENTS. Small-sized species of up to 10 mm in length and 1.0 mm in width.

PROSTOMIUM AND PYGIDIUM. Provided each with a pair of dark eyes.

BRANCHIAE. Arranged in two groups separated by a short gap.

PALEAE. Thin and slender with filiform tips, 5–7 on each side; slightly longer and wider than regular thoracic notochaetae.

THORAX AND ABDOMEN. Twelve thoracic uncinigers and 11 abdominal uncinigers without dorsal neuropodial cirrus (first two of thoracic shape).

PYGIDIUM. Lobulated with two long lateral cirri.

## Etymology

The epithet *oculicirrata* from the Latin ‘*oculi*’, meaning ‘eyes’, and ‘*cirrata*’, meaning ‘in cirrus’ refers to the conspicuously pigmented eyespots laterally on the long pygidial cirri.

## Material examined

### Holotype

SCOTLAND • holotype; West Shetland shelf, west of the Orkneys; station number 1517S WSS 13 S103; 59.40° N, 5.92° W; 130 m depth; 2 Nov. 2017; EtOH preserved; NMS.Z.2019.8.1.

### Paratypes

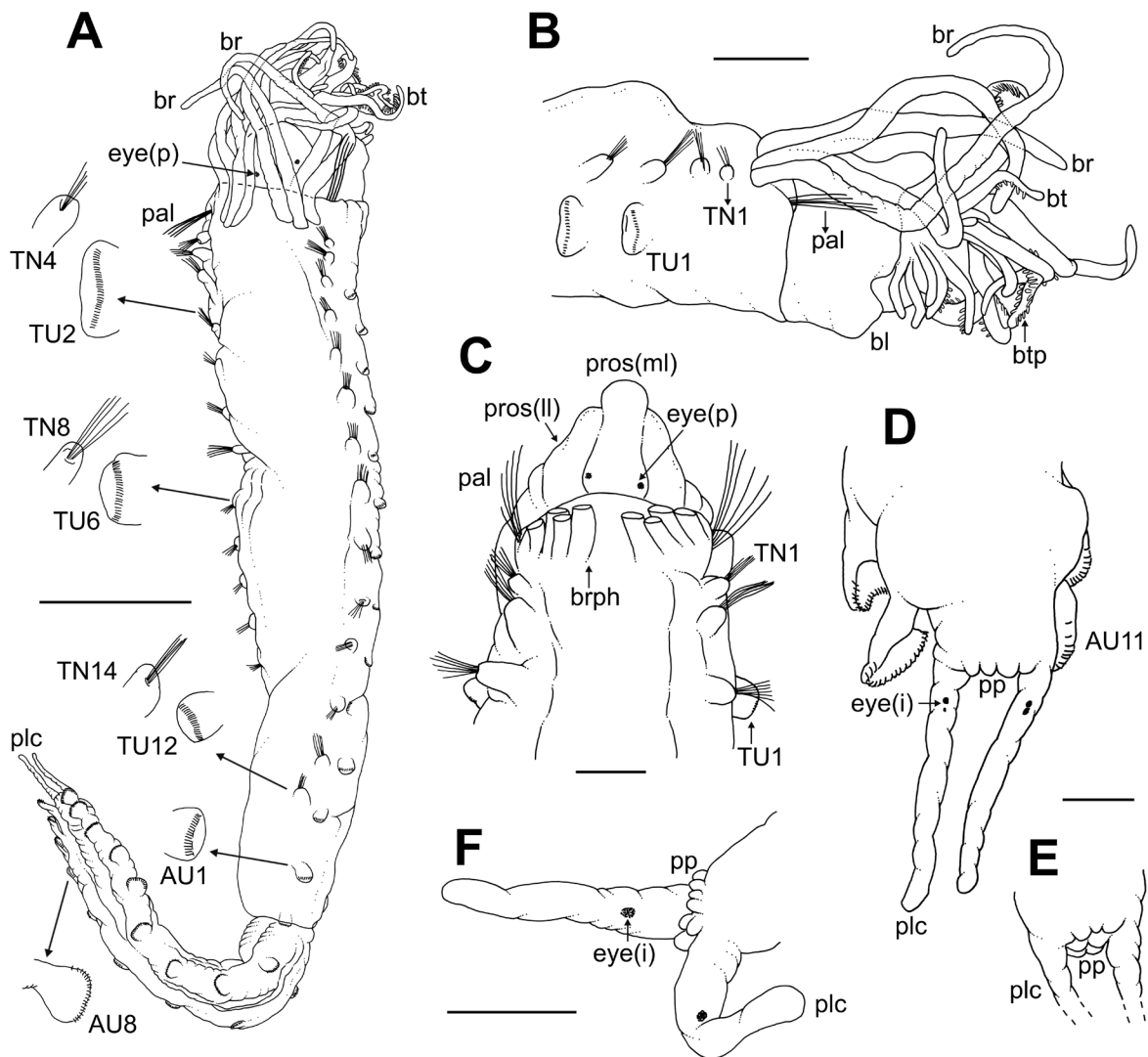
SCOTLAND • Eighty-one specimens; same area as for holotype but from different sampling localities; either preserved in EtOH, in the same way as the holotype, or prepared for SEM (MNCN 16.01/18482) • 2 ♀♀ with oocytes; collection data of each sampling station and museum registration numbers for each group of paratypes are detailed in Table 1; MNCN 16.01/18475, MNCN 16.01/18481.

## Description of holotype (SEM images from paratypes MNCN 16.01/18482)

MEASUREMENTS. Complete specimen of 7.5 mm length and 0.5 mm width in thorax.

**PROSTOMIUM.** Trilobed; rather narrow and protruding median lobe delimited by deep lateral grooves; a pair of nuchal organs as circular ciliated spots located at the base of the median prostomial lobe; prostomial glandular ridges absent (Figs 1C, 2A, 4A–B).

**EYES.** Two small black, circular eyespots located posteriorly on median prostomial lobe next to the lateral grooves (Fig. 1A, C).



**Fig. 1.** *Ampharete oculicirrata* sp. nov., holotype NMS.Z.2019.8.1 (A–B, D–E), paratype MNCN 16.01/18476 (C, F). **A.** Complete specimen, dorsolateral view, and detail of several thoracic and abdominal parapodia. **B.** Anterior end, lateral view. **C.** Anterior end, dorsal view. **D–E.** Posterior end, dorsal and ventral view. **F.** Posterior end, lateral view. Abbreviations: AU = abdominal unciniger; bl = buccal lip; br = branchia; brph = branchiophore; bt = buccal tentacle; btp = buccal tentacle pinna; eye(i) = pygidial eye; eye(p) = prostomial eye; pal = paleae; plc = pygidial lateral cirrus; pp = pygidial papillae; pros(l) = prostomium (lateral lobe); pros(ml) = prostomium (median lobe); TN = thoracic notopodium; TU = thoracic unciniger. Scale bars: A = 1 mm; B–C = 200 µm; D–F = 100 µm.

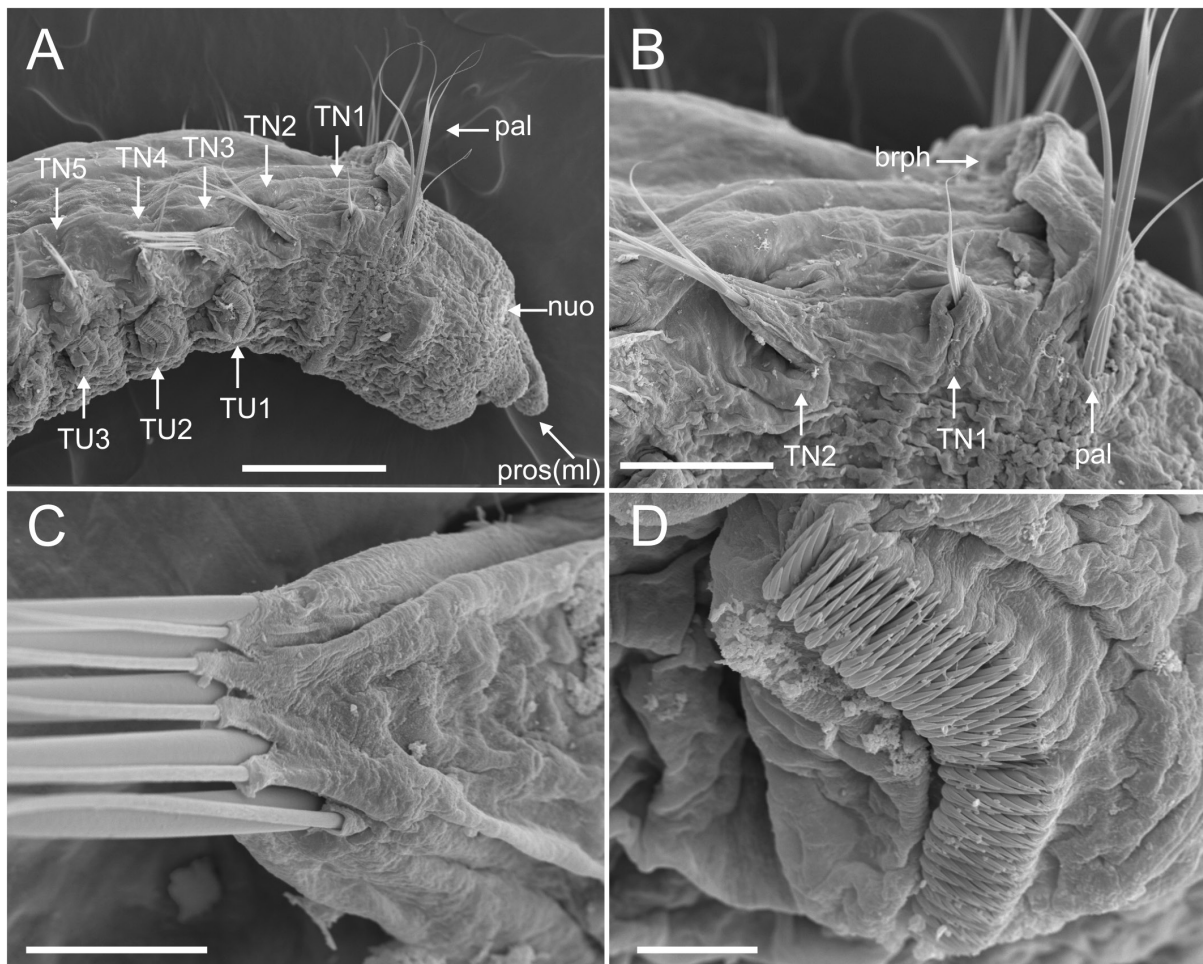


PERISTOMIUM. Forming a well-developed buccal lip (Figs 1B, 5B, 7A).

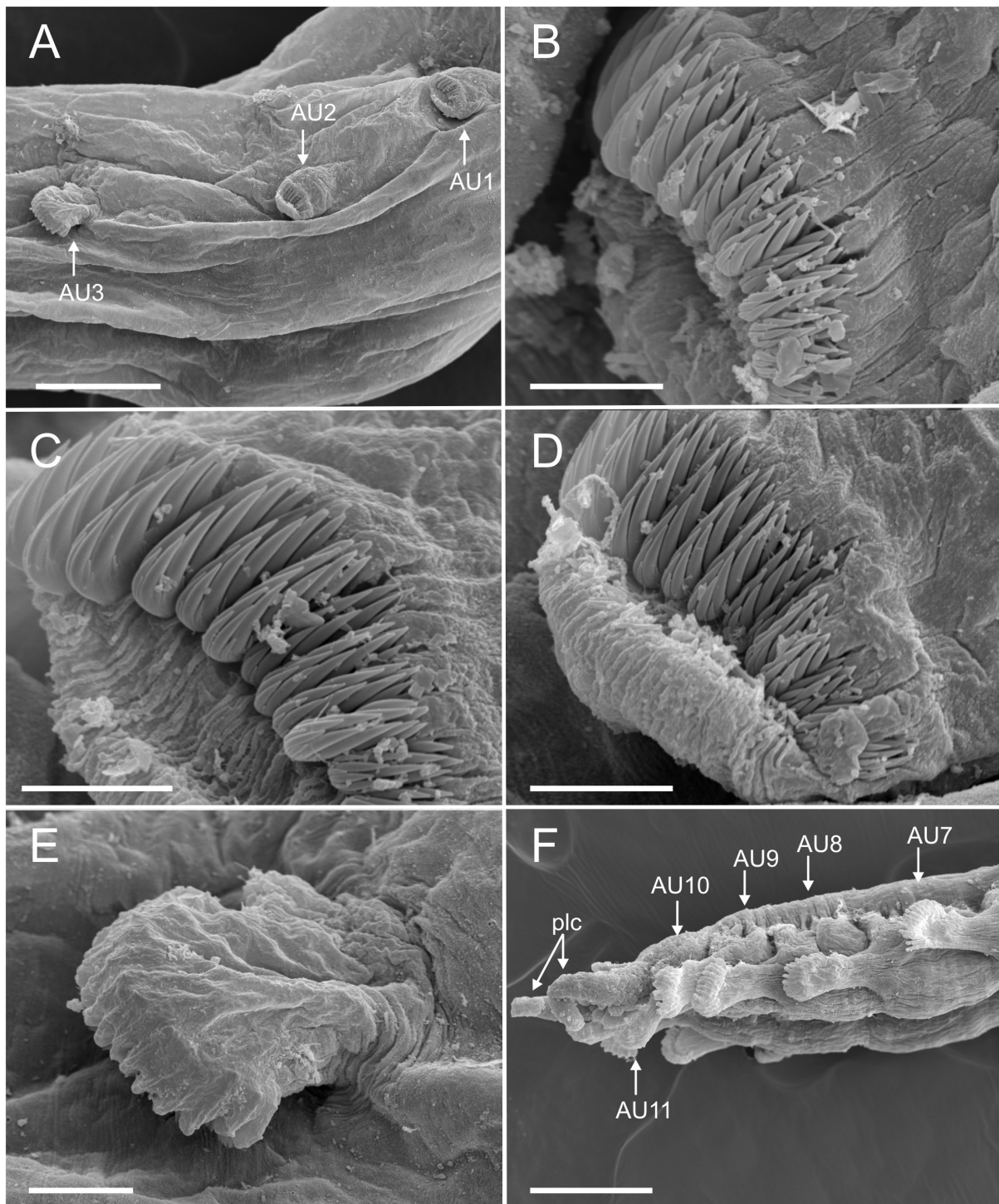
BUCCAL TENTACLES. Without groove, with two ventrolateral rows of long and slender pinnae (longer than tentacle diameter); tips of pinnae covered by cilia (Fig. 7B).

BRANCHIAE. Four pairs located in fused segments II+III and arranged in two groups with a short median gap, about one branchia wide (Figs 1A, C, 4B); branchiophores fused at base (Figs 1C, 2A–B); branchiae of same width throughout, but slightly tapering at distal end, about 3 times as long as the prostomium and  $\frac{3}{5}$  as long as the thorax (Figs 1A, 4A–B), reaching about TC6 and provided with parallel ciliated rings from base to distal end (Fig. 4B). Anterior three pairs of branchiae arranged in transverse row, fourth pair posterior to anterior row, between second outermost and innermost branchiae (Fig. 1A, C). Fused segments II+III (SG2+3) provided with 5–6 long, thin and slender chaetae (paleae), slightly longer than following regular notochaetae (Figs 1A–C, 2A–B, 4A–B).

THORAX. Longer and wider than abdomen (Fig. 1A). Fourteen thoracic segments with notopodia and capillary chaetae (SG4 to SG17); last 12 segments also with neuropodial tori bearing single row of



**Fig. 2.** *Ampharete oculicirrata* sp. nov., paratype MNCN 16.01/18482\_spec. 1. **A.** Anterior end, lateral view. **B.** Paleae and first two thoracic chaetigers, lateral view. **C.** Thoracic notopodium and chaetae, anterior view. **D.** Uncini of second thoracic unciniger (thoracic chaetiger 4). Abbreviations: brph = branchiophore; nuo = nuchal organ; pal = paleae; pros(ml) = prostomium (median lobe); TN = thoracic notopodium; TU = thoracic unciniger. Scale bars: A = 200  $\mu$ m; B = 100  $\mu$ m; C = 20  $\mu$ m; D = 15  $\mu$ m.

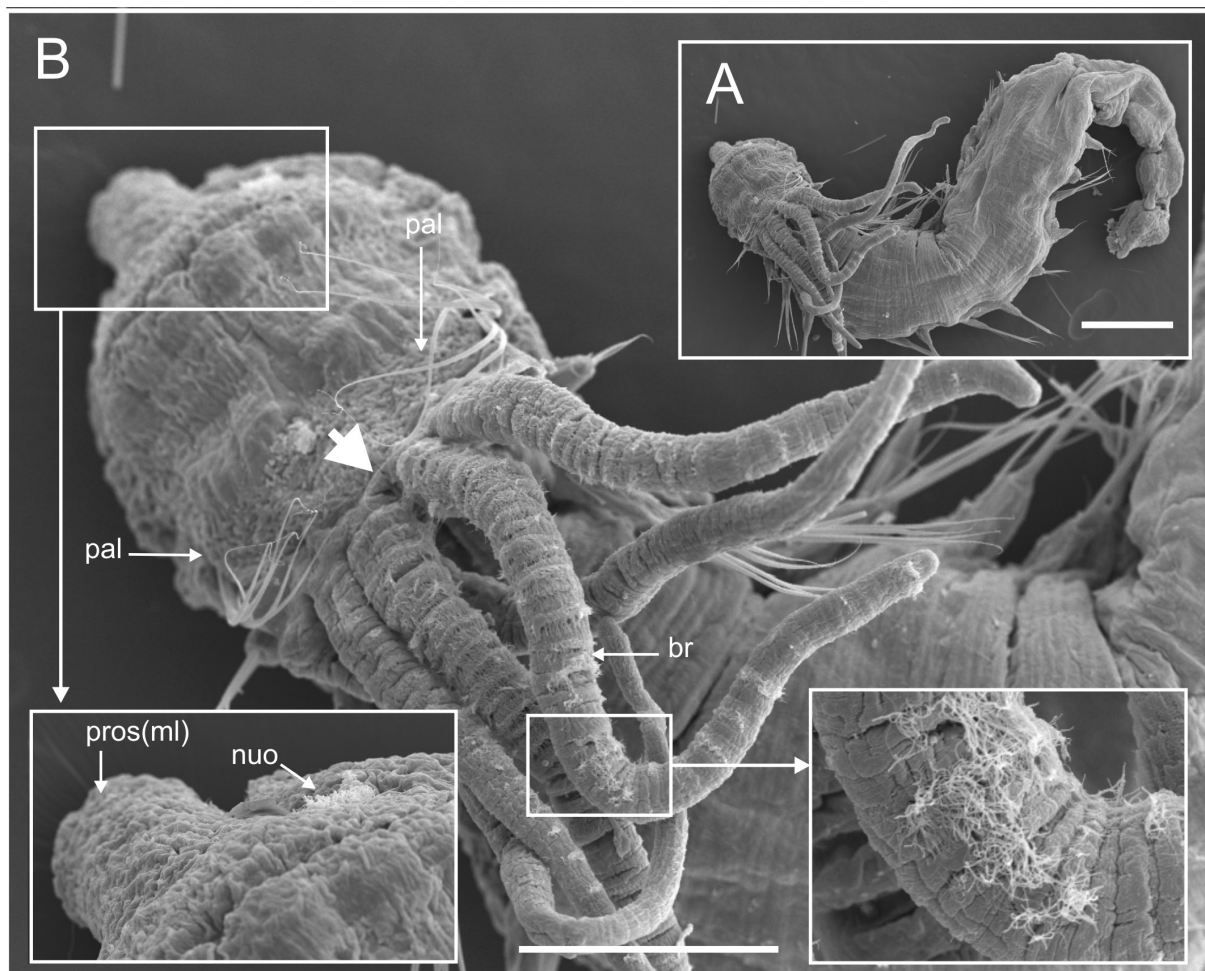


**Fig. 3.** *Ampharete oculicirrata* sp. nov., paratype MNCN 16.01/18482\_spec. 1. **A.** First three abdominal unciniger, lateral view. **B.** Thoracic unciniger 11. **C.** Abdominal unciniger 1. **D.** Abdominal unciniger 2. **E.** Abdominal unciniger 3. **F.** Posterior end, from AU7 to pygidium. Abbreviations: AU = abdominal unciniger; plc = pygidial lateral cirrus. Scale bars: A, F = 100  $\mu$ m; B–D = 10  $\mu$ m; E = 15  $\mu$ m.



uncini. Nephridial papillae not observed. Thoracic notopodia as simple lobes from SG4 and up to three times longer than wide; first notopodium somewhat reduced (Figs 1A–C, 2A–B). Notochaetae as simple spinulose capillaries, tapering to slender tips; arranged in two rows, capillaries from anterior row much thinner and shorter than those of posterior row (Fig. 2C). Thoracic neuropodia from SG6; anterior ones usually oval-shaped, about three times higher than wide (Figs 1B, 2A, D); gradually decreasing in size, becoming more rounded in posterior part of thorax (Fig. 3B). Cirri and papillae in thoracic parapodia absent. Thoracic uncini with about ten teeth in two vertical rows above rostrum (Fig. 2D). Well-developed ventral shields present to TU10, weakly developed in TU11 and absent in TU12 (Fig. 5A). Elevated or modified notopodia absent.

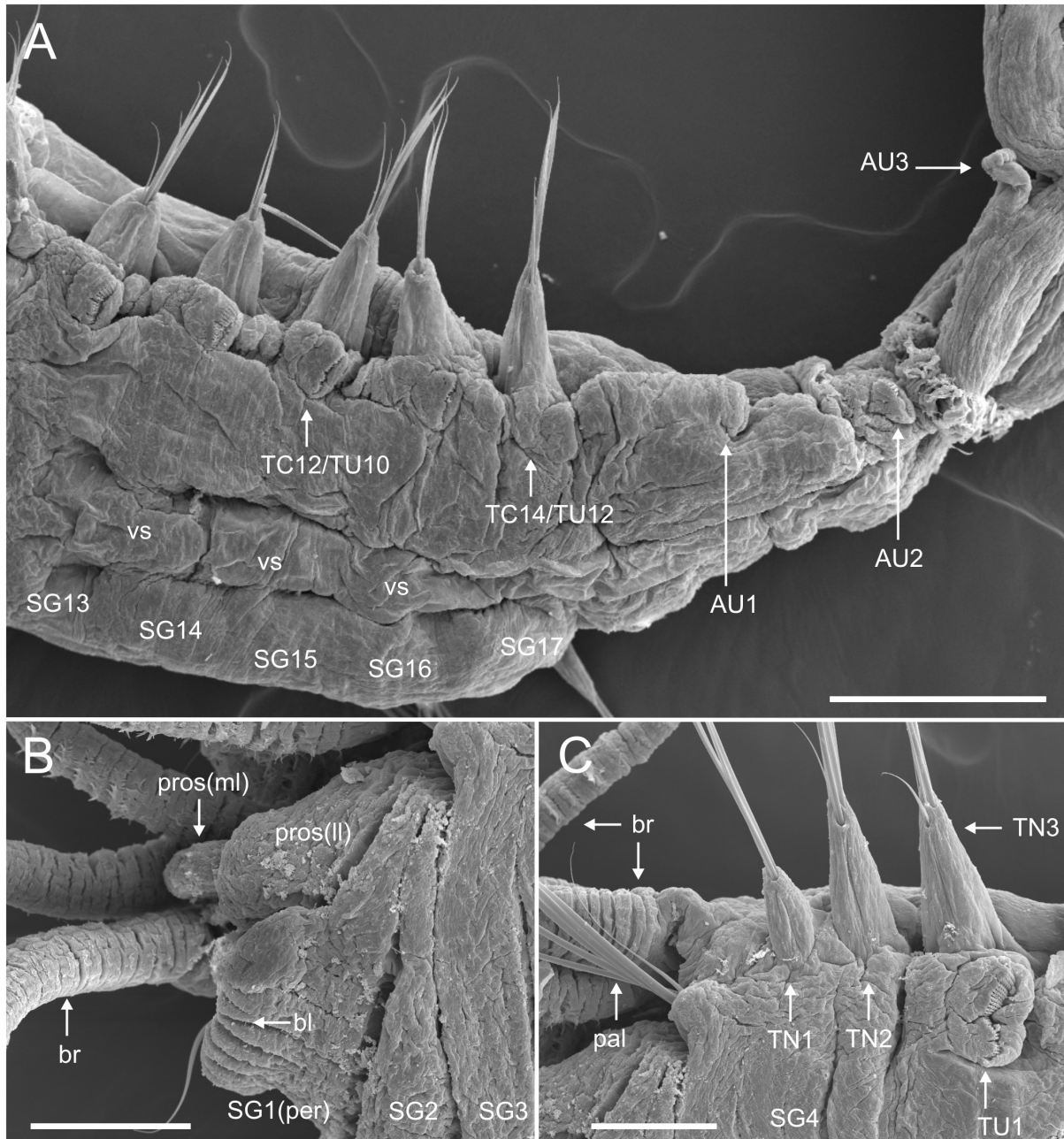
ABDOMEN. Shorter and thinner than thorax. Eleven uncinigers, anterior two (AU1–2) with neuropodia of thoracic type ('intermediate uncinigers') (Figs 1A, 3C–D, 5A); remaining nine abdominal uncinigers (AU3–11) with enlarged neuropodial 'pinnules', without dorsal neuropodial cirrus (Figs 1A, 3E, F,



**Fig. 4.** *Ampharete oculicirrata* sp. nov., paratype MNCN 16.01/18482\_spec. 2. **A.** Incomplete specimen, dorsal view. **B.** Anterior end, dorsal view and detail of prostomium and nuchal organ; large arrow pointing to gap between groups of branchia; framed enlarged areas: prostomium (bottom left) and branchial ciliation (bottom right). Abbreviations: br = branchia; nuo = nuchal organ; pal = paleae; pros(ml) = prostomium (median lobe). Scale bars = 200  $\mu$ m.



5A, 7C–D). Glandular pads above pinnules not observed in intermediate or abdominal uncinigers. Abdominal uncini of AU1–2 similar to thoracic ones (Fig. 3B–D); following ones of typical abdominal shape, with about eight teeth in two vertical rows above rostrum (Fig. 6).



**Fig. 5.** *Ampharete oculicirrata* sp. nov., paratype MNCN 16.01/18482\_spec. 3. **A.** Transitional area between thorax and abdomen, ventral view. **B.** Peristomium, ventral view. **C.** Paleae and first three thoracic chaetigers, ventral view. Abbreviations: AU = abdominal unciniger; bl = buccal lip; br = branchia; pal = paleae; per = peristomium; pros(ll) = prostomium (lateral lobe); pros(ml) = prostomium (median lobe); SG = segment; TC = thoracic chaetiger; TN = thoracic notopodium; TU = thoracic unciniger; vs = ventral shield. Scale bars: A = 200  $\mu$ m; B–C = 100  $\mu$ m.

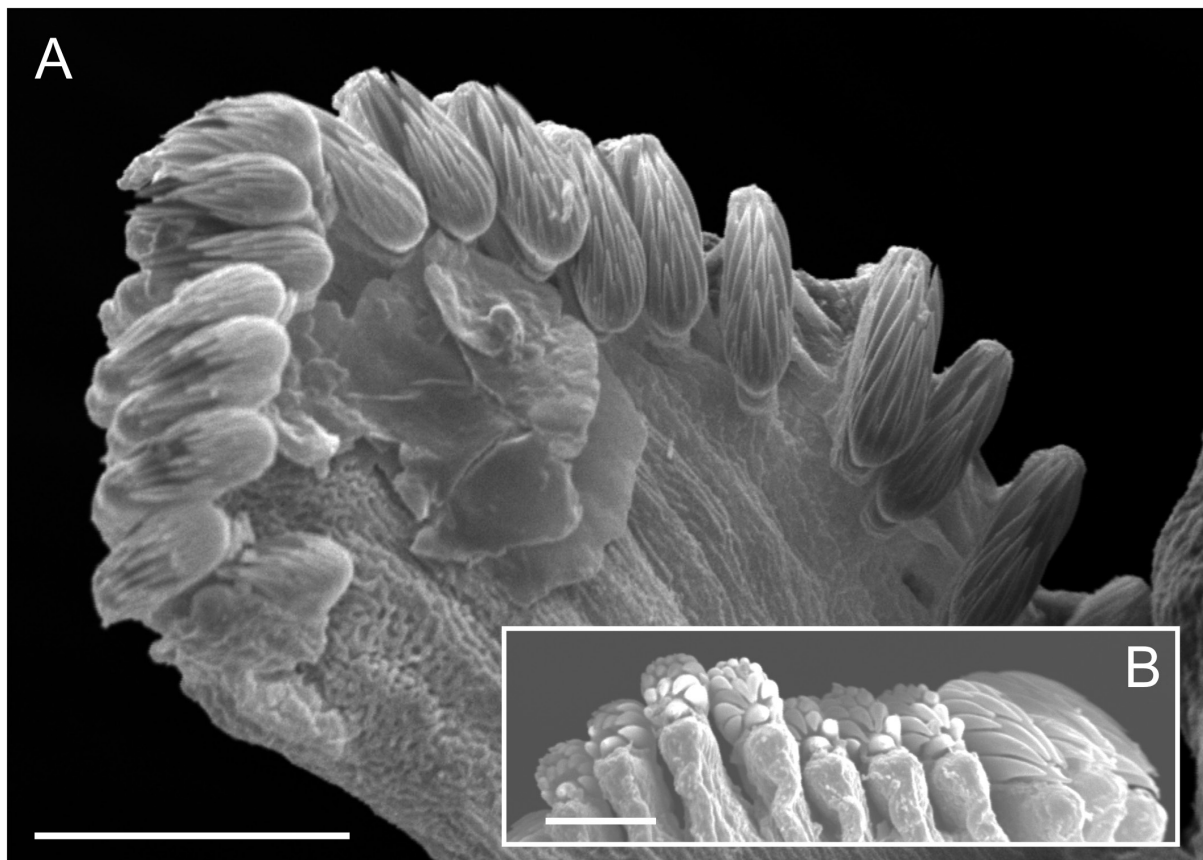
**PYGIDIUM.** Crenulated due to the presence of low pygidial papillae; with a pair of long lateral cirri (Figs 1D, F, 3F, 7D), each with a pygidial eye located in the proximal third of the cirrus; eyes consisting of two dark pigmented spots (Fig. 1D, F). Fixed specimens creamy white in colour.

**STAINING.** Head (prostomial tip especially) and ventral thoracic shields dyed by methyl blue.

**TUBE.** Unknown.

### Variations

Complete specimens measure 4.0–10.0 mm in length and 0.5–1.0 mm in width, although most complete specimens are about 4.0–5.0 mm long. One specimen (MNCN 16.01/18482) observed with the ventral pharyngeal organ protruded (Fig. 7A). The buccal lip may appear smooth or rough depending on the state of contraction of the buccal opening (Figs 5B vs 7A). The gap between groups of branchiae is difficult to see in many specimens, but it is obvious in the holotype (Fig. 1C) and several paratypes. Some paratypes have pygidial eyes consisting only of a single pigmented spot (Fig. 1F). Two females (MNCN 16.01/18475, 7 mm long and MNCN 16.01/18481, 10 mm long) bear oocytes in the coelomic cavity.



**Fig. 6.** *Ampharete oculicirrata* sp. nov., paratype MNCN 16.01/18482\_spec. 3. **A.** Abdominal unciniger 7, posterior view. **B.** Detail of abdominal uncini, frontal and lateral view. Scale bars: A = 150  $\mu$ m; B = 5  $\mu$ m.

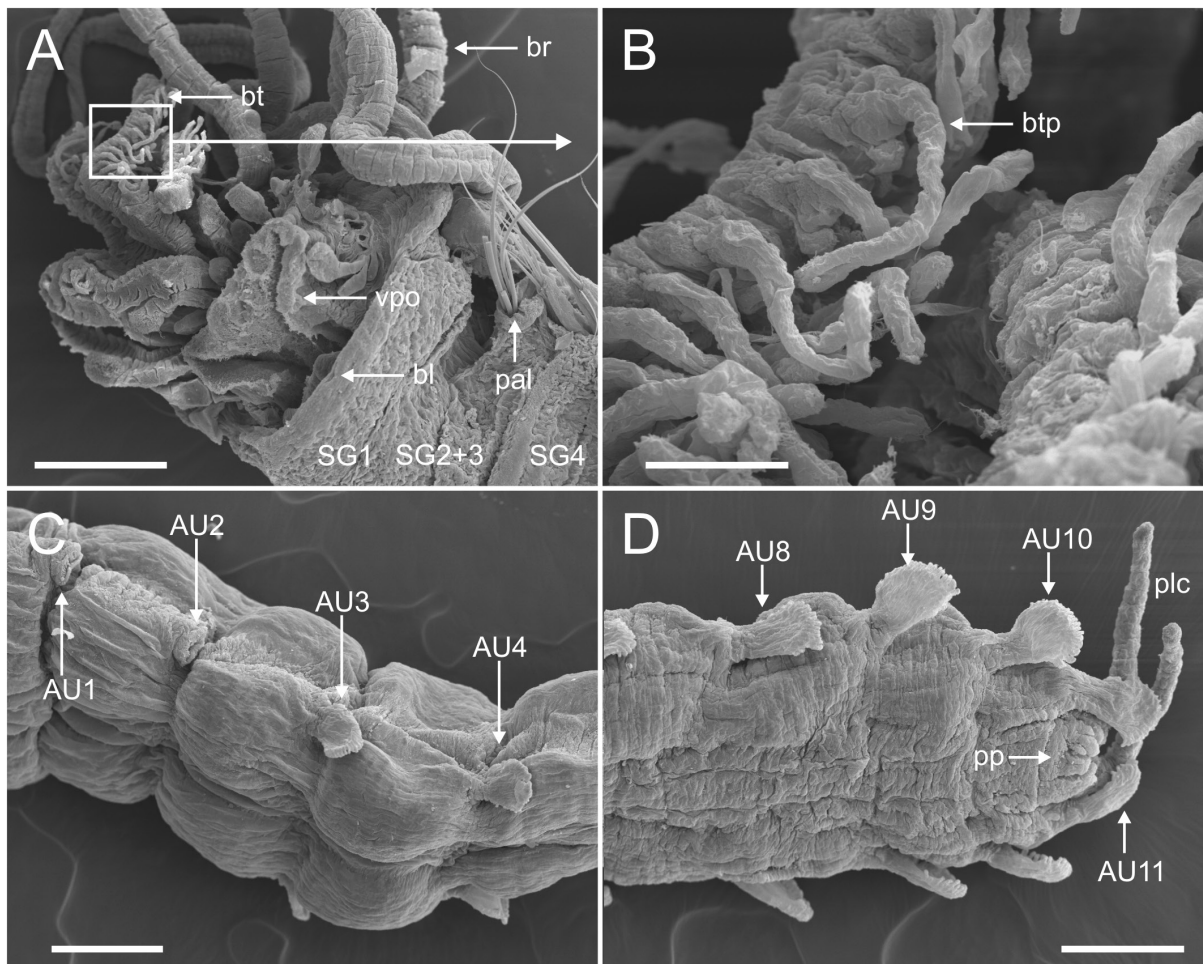


**Distribution and ecology**

*Ampharete oculicirrata* sp. nov. was found in many localities on the West Shetland shelf in offshore sand and gravel habitats at depths of between 113 and 138 m (see also Table 1).

**Key to North Atlantic species of *Ampharete***

Two keys are presented below as an update to those proposed by Parapar *et al.* (2012) for the North Atlantic species of *Ampharete* sensu Jirkov (2001) and Imajima *et al.* (2012). The keys now consider the two morphotypes of *A. lindstroemi* sensu Holthe (1986) and sensu Parapar *et al.* (2012), and include species described recently, namely *A. undecima* Alvestad, Kongsrud & Kongshavn, 2014; *A. santillani* Parapar, Kongsrud, Kongshavn, Alvestad, Aneiros & Moreira, 2018 as well as the new species described herein, *Ampharete oculicirrata* sp. nov. Both keys complement each other and reflect the traditional (Key 1) and a more recent way of constructing *Ampharete* keys (Key 2). Thus, Key 1 (following Day 1967;



**Fig. 7.** *Ampharete oculicirrata* sp. nov., paratype MNCN 16.01/18482\_spec. 5. **A.** Anterior end, ventral view. **B.** Buccal tentacle with pinnae. **C.** First four abdominal uncinigers, lateroventral view. **D.** Posterior end, from AU8 to pygidium, ventral view. Abbreviations: AU = abdominal unciniger; bl = buccal lip; br = branchia; bt = buccal tentacle; btp = buccal tentacle pinna; pal = paleae; plc = pygidial lateral cirrus; pp = pygidial papillae; SG = segment; vpo = ventral pharyngeal organ. Scale bars: A, C = 150  $\mu$ m; B = 25  $\mu$ m; D = 100  $\mu$ m.

Holthe 1986; Hartmann-Schröder 1996) relies on meristic characters such as the number of thoracic and abdominal uncinigers, the number of papillae in pygidium and the length of paleae; whereas Key 2, (following Jirkov 2001; Jirkov & Leontovich 2013) emphasises other features, such as the shape of paleae, the shape of the rudimental notopodia of first two anterior abdominal uncinigers, and branchial arrangement. A synoptic table, summarising the diagnostic characters of all NE Atlantic species known prior to the new species described herein, is given in Parapar *et al.* (2018).

### Key 1

1. Eleven thoracic uncinigers (TU). Small paleae present ..... 2
  - Twelve TU. Paleae present or absent ..... 3
2. Twelve abdominal uncinigers (AU) ..... *A. borealis* (M. Sars, 1856)
  - Fifteen to eighteen AU ..... *A. octocirrata* (M. Sars, 1835)
3. Paleae absent ..... *A. petersenae* Jirkov, 1997
  - Paleae present ..... 4
4. Sixteen or more AU ..... 5
  - Fewer than sixteen AU ..... 6
5. Sixteen to eighteen AU ..... *A. goesi* (Malmgren, 1866)
  - Twenty-four to twenty-eight AU ..... *A. vega* (Wirén, 1883)
6. Thirteen AU ..... *A. finmarchica* (M. Sars, 1865)
  - Fewer than thirteen AU ..... 7
7. Eleven AU ..... 8
  - Twelve AU ..... 9
8. Pygidium with two long cirri and several small, low papillae. Prostomium and pygidial cirri with eyes ..... *Ampharete oculicirrata* sp. nov.
  - Pygidium with two short lateral cirri and several small, rounded papillae. No prostomial or pygidial eyes ..... *A. undecima* Alvestad, Kongsrud & Kongshavn, 2014
9. Paleae shorter than distance between the two groups of branchiae ..... *A. falcata* Eliason, 1955
  - Paleae longer than distance between the two groups of branchiae ..... 10
10. Paleae stout and gradually but quickly tapering terminally .....
  - ..... *A. villenai* Parapar, Helgason, Jirkov & Moreira, 2012
  - Paleae slender and evenly tapering ..... 11
11. Abdominal neuropodia with long dorsal cirrus ..... *A. acutifrons* (Grube, 1860)
  - Abdominal neuropodia with short dorsal cirrus ..... 12
12. Pygidium with two long cirri and several long papillae ..... *A. baltica* Eliason, 1955
  - Pygidium with two long cirri and several small papillae ..... 13
13. Paleae long, widely surpassing the prostomium .....
  - ..... *A. lindstroemi* Malmgren in Hesse, 1917 sensu Parapar *et al.* (2012)
  - Paleae short, not surpassing the prostomium ..... 14



14. Pygidial cirri with eyes; without dorsal neuropodial cirrus in posterior abdominal segments ..... *A. lindstroemi* Malmgren in Hessle, 1917 sensu Holthe (1986)  
 – Pygidial cirri without eyes; with a short dorsal neuropodial cirrus in posterior abdominal segments ..... *A. santillani* Parapar *et al.*, 2018

**Key 2**

1. Paleae stout ..... 2  
 – Paleae absent or if present, slender and evenly tapering to long filiform tips ..... 4
2. Paleae gradually but quickly tapering to comparatively long filiform tips (rarely missing) ..... *A. villenai* Parapar, Helgason, Jirkov & Moreira, 2012  
 – Paleae abruptly tapering to very short filiform tips (usually missing) ..... 3
3. Thirteen abdominal uncinigers (AU) ..... *A. finmarchica* (M. Sars, 1865)  
 – Sixteen to eighteen AU ..... *A. goesi* (Malmgren, 1866)
4. Rudimental notopodia of first two AU enlarged ..... 5  
 – All rudimental notopodia of similar size ..... 6
5. Gap between branchial groups as wide as width of group, 12 AU ..... *A. falcata* Eliason, 1955  
 – Gap between branchial groups narrow or absent. 24–28 AU ..... *A. vega* (Wirén, 1883)
6. Paleae at least twice as long or wide as the most developed notochaetae ..... 7  
 – Paleae delicate, only slightly longer than the following notochaetae or absent ..... 11
7. AU with long cirrus ..... *A. acutifrons* (Grube, 1860)  
 – AU cirrus (if present) short ..... 8
8. Pygidium with two long cirri and several short papillae ..... 9  
 – Pygidium with two long cirri and several long papillae ..... *A. baltica* Eliason, 1955
9. Pygidial cirri with a pair of eyes ..... *A. lindstroemi* Malmgren in Hessle, 1917 sensu Holthe (1986)  
 – Pygidial cirri without eyes ..... 0
10. Paleae short and stout, not surpassing anterior margin of prostomium .....  
 ..... *A. santillani* Parapar *et al.*, 2018  
 – Paleae long and slender, clearly surpassing prostomium .....  
 ..... *A. lindstroemi* Malmgren in Hessle, 1917 sensu Parapar *et al.* (2012)
11. Paleae absent; 12 thoracic uncinigers (TU) ..... *A. petersenae* Jirkov, 1997  
 – Paleae delicate, only slightly longer than the following notochaetae ..... 12
12. Eleven TU ..... 13  
 – Twelve TU ..... 14
13. Prostomium and pygidial cirri with eyes ..... *Ampharete oculicirrata* sp. nov.  
 – No prostomial or pygidial eyes ..... *A. undecima* Alvestad, Kongsrud & Kongshavn, 2014
14. Three branchiae in each group arranged in line and fourth branchia posterior to this row ..... *A. borealis* (M. Sars, 1856)  
 – All four branchiae in each group arranged in line ..... *A. octocirrata* (M. Sars, 1835)

## Discussion

Imajima *et al.* (2012) provide some observations on morphological relevant characters for the taxonomy of Ampharetidae, including the shape of the parapodia, the insertion of the branchiae, notopodial rudiments of ventral shields, and uncinial dentition. The constant presence of two intermediate segments in the genus *Ampharete* is here endorsed.

The morphological characters of *A. oculicirrata* sp. nov. suggest that this species might fit within the clade constituted by *A. santillani* / *A. lindstroemi* / *A. undecima* as presented by Parapar *et al.* (2018). Thus, according to Table 1 in Parapar *et al.* (2018), the most relevant feature of *Ampharete oculicirrata* sp. nov. is the possession of only 11 abdominal segments; this character is only shared with *A. undecima* from the Norwegian Sea (Alvestad *et al.* 2014). Furthermore, both species have a small body size and delicate paleae, which are only slightly longer than the thoracic notochaetae, and prostomial tip strongly dyed with methyl blue. However, *A. oculicirrata* sp. nov. differs from *A. undecima* according to the following characters: 1) buccal tentacle papillae (pinnae) are much longer and organized in two rows in *A. oculicirrata* sp. nov. (longer than the tentacle diameter) (Fig. 7B), while in *A. undecima* papillae are short, numerous and organized in several rows (see Alvestad *et al.* 2014; Fig. 4B–C); this character is only visible under the SEM and deserves further investigation in other species of *Ampharete*; 2) *A. oculicirrata* sp. nov. bears branchiae that are much longer, reaching to the middle of the thorax (TU5–6), while in *A. undecima* they only reach to TU1–2; 3) presence of a short gap between the two branchial groups in *A. oculicirrata* sp. nov., while there is no such gap in *A. undecima*; 4) *A. oculicirrata* sp. nov. bears prostomial and pygidial eyes, while eyes are lacking in *A. undecima*; 5) *A. oculicirrata* sp. nov. bears a pygidium provided with a crenulated anal edge due to the presence of low papillae, and a pair of long lateral cirri, while *A. undecima* has several spherical papillae and a pair of short cirri. In addition, both species bear anterior thoracic uncini that show a similar number of teeth above rostrum; however, teeth are organised in two well defined vertical rows in *A. oculicirrata* sp. nov. (TU2 in Fig. 2E) while such rows are not clearly distinguished in *A. undecima* (see Fig. 5C in Alvestad *et al.* 2014.). Finally, *A. undecima* is so far only known from slope depths (600–1650 m), while *A. oculicirrata* sp. nov. is present on the shelf at 113–138 m depth.

On the other hand, *A. lindstroemi* Malmgren in Hessle, 1917, as described by Holthe (1986) is also close to *A. oculicirrata* sp. nov. This taxon, which probably represents a species complex (Parapar *et al.* 2018) shares with the new species the following characteristics: 1) paleae that are delicate and gradually tapering to a long filiform tip; 2) the presence of prostomial and pygidial eyes; and 3) a pygidium provided with a pair of long lateral cirri. Nevertheless, *A. lindstroemi* is clearly distinguished by having 12 AU instead of 11.

Finally, *A. santillani* shares with *A. oculicirrata* sp. nov. the presence of prostomial eyes, a short branchial gap (though much wider than that of *A. oculicirrata* sp. nov.) and a similar pygidium (although with lateral cirri notably shorter); nevertheless, it differs from *A. oculicirrata* sp. nov. in the following: 1) *A. santillani* is a larger species (11–22 mm in length vs 4–10 mm); 2) the paleae are more numerous and notably thicker in *A. santillani*; 3) the number of AU (12–13 in *A. santillani* vs 11 in *A. oculicirrata* sp. nov.); and 4) the presence of a neuropodial dorsal cirrus in abdominal uncinigers in *A. santillani*, which are absent in *A. oculicirrata* sp. nov.

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