



A new genus and species of spionid polychaete (Annelida, Spionidae) from a deep-water cold seep site in the Eastern Mediterranean Sea off Turkey

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Abstract

A new spionid polychaete was discovered in deep-sea sediments in the eastern Mediterranean Sea during an expedition by the Ocean Exploration Trust. Specimens were collected by the E/V *Nautilus* in August 2012 off Turkey, at a depth of 2216 m on the Anaximander Seamount at the Amsterdam mud volcano site. Cores were taken from sediments covered with microbial mats. The new species belongs to the *Pygospiopsis-Atherospio* Group, which has unusual neuropodial hooks, modified neurosetae in some anterior setigers, and branchiae in middle body segments that are broad, flattened, and fused to the dorsal lamellae. The new species is assigned to a new genus and species, *Aciculaspioanaximanderi* n. gen., n. sp., and is unusual in having a reduced setiger 1 lacking notosetae; well-developed pre- and postsetal lamellae that encompass the neurosetae and notosetae; notopodial lamellae free from the branchiae in anterior setigers that become fused and flattened in middle and posterior segments; unidentate hooded hooks in both noto- and neuropodia; neuropodial spines in setigers 4–10; and a pygidium with three anal cirri. *Aciculaspioanaximanderi* n. gen., n. sp. is the first species in the *Atherospio-Pygospiopsis* Group collected from a deep-water cold seep habitat.

Key words: Annelida, new species, deep-sea, cold seep; mud volcano, Anaximander Seamount

Introduction

The specimens on which this study is based were collected as part of a survey conducted by the Ocean Exploration Trust (OET) of the deep-water Anaximander Seamounts in the eastern Mediterranean Sea south of Turkey (Fig. 1) of which the second author participated. The survey was conducted on the E/V *Nautilus*, the exploration vessel of the OET. Video obtained at the Amsterdam mud volcano site revealed active cold seeps and sediment covered with microbial mats. The ROV *Hercules* was used to collect benthic core samples from the microbial-mat-covered sediments which were processed for macrofauna. The sediments were found to be dominated by two different species of spionid polychaetes: *Prionospio tripinnata* Maciolek, 1985 and a new spionid species that is assigned to a new genus.

The new species belongs to a group of eight species of Spionidae that are currently assigned to the genera *Pygospiopsis* Blake, 1983 (6 species) and *Atherospio* Mackie & Duff, 1986 (2 species). These taxa were recently reviewed by Blake & Maciolek (2018) who redefined the two closely related genera and described three new species of *Pygospiopsis*.

The new species from the Anaximander Seamounts is similar to species of *Pygospiopsis* and *Atherospio* in having a bilobed prostomium, similar nuchal organs, anterior branchiae that are simple and free from the notopodia when they are present and posterior branchiae that are broad and fused to the notopodia. The new species, however, differs from these genera in having a reduced setiger 1 lacking notosetae; well-developed pre- and postsetal lamellae that encompass the neurosetae and notosetae; broad posterior branchiae from setiger 10 instead of 7; unusual unidentate hooded hooks in both noto- and neuropodia; modified neuropodial spines in setigers 4–10; and a pygidium that bears an elongate dorsal cirrus and two long lateral cirri. These characters distinguish the new species from each species of the two known genera. Thus, we herein describe a new genus

and species *Aciculaspio anaximanderi* n. gen., n. sp., which is the first species in the *Atherospio-Pygospiopsis* Group to be associated with a deep-sea cold seep habitat.

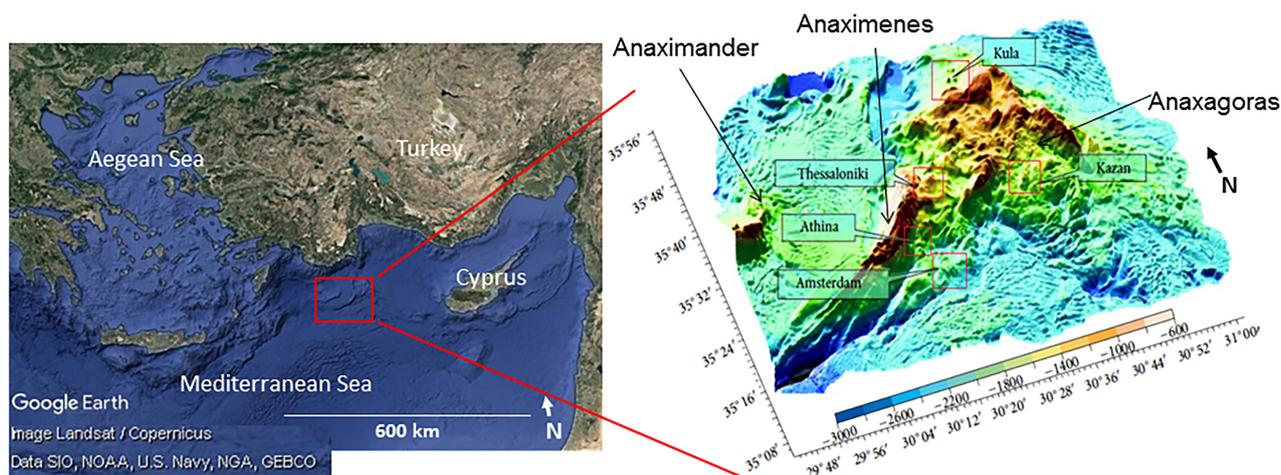


FIGURE 1. Map showing location of the Anaximander Mountains and Amsterdam mud volcano site in relation to the overall location in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Modified from Lykousis *et al.* 2009 and Perissoratis *et al.* 2011.

Materials and methods

Push core samples (6 cm diameter; 28 cm²) were collected with the ROV *Hercules*. Five replicate cores were collected from the Amsterdam slope site (type locality): one for molecular barcoding, one for sediment analysis (i.e., TOC, grain size), and three for macrofauna analysis. For macrofauna, the top 5 cm of sediment was fixed in 4% buffered formalin and later sieved over a 500- μ m-mesh screen and transferred to 70% ethanol (ETOH) with Rose Bengal. Organisms were subsequently sorted to higher taxonomic categories and identified to species where possible. Samples for grain size and TOC analyses were from the upper 6 cm of the respective core. Samples intended for barcoding were preserved in 90% ETOH for later analysis, but have not been processed to date.

Specimens provided for systematic study were examined and identified using stereomicroscopes and research quality compound microscopes. Photomicrographs were taken with a Nikon D7100 camera mounted on both the stereo- and compound microscopes. Some specimens were stained with a solution of Shirlastain A in water to highlight difficult-to-see surficial morphology. Methyl Green (MG) stain saturated in 70% ETOH was used to elucidate distinct staining patterns. Both stains dissipate completely in clean ETOH. Measurements were taken with a calibrated micrometer when specimens were observed on the compound microscope under a coverslip. Line drawings were created in pencil using a drawing tube or *camera lucida* on the compound microscope and later transferred to Mylar and inked. Plates were prepared and edited using Microsoft PowerPoint, Adobe Acrobat, and Adobe Photoshop software.

Specimens were prepared for scanning electron microscopy (SEM) by first dehydrating in a graded ethanol series (20 mins in each of 70, 80, 90 and 100%), and then subsequently immersing the dehydrated specimens in 3ml of hexamethyldisilazane (HMDS) for 10 mins (conducted twice) to remove the ethanol. Using a pipet, the remaining HMDS was removed from the vial and the specimen was left in a desiccator to air dry at room temperature for 18 hrs (modified from Murtey & Ramasamy 2016). Dried specimens were then mounted on aluminum stubs and sputter-coated with gold. Specimens were observed using a Carl Zeiss Ultra Plus Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (FEGSEM) at Koç University Surface Science and Technology Center, Istanbul, Turkey (KUYTAM).

The holotype and two paratypes are deposited in the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University (MCZ); additional paratypes, including some on SEM stubs are deposited in the Canadian Museum of Nature (CMN), Ottawa, Museum of Ege University Faculty of Fisheries (ESFM), Turkey, and the Senckenberg Research Institute and Natural History Museum, Frankfurt (SMF).

Abbreviations used on figures: anC; anal cirrus; br, branchiae; car, caruncle; pa, palp; per, peristomium;

pr, prostomium; prL, prostomial lobe; preSL, presetal lamella; pstSL, postsetal lamella; mo, mouth; Set, setiger; sP, sensory pit; vR, ventral ridge.

Taxonomic Account

Family Spionidae Grube, 1850

Genus *Aciculaspio* new genus

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Type-species: *Aciculaspio anaximanderi* new species

Diagnosis. Prostomium reduced, short, about as long as wide, curved ventrally, with two spherical anterior lobes; posteriorly with short caruncle; occipital antenna absent. Branchiae from setiger 2 continuing on subsequent segments; branchiae of setigers 2–9 simple, free from dorsal lamellae; following branchiae from setiger 10 to end of body broad, membranous, fused basally to dorsal lamellae, laterally expanded. Setiger 1 reduced, lacking notosetae; subsequent parapodia biramous with well-developed pre- and postsetal lamellae surrounding setal fascicles. Alimbate, mostly hirsute, capillaries in noto- and neuropodia. Setigers 4–9 with modified neuroacicular aristate spines each covered with numerous protruding fibrils (in SEM). Unidentate hooded hooks present in noto- and neuropodia; each narrowing to curved tip or fang. Neuropodial sabre setae absent. Pygidium with one dorsal and two lateral cirri.

Etymology. The new genus name is derived from *acicula*, Latin for pin or needle referring to the prominent anterior neuropodial spines and *Spio*, Latin for sea nymph. The gender is feminine.

Remarks. *Aciculaspio* n. gen. is closely related to *Pygospio* Blake, 1983 and *Atherospio* Mackie & Duff, 1986. The latter two genera include eight species: *Pygospio* (6) and *Atherospio* (2) and form a distinct species group within the Spionidae (Blake & Arnofsky, 1999; Blake & Maciolek 2018). All of the currently known species have enlarged flattened branchiae from setiger 7 that are fused to the notopodial lamellae and bear lateral ciliated extensions. *Aciculaspio* n. gen. has the flattened branchiae fused to the dorsal lamellae from setiger 10 instead of 7. The new genus is similar to *Pygospio* in having additional branchiae on segments anterior to the flattened branchiae that are simple and not fused to the dorsal lamellae and to *Atherospio* in having prominent acicular spines in some anterior neuropodia. *Aciculaspio* n. gen. differs markedly from both *Pygospio* and *Atherospio* in having hooded hooks that are simple, unidentate, and have a curved and pointed fang. In contrast, species of both *Pygospio* and *Atherospio* have unusual hooded hooks where the shaft terminates in a narrow tip and an apical tooth or knob is typically present on the concave side of the shaft. The hooks of *Aciculaspio* n. gen. resemble more typical spionid hooded hooks except that apical teeth are absent. The first setiger of *Aciculaspio* n. gen. is reduced shifted anteriorly and lacks notosetae. In addition, *Aciculaspio* n. gen. has both pre- and post setal lamellae that encompass the setal fascicles. Pre-setal lamellae are not common in spionids, and only occur in a few species of *Prionospio* and *Laonice* (Blake *et al.* 2020).

Alternatives to naming a new genus would result in either combining the new species and all species of *Pygospio* and *Atherospio* into a single genus or placing the new species into one of the two known genera, probably *Atherospio*, which would shift the definition closer to *Pygospio*. Although the eight previously known species and *Aciculaspio anaximanderi* n. gen., n. sp. appear to form a monophyletic group of species, the unusual hooded hooks in both noto- and neuropodia, the reduced nature of setiger 1, including lack of notosetae, the presence of both pre- and postsetal fleshy lamellae surrounding the setal fascicles, and morphology and large number of the neuropodial spines of the new species justify a separate genus.

Aciculaspio anaximanderi new species

Figures 2–5

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Material examined. Mediterranean Sea, off Turkey, south of Anatyla, subsea Anaximander Seamounts,

on the slope of Amsterdam mud volcano, E/V *Nautilus* Cruise No. NA022-008, ROV *Hercules* Dive No. H1230, 28 Jul 2012, 35°18.540309'N, 30°16.520486'E, 0–5 cm of core, Replicate C, 2216 m, **holotype** (MCZ 153556), 2 **paratypes** (MCZ 153557), 2 **paratypes** (CMNA 2019-0106), 1 **paratype** on SEM stub (CMNA 2017), 1 **paratype** (ESFM-POL/2012-498), 1 **paratype** on SEM stub (SMF 27775: SEM-stub 1312).

Description. Holotype 6.3 mm long, 0.51 mm wide, with 65 setigers; paratypes with 44–68 setigers. Dorsal surface of anterior 9–10 segments relatively smooth and rounded (Figs. 2A, 4A); following segments with dorsum obscured by overlapping broad branchiae and notopodial lamellae (Fig. 4A). Venter flattened with low mid-ventral ridge along entire body (Fig. 4E). Color in alcohol white; anterior neuropodial spines appearing golden against white background (Fig. 3C, arrows).

Prostomium with anterior border curved ventrally toward anterior lip of mouth, with two separate spherical lobes on anterior margin, best seen ventrally (Figs. 2A–B, 3A–B, 4B–C), these often not visible dorsally due to ventral curvature of prostomium. A short caruncle extends posteriorly between notopodia of setiger 1 (Figs. 2A, 4C); occipital antenna not observed, but some specimens with small oval depression visible possibly representing scar of lost antenna or sensory pit (Fig. 4C). Eyes absent; nuchal organs transverse slits lateral to posterior margin of caruncle (Fig. 4C, arrow). Peristomium reduced, forming anterior and posterior lips of mouth; anterior lip with three lobes, posterior lip broad, curved (Figs. 2B, 3A–B). Palps short, thick, curved, with a deep ventral groove (Figs. 2A–B, 3A–B, 4B).

Setiger 1 reduced, shifted anteriorly lateral to prostomium (Figs. 2A–B, 4B–C) with neuropodia having a relatively prominent postsetal lamella; notopodia reduced to a short lobe entirely lacking notosetae. Branchiae from setiger 2 continuing to posterior end (Figs. 2A, C, 4A, B); branchiae of setigers 2–9 cirriform, free from dorsal lamellae (Figs. 2A, 4B, F); branchiae from setiger 10 basally fused to dorsal lamellae, with broad lateral extensions or membranes developing along individual branchia about half-way along their length (Fig. 2A).

Noto- and neuropodia with well-developed fleshy pre- and postsetal lamellae surrounding setal fascicles (Figs. 4E, 5E), best developed from about setiger 9–10. Setae include noto- and neuropodial capillaries, modified anterior neuropodial spines, and hooded unidentate hooks in noto- and neuropodia. Modified neurosetae of setigers 4–10 heavy thick brown pointed spines (Figs. 2D–G, 3C–D, 5A–D); spines of setigers 5–8 heaviest, numbering 4–5 per fascicle; spines of setigers 4, 9–10 smaller, transitional. All modified neurosetae arranged in a curved row; each spine with prominent thickened emergent fibrils or bristles and tapering to apical arista (Figs. 2F–G, 3D, 5A–D); bristles appearing as fringe extending out and onto arista; some spines with arista worn away, with tip rounded instead of pointed (Fig. 2D–E). Second row of 7–10 thin bristled capillaries posterior to spines (Fig. 5B–D). Anterior notosetae all capillaries, with two kinds present in anterior 5–10 setigers; setae arranged in 2–3 rows with those of anterior rows long, tapered; setae of last row shorter, distinctly recurved; capillaries generally smooth, with few bristles. Hooded hooks first present from setiger 22–25 in notopodia and setiger 14–15 in neuropodia. Hooks numbering 2–7 per fascicle accompanied by long thin smooth capillaries (Fig. 5E–F). Individual hooded hooks unidentate, with straight shafts narrowing apically to curved tooth projecting at 30–60° angle to shaft depending on orientation during observation (Fig. 2H–I); hood transparent in light microscopy, covering end of shaft and curved tip (Fig. 2H–I); with SEM, hood observed with numerous fibrils obscuring curved fang (Fig. 5F–G).

Pygidium a rounded lobe bearing three long cirri: one mid-dorsal and two laterals (Figs. 2C, 4D).

Methyl Green stain. No pattern, body staining uniformly blue-green along entire length; destaining rapidly.

Remarks. *Aciculaspio anaximanderi* n. gen., n. sp. is easily recognized by the short pre-setiger region with a ventrally directed prostomium bearing a pair of spherical lobes on the anterior margin, a short caruncle and associated short thick palps; well-developed pre- and postsetal lamellae that encompass the neuro- and notosetal fascicles; branchiae that are fused with the notopodial lamellae from setiger 10 and develop broad membranous lateral extensions. Unidentate hooded hooks occur in both noto- and neuropodia; related species of *Pygospiopsis* and *Atherospio* have hooks only in the neuropodia. Modified spines in neuropodia of setigers 4–10 have a prominent bristled aristate apex. The pygidium bears three anal cirri instead of four or more that occur in related species of *Pygospiopsis* and *Atherospio*. Further details of how this new genus and species compared morphologically to species of the closely related genera *Pygospiopsis* and *Atherospio* is presented in the Discussion.

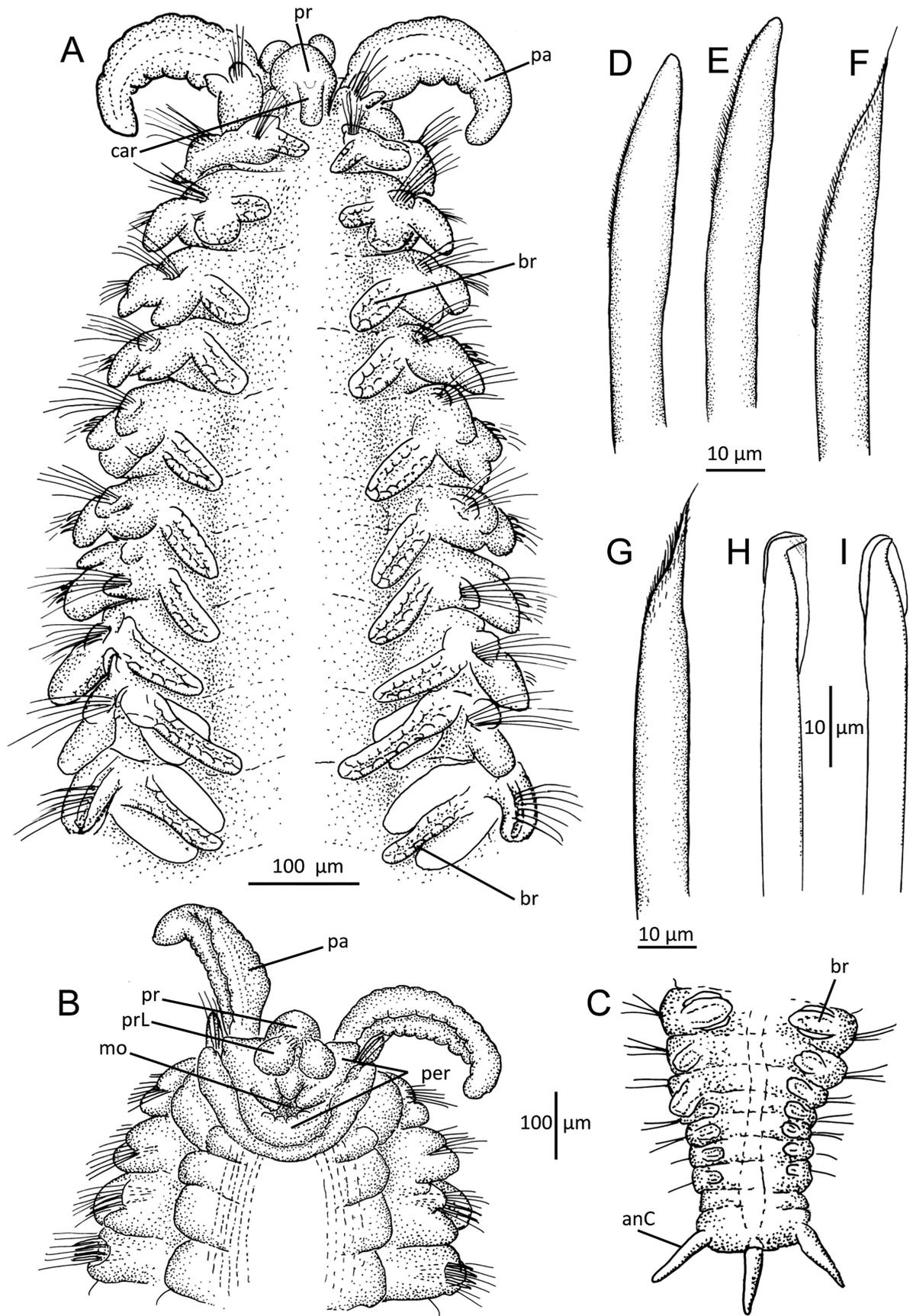


FIGURE 2. *Aciculaspio anaximanderi* n. gen., n. sp. Holotype (MCZ 153556). A, anterior end, dorsal view; B, anterior end, ventral view; C, posterior end, dorsal view; D–G, neuropodial acicular spines from setigers 5 and 6 showing worn (D–E) and unworn spines with apical arista (F–G); H–I, neuropodial hooded hooks.

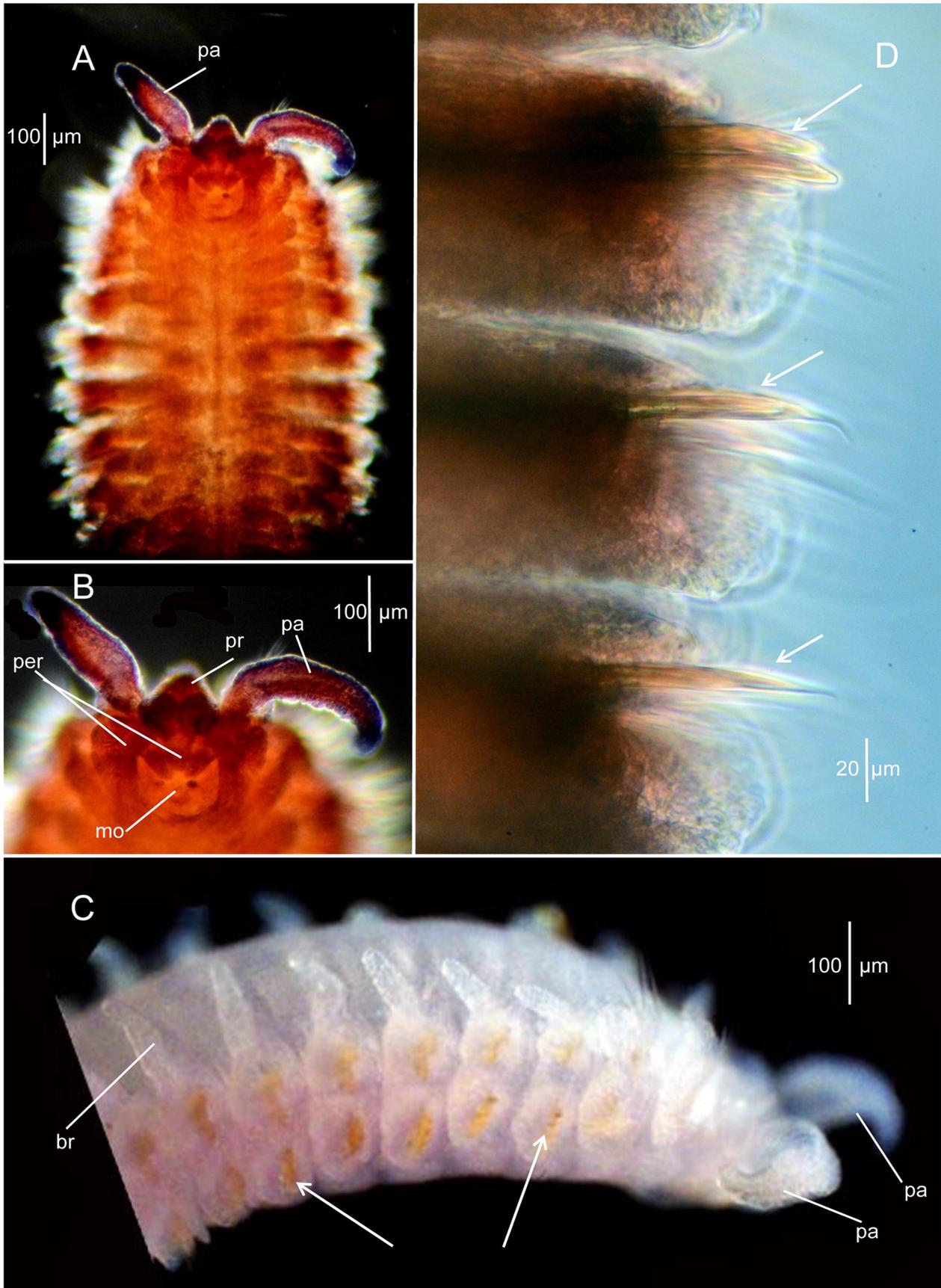


FIGURE 3. *Aciculaspio anaximanderi* n. gen., n. sp. Paratypes (MCZ 153557) photomicrographs. A, anterior end, ventral view showing general shape body; B, same, pre-setiger region; C, another specimen, right lateral view; D, setigers 6–8, ventral view, with modified neuropodial spines. A–B, stained with Shirlastain A. Arrows denote neuropodial spines.

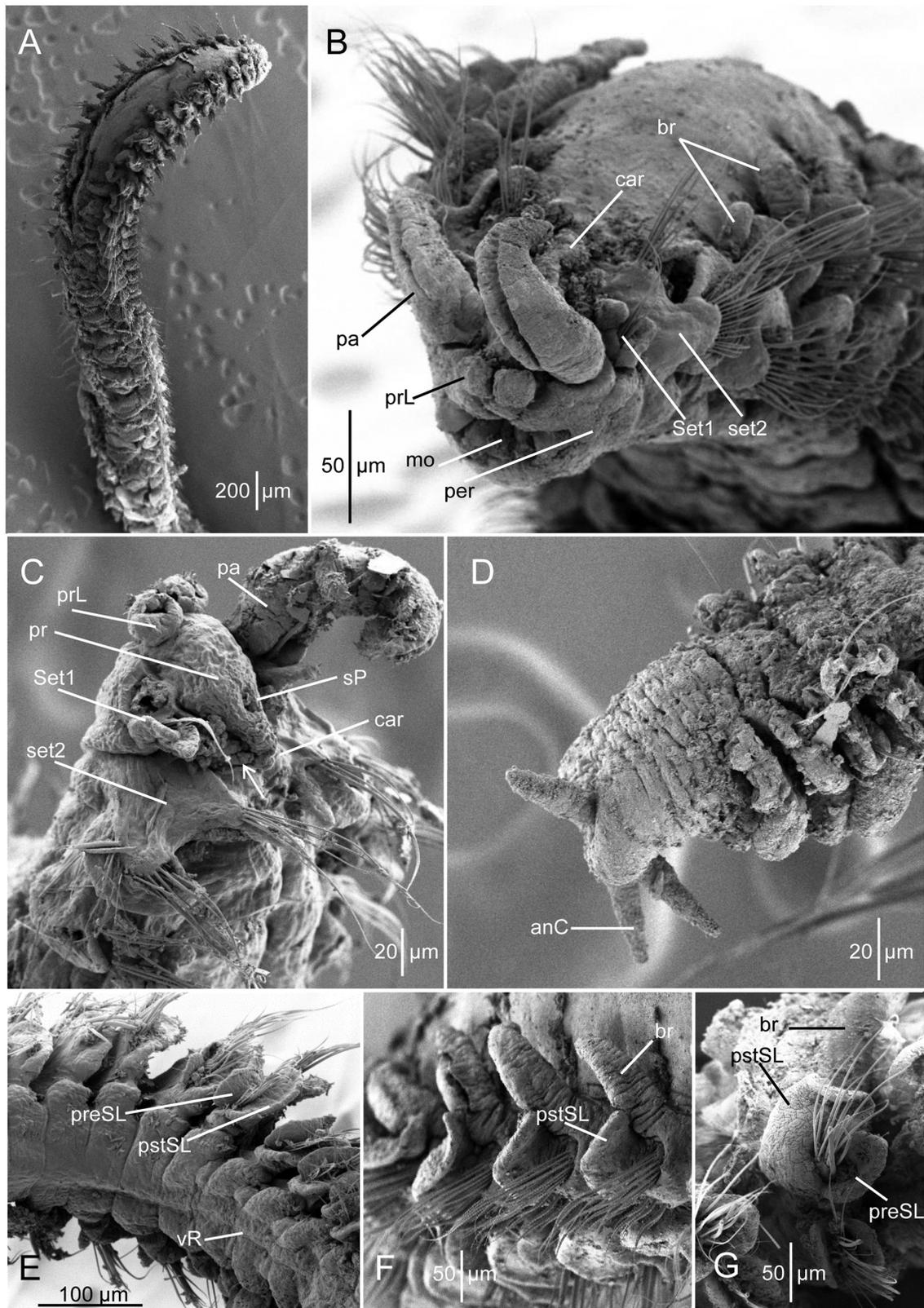


FIGURE 4. *Aciculaspio anaximanderi* n. gen., n. sp. Paratypes (CMNA 2019-017 A, C–E; SMF 2775: SEM stub 1321 D, F–G, SEMs. A, mostly complete worm, dorsal view; B, anterior end, frontal lateral view; C, anterior end, dorsal lateral view (arrow, nuchal organ); D, pygidium with anal cirri, dorsal lateral view; E, middle body segments, ventrolateral view, with ventral ridge and neuropodia with pre- and postsetal lamellae; F, anterior body setigers, with notopodial postsetal lamellae and digitate branchiae; frontal lateral view; G, middle body setiger, frontal view with parapodial lamellae and branchia.

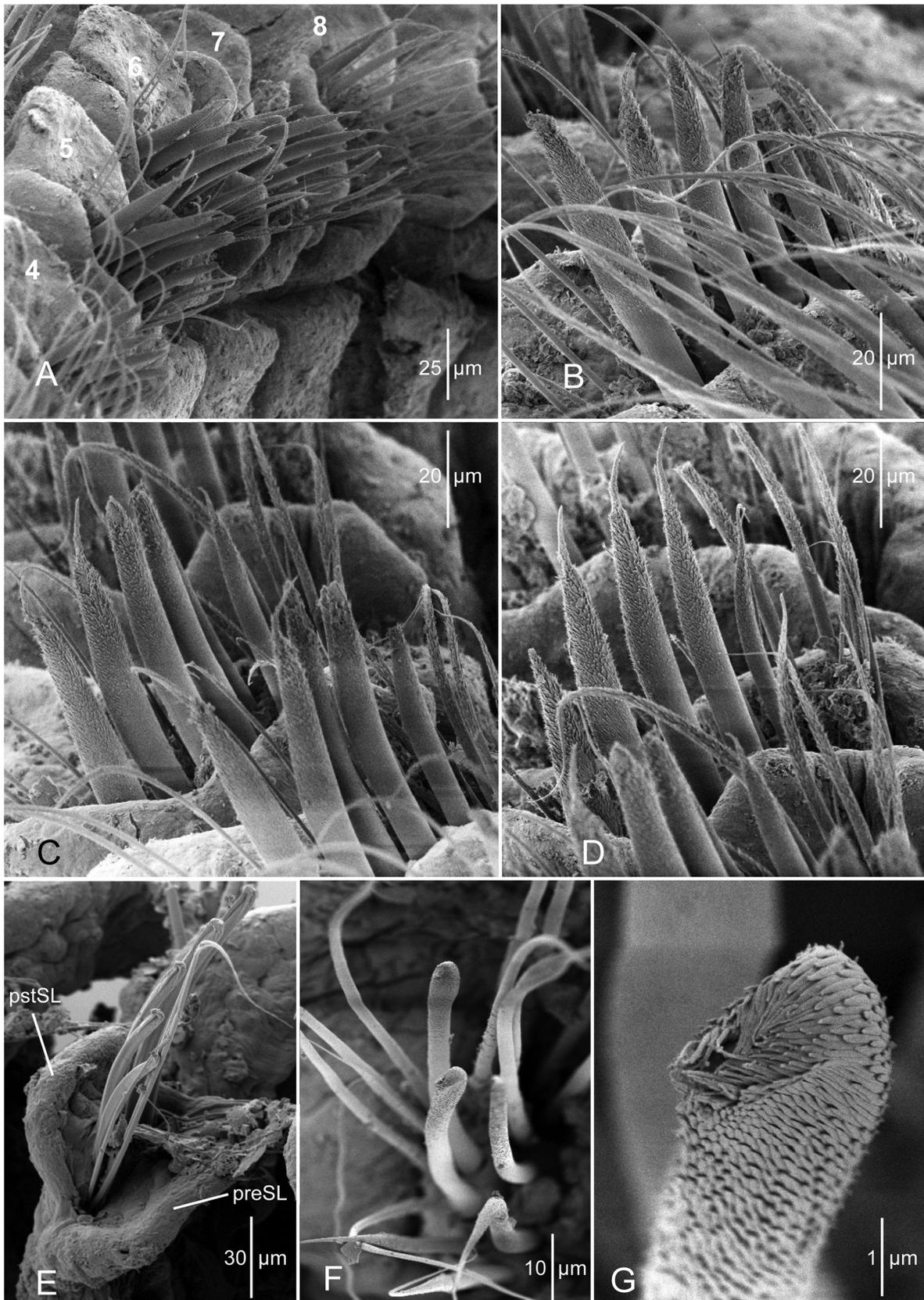


FIGURE 5. *Aciculaspio anaximanderi* n. gen., n. sp. Paratypes (SMF 2775: SEM-stub 1321 A–D, F–G; CMNA 2019-0107 E), SEMs. A, sequence of neuropodia setigers 4–8, rows of spines; B–D, neuropodial hooks from anterior setigers; E, neuropodium from mid-body setiger showing a row of hooded hooks and capillaries with pre- and postsetal lamellae; F, close up of neuropodial hooded hooks and capillaries; G, detail hood of a neuropodial hook with numerous fibrils that compose hood and obscure tooth.

Etymology. The specific name *anaximanderi* is derived from both the region of its discovery, the undersea Anaximander Seamounts, and the Greek philosopher of the 6th century B.C. Anaximander (610–546 B.C.) for which the site was named. Anaximander was an early Pre-Socratic philosopher from the Greek city of Miletus in Ionia (modern-day Turkey).

Distribution. Eastern Mediterranean Sea, Anaximander Seamount, cold seeps 2216 m.

Discussion

The Anaximander Seamounts. The Anaximander Mountains are located in a complex, tectonically active area between the Hellenic subduction zone and the Cyprus arc in the eastern Mediterranean Sea, and are comprised of three seamounts: Anaximander, Anaximenes, and Anaxagoras. Local tectonic activity has resulted in the formation of seafloor features hosting diverse habitats, including mud volcanoes and cold seeps. The geology of the Anaximander Mountains has been described by Lykousis *et al.* (2009) and Perissoratis *et al.* (2011).

The E/V *Nautilus* expedition to five mud volcanoes (i.e., Amsterdam, Thessaloniki, Athina, Kazan, and Kula) on the Anaximander Seamounts was conducted in July–August 2012. Active seeping was evident at several mud volcanoes including Amsterdam, Thessaloniki, and Athina, where methane bubbles were observed escaping the seafloor through fractured carbonate crust (Raineault *et al.* 2013). These areas were host to abundant Siboglinidae tubeworm populations, *Lamellibrachia anaximandri* Southward, Andersen & Hourdez, 2011. Temperature of the actively seeping fluid was the same as the ambient seawater temperature, 14°C (Raineault *et al.* 2013). Reduced sediments with and without white mats (presumably microbial) were patchily distributed at all five mud volcanoes and were one of the most commonly observed microhabitats. All samples were collected from light to dark grey reduced sediments. *Aciculaspio anaximanderi* n. gen., n. sp. was present at three of the five mud volcanoes sampled including Amsterdam (i.e., summit, slope and base areas), Athina, and Kazan at densities ranging from 1–20 ind. 28 cm⁻². Fifty-five specimens were collected with the large majority occurring at the Amsterdam mud volcano (52/55 specimens =95%) with 69% of these (36/52 specimens) at the Amsterdam slope type locality.

Habitat and ecology at the type-locality (Figure 6). The type locality of *Aciculaspio anaximanderi* n. sp. is located at a depth of 2216 m on the slope of the Amsterdam mud volcano (Fig. 6B). The area is characterized by the presence of carbonate crust, shell hash (bivalve shells scattered on the surface), reduced grey colored sediments interspersed with beige non-reduced/oxygenated hemipelagic sediment, and white microbial mats. Push cores were collected from reduced sediments covered with the microbial mats. Sediment was composed of sandy silt, including 28.6% sand (0.063–2 mm), 53.8% silt (0.002–0.063 mm), and 17.6% clay (<0.002 mm). Total organic carbon was 1.2%. Water temperature at the collecting site was 14°C, salinity 38.78 PSU, and oxygen = 204.9 at 63.96% saturation.

Polychaetes were the largest component of the macrofauna (79%) at this site; a bivalve known to contain symbiotic sulfur-oxidizing (chemosynthetic) bacteria, *Isorropodon perplexum* (Olu-Le Roy *et al.* 2004) cumaceans; gastropods (i.e., *Clelandella myriamae* Gofas, 2005; *Skeneidae* sp.); and an unidentified amphipod comprised the remaining 12%, 8%, 1% and 0.5% of the total abundance, respectively. Among the polychaetes, *Aciculaspio anaximanderi* n. gen., n. sp. was the second most abundant species present (12±9.3 ind. 28 cm⁻²; n=3) reaching a maximum density of 20 ind. 28 cm⁻². *Aciculaspio anaximanderi* n. gen., n. sp. was commonly associated with another spionid, *Prionospio tripinnata*, originally described from 500 m depth in the Mediterranean Sea (Maciolek 1985), was the most abundant species collected at the type locality (31±9.3 ind. 28 cm⁻²; n=3). Other co-occurring polychaete species at the type locality included the ampharetid *Glyphanostomum bilabiatum* Reuscher & Fiege, 2016 (density 0.7 ±1.2 ind. 28 cm⁻²), which was recently described from the Yonaguni Knoll IV hydrothermal vent field, Okinawa Trough, off the coast of Taiwan at 1365 m (Reuscher & Fiege 2016); a capitellid, *Mediomastus* sp. (2 ±1.0 ind. cm⁻²); and an unidentified scale worm (4 ±3.4 ind. 28 cm⁻²). *Aciculaspio anaximanderi* n. gen., n. sp. was also found at the summit of Amsterdam mud volcano (Fig. 6A) in association with a dorvilleid, *Ophryotrocha* sp., and the bivalves *Idas modiolaeformis* (Sturany, 1896) which contains both sulfur and methane oxidizing bacteria (Duperron *et al.* 2008) and *Thyasira striata* likely containing sulfur oxidizing bacteria (Taviani 2014). Overall, macrofaunal taxon richness at the type locality was 10 with 187 individuals collected (62 ±29 28 cm⁻²; n=3).

TABLE 1. Morphological comparison of three genera of Spionidae.

Genus	Prostomium: Anterior Margin	Occipital Antenna	Peristomial Papillae	Branchial Distribution ¹	Setiger 1	Parapodial lamellae	Anterior Neurosetae	Posterior Neuropodial Hooks	Pygidium	References
<i>Pygospio</i> Blake, 1983	Broad, weakly to strongly incised on ant margin producing 2 weakly developed lobes	Present	Present or absent	Simple ant br on setiger 1–6, 2, 2–3, 2–6, or 6; br from set 7 broad, membranous, fused to dorsal lamellae	Biramous; noto- & neurosetae present	All lamellae postsetal	Capillaries only; no modified spines	Unidentate curved spine or bidentate with subapical knob on concave side; closely adhering hood present or absent	4–12 cirri	Blake 1983, 1996; Mackie 1987; Blake & Maciolek 2018
<i>Atherospio</i> Mackie & Duff, 1986	Broad, weakly to strongly incised producing 2 rounded lobes	Present or absent	Present or absent	Simple ant br absent; br from set 7 broad, fused to dorsal lamellae	Biramous; noto- & neurosetae present	All lamellae postsetal	Capillaries plus set 4–5 with slender aristate spines or set 5 with 2–3 large smooth spines & 3 thin spines	Bidentate with subapical knob on concave side; closely adhering hood absent	6–9 cirri	Mackie 1987; Meißner & Bick 2005; Blake & Maciolek 2018
<i>Aciculaspio</i> n. gen.	Rounded, bearing 2 prominent spherical lobes	Absent	Absent	Simple br on set 2–9; br from set 10 broad, membranous, fused basally to dorsal lamellae	Neuropodium & neurosetae present; notopodium reduced or not apparent, notosetae absent	Prominent pre- and post-setal lamellae in both noto- and neuropodia	Capillaries plus set 4–10 with numerous heavy modified aristate spines	Unidentate, with curved tooth projecting laterally; no accessory tooth; curved tip covered with transparent hood formed of numerous fibrils	1 dorsal & 2 lateral cirri	This study

Abbreviations: ant, anterior; br, branchiae, set, setiger.

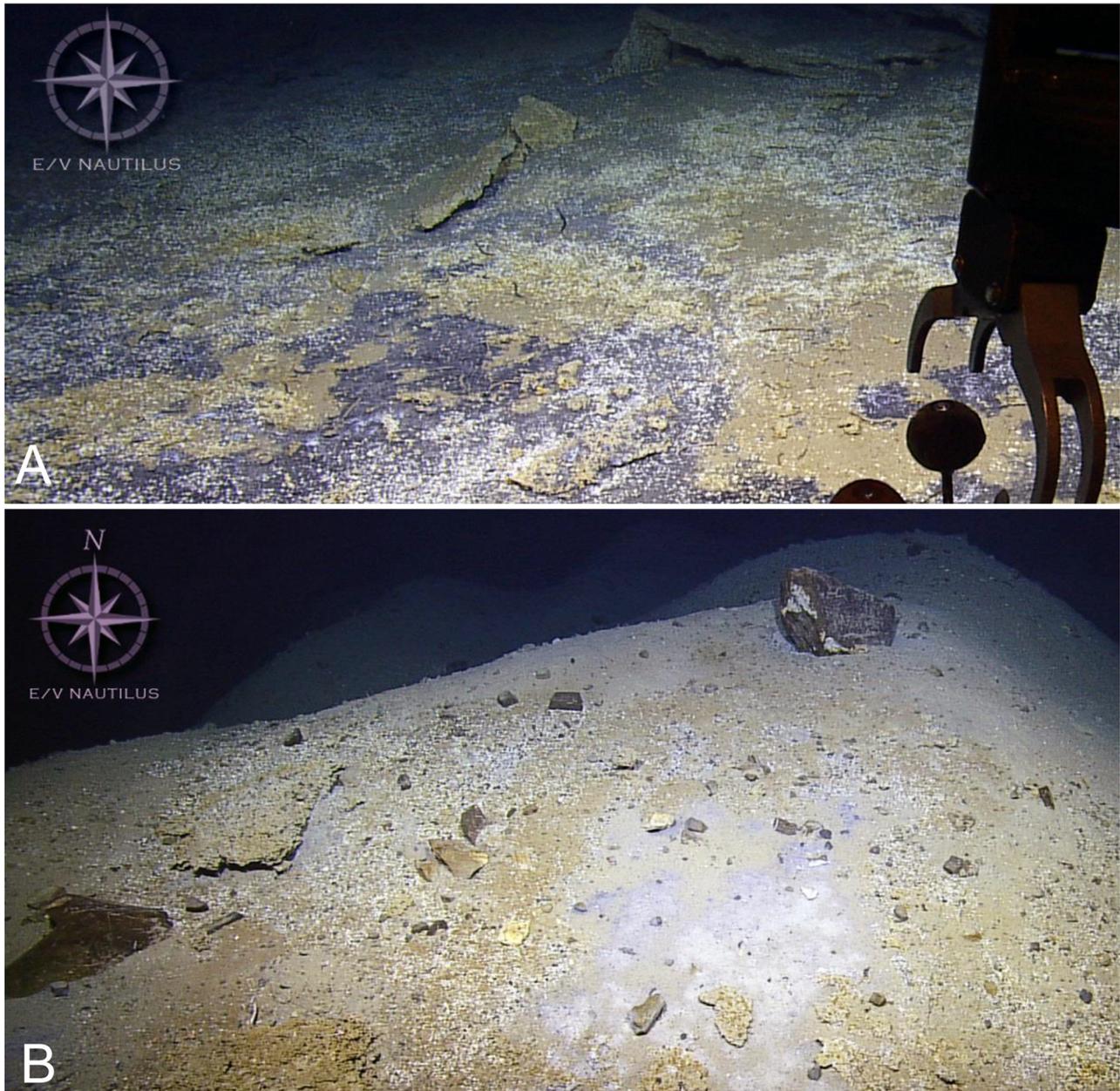


FIGURE 6. Amsterdam mud volcano. A, summit; B, slope.

Comparison of *Aciculaspio* n. gen. with *Atherospio* and *Pygospio* (Table 1) The similarities and differences between species of *Pygospio* and *Atherospio* were reviewed and tabulated in detail by Blake & Maciolek (2018). Apart from the absence of simple anterior branchiae and the presence of large modified neuropodial spines on 1–2 anterior neuropodia in *Atherospio*, the two genera are similar in other respects, including features of the prostomium, presence/absence of peristomial papillae, pygidium with four or more anal cirri, location of nuchal organs, and unusual neuropodial hooded hooks where the apical tooth when present is on the concave side of the shaft. Blake & Arnofsky (1999), as part of a phylogenetic analysis of Spionidae using morphology, recovered these genera as a monophyletic clade in which close similarities with other spionids were not apparent. Specific morphological differences between *Aciculaspio anaximanderi* n. sp. with previously described species of *Atherospio* and *Pygospio* are summarized in the following paragraphs and compared in Table 1.

Pre-setiger region. In all eight known species of *Pygospio* and *Atherospio*, the prostomium is longer than wide and prominent dorsally on a well-developed peristomium. In all species except *A. guillei*, an occipital

antenna is present. The anterior margin of the prostomium is incised and visible dorsally. Nuchal organs are narrow transverse slits between the posterior border of the prostomium and setiger 1. Peristomial papillae are present or absent. The palps arise lateral to the prostomium.

In *Aciculaspio anaximanderi* **n. gen., n. sp.**, the prostomium is relatively short, about as long as wide and directed ventrally toward the mouth; it has two rounded lobes on the anterior margin often not visible dorsally, but clearly seen if viewed frontally or ventrally. A short caruncle is present; an occipital antenna is absent, but a depression is often visible where an antenna might be expected. Nuchal organs appear to be lateral grooves near the end of the caruncle, similar to those reported for *Pygospiopsis* and *Atherospio*. The peristomium of *A. anaximanderi* **n. gen., n. sp.** is reduced; it is not apparent dorsally but is well developed as dorsal and ventral lips surrounding the mouth. Due to the reduced peristomium, the palps are shifted lateral to the prostomium and anterior to setiger 1. Peristomial papillae are absent.

Setiger 1. Setiger 1 is biramous and well-developed in species of *Pygospiopsis* and *Atherospio* with noto- and neuropodia and capillary setae generally similar to those of subsequent anterior segments. In *Aciculaspio anaximanderi* **n. gen., n. sp.**, setiger 1 is shifted anteriorly, and has a reduced neuropodium and shorter neurosetae compared to subsequent segments; the notopodium is reduced to a simple lobe (sometimes not apparent) and notosetae are entirely absent. Setiger 1 is difficult to observe at certain angles and is obscured by the palps unless they are removed.

Parapodial lamellae. Species of *Pygospiopsis* and *Atherospio* typically have well-developed postsetal lamellae that are fused with the branchiae in middle segments. In *Aciculaspio anaximanderi* **n. gen., n. sp.**, a prominent pre-setal lamella is also present; best developed from about setiger 10, and together with the post-setal lamella, surrounds each setal fascicle.

Branchiae. All species of *Pygospiopsis* and *Atherospio* have broadly flattened branchiae from setiger 7 that are fused to the notopodial postsetal lamellae. Species of *Pygospiopsis* also have simple digitiform branchiae on some setigers anterior to setiger 7, not fused basally, the distribution of which differ between species (Blake & Maciolek 2018). Species of *Atherospio* have no branchiae anterior to setiger 7. In *Aciculaspio anaximanderi* **n. gen., n. sp.**, simple digitiform branchiae free from the dorsal lamellae are present on setigers 2–9, followed by broadly flattened branchiae fused to the notopodial lamellae from setiger 10 and continuing to near the posterior end.

Modified anterior neurosetae. Enlarged and modified anterior neurosetae are absent in *Pygospiopsis* but present in *Atherospio*. In *A. disticha* Mackie & Duff, 1986, modified aristate neurosetae occur in a double row on setigers 4–5; in *A. guillei* (Laubier & Ramos, 1974), two or three heavy neuropodial spines and three thin spines occur on setiger 5. In *Aciculaspio anaximanderi* **n. gen., n. sp.**, prominent modified neurosetae are present on setigers 4–10 as heavy pointed spines, each tapering to an apical arista with thickened emergent fibrils or bristles. These spines are readily visible when viewing the worms with a stereomicroscope.

Hooded hooks. The neuropodial hooks of *Pygospiopsis* and *Atherospio* are unique in that they are unhooded and have curved shafts that have a subapical tooth on the concave side of the shaft instead of on the convex side as in all other spionids. In some *Pygospiopsis* species, the subapical tooth is absent or worn. In *Aciculaspio anaximanderi* **n. gen., n. sp.**, the neuropodial hooks are different, with the shaft narrowing apically to a curved tooth that projects laterally and lacks any extra apical teeth; a hood covers the entire end of the shaft and tooth. In SEM the hood can be seen to consist of fibrils that completely obscure the shaft and curved tip.

Pygidium. In species of *Pygospiopsis* and *Atherospio*, the pygidium, when described, has 4–12 cirri (Blake & Maciolek 2018). In *Aciculaspio anaximanderi* **n. gen., n. sp.** the pygidium bears one mid-dorsal and two lateral anal cirri.

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