A new species of Augeneria (Polychaeta: Lumbrineridae) from deep waters of the Aegean Sea (eastern Mediterranean)

KURT-SAHIN G. Sinop University Faculty of Arts and Sciences Department of Biology Sinop
ÇINAR M. Ege University Faculty of Fisheries Department of Hydrobiology 35100 Bornova Izmir
GONULAL O. Istanbul University Faculty of Fisheries Department of Gökçeada Marine Research 17000 Çanakkale

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G. Kurt-Sahin, M. E. Çinar and O. Gonulal

1 Sinop University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Biology, 57000, Sinop, Turkey
2 Ege University, Faculty of Fisheries, Department of Hydrobiology, 35100, Bornova, Izmir, Turkey
3 Istanbul University, Faculty of Fisheries, Department of Gökçeada Marine Research, 17000, Çanakkale, Turkey

Corresponding author: gkurtsahin@sinop.edu.tr
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Abstract

A new species of Lumbrineridae, *Augeneria profundicola* sp. nov. is described based on one specimen taken from 950 m depth on muddy bottom off Gökçeada Island (northern Aegean Sea). This new species is characterized by having seven small nuchal antennae arranged in a circle line on the prostomium and bidentate maxilla II. The morphological features of this species were compared with those of all *Augeneria* species described so far. A taxonomic key to all *Augeneria* species is also provided.

Keywords: Lumbrinerid, description, taxonomy, deep sea, northern Aegean Sea.

Introduction

The family Lumbrineridae Shnarda, 1861 is represented by 10 genera (*Abyssoninone* Orensanz, 1990; *Augeneria* Monro, 1930; *Galladorneris* Carrera-Parra, 2006; *Hilibigneros* Carrera-Parra, 2006; *Lumbriculus* Frame, 1992; *Lumbrinerides* Orensanz, 1973; *Lumbrinerioptis* Orensanz, 1973; *Lumbrineris* Blainville, 1828; *Ninoe* Kinberg, 1865; *Scoletoma* Blainville, 1828) and 33 species in the Mediterranean (Coll et al., 2010; D’Alessandro et al., 2014; Bertasi et al., 2014; Gómez et al., 2015). A total of 147 species belonging to 7 genera (*Hilibigneros*, *Lumbricalus*, *Lumbrinerides*, *Lumbrinerioptis*, *Lumbrineris*, *Ninoe* and *Scoletoma*) were found along the coasts of Turkey (Çinar et al., 2014). Two lumbrinerid species, namely, *Lumbrineris perkinsi* (Carrera-Parra, 2001) and *Scoletoma debilis* (Grube, 1878), were considered as alien species in the Mediterranean Sea. *Lumbrineris perkinsi* was regarded as a Lessepsian invader (i.e. a species that has migrated from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean via the Suez Canal) and densely occurred along the southern coast of Turkey (Çinar, 2009). *Scoletoma debilis* was first reported from the Sea of Marmara by Rullier et al. (2006). A total of 17 species belonging to 7 genera (*Hilibigneros*, *Lumbricalus*, *Lumbrinerides*, *Lumbrinerioptis*, *Lumbrineris*, *Ninoe* and *Scoletoma*) were found along the coasts of Turkey (Çinar et al., 2014). Two lumbrinerid species, namely, *Lumbrineris perkinsi* (Carrera-Parra, 2001) and *Scoletoma debilis* (Grube, 1878), were considered as alien species in the Mediterranean Sea. *Lumbrineris perkinsi* was regarded as a Lessepsian invader (i.e. a species that has migrated from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean via the Suez Canal) and densely occurred along the southern coast of Turkey (Çinar, 2009). *Scoletoma debilis* was first reported from the Sea of Marmara by Rullier et al. (2006). A total of 17 species belonging to 7 genera (*Hilibigneros*, *Lumbricalus*, *Lumbrinerides*, *Lumbrinerioptis*, *Lumbrineris*, *Ninoe* and *Scoletoma*) were found along the coasts of Turkey (Çinar et al., 2014). Two lumbrinerid species, namely, *Lumbrineris perkinsi* (Carrera-Parra, 2001) and *Scoletoma debilis* (Grube, 1878), were considered as alien species in the Mediterranean Sea. *Lumbrineris perkinsi* was regarded as a Lessepsian invader (i.e. a species that has migrated from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean via the Suez Canal) and densely occurred along the southern coast of Turkey (Çinar, 2009). *Scoletoma debilis* was first reported from the Sea of Marmara by Rullier et al. (2006), but was later considered as a questionable alien species by Çinar et al. (2005).

Among the genera of Lumbrineridae, *Augeneria* is mainly characterized by having short nuchal antennae on the prostomium, four pairs of maxillae, pigmented maxilla IV (MIV) with a whitish central area and the mandible divergent at its anterior and posterior ends (Carrera-Parra, 2006). This genus was previously considered as a synonym of the genus *Lumbrineris* by Fauchald (1970), as some species of *Ninoe* and *Lumbrineris* also have nuchal antennae on the prostomium. Then, Orensanz (1973) resurrected this genus based on the morphology of the maxillary apparatus and mandibles. Carrera-Parra (2006) amended certain characters of the maxillary apparatus of the genus and clarified its taxonomic position within Lumbrineridae.

The genus *Augeneria* includes 7 valid species in the world’s oceans; *A. albidentata* (Ehlers, 1908) (originally described from Agulhas Bank, South Africa at 117 m), *A. algida* (Wirén, 1901) (from West Spitsbergen, Norway, Arctic Ocean at 1780 m), *A. bidentis* (Ehlers, 1887) (from Florida, Atlantic Ocean at 348-642 m), *A. polytretaculata* Imajima and Huguchi, 1975 (from Japan, Pacific Ocean at 100 m), *A. riojai* Aguirredezabalaga and Carrera-Parra, 2006 (from the Bay of Biscay, Atlantic Ocean at 480-580 m), *A. tentaculata* Monro, 1930 (from Signy Island, Antarctic Ocean at 244-344 m) and *A. verdis* Hutchings and Murray, 1984 (from the Tasman Sea, Pacific Ocean at 4-12 m). The validity of *A. dayi* within the genus *Augeneria* seems to be questionable, as it lacks composite hooded hooks on the parapodia. The genera with antennae on the prostomium and lacking compositive hooded hooks are *Kuwaita* Mohammad, 1973; *Ceno- genus* Chamberlin, 1919 and *Sergioneris* Carrera-Parra, 2006. The original description of *A. dayi* from Sri Lanka by de Silva (1965) was poor, lacking a proper description of the morphology of the maxillary apparatus, which is one of the diagnostic characters of the genus *Augeneria*. Therefore, a re-description of the species, based on type specimens, is required to determine which genus it in fact belongs to. Orensanz (1973; 1990) mentioned that *Lumbrineris meteorea* Augener, 1931 seems to be morphologically similar to *Augeneria* in having a large and rounded MIV with a dark edge and a pale middle part like the other species of *Augeneria*. However, it differs from the *Augeneria* species in lacking nuchal antennae and a divergent mandible. Therefore, in this study, this species was not considered within *Augeneria*, and its taxonomic
placement requires re-consideration within the genus. Among Augeneria species, only A. tentaculata has been reported from the Mediterranean Sea (Alboran Sea) at 1491 m depth (Miura, 1980).

In this paper, we describe a new species of Augeneria, Augeneria profundicola sp. nov., based on one specimen collected in deep-water off Gökçeada (northern Aegean Sea). Also, a taxonomic key to all the species of the genus is provided.

Material and Methods

One specimen of Augeneria profundicola sp. nov. was collected by a baited trap set on a muddy bottom at 950 m depth off Gökçeada Island in the northern Aegean Sea (40°19′19″N-25°38′35″E) in October 2014 (Fig. 1). In the field, the specimen was fixed with 4% formaldehyde solution. At the laboratory, the specimen was washed with tap water and then preserved in 70% ethanol.

In order to examine details of both the maxillae and the mandible under a compound microscope, an anterdorsal dissection was made to extract the maxillary apparatus. The body length, length of the head and the first 10 chaetigerous segments (L10) and the width at chaetiger 10 (excluding parapodia and chaetae) were measured with an ocular micrometer. Photographs of the general view of the specimen were taken using a digital camera (Nikon, P7000) attached to a stereo-microscope and the chaetal images were taken by a digital imaging system (Nikon, DS-Fi2) installed on a compound microscope using a DIC (Differential Interference Contrast) attachment.

The holotype of Augeneria profundicola sp. nov. was deposited at the Museum of the Faculty of Fisheries (ESFM), Ege University, Turkey.

Taxonomic Account

Class Polychaeta Grube, 1850
Order Eunicida Dales, 1962
Family Lumbrineridae Schmarda, 1861
Genus Augeneria Monro, 1930
Augeneria profundicola sp. nov.
(Figures 2-4)


Description. Holotype incomplete with 55 chaetigers, 34.6 mm long, 1.7 mm wide, L10 = 5.7 mm. Body cylindrical, pale pink coloured, slightly tapering posteriorly. Prostomium conical, as long as wide, with seven small nuchal antennae arranged in a circle line (Figs. 2A-C, Fig. 3A). Peristomium shorter (0.65 mm) than prostomium (0.9 mm); with two rings, anterior ring (0.45 mm) more than twice as long as posterior ring (0.2 mm); separation between rings distinct dorsally and ventrally. All parapodia well developed; first three parapodia smaller than following ones. Anterior parapodia approximately as long as 1/7 of anterior segment’s width; posterior parapodia as long as 1/5 of posterior segment’s width. Prechaetal lobe inconspicuous on parapodia 1–9; like a conical projection on parapodia 10 to 14; digitiform, as long as postchaetal lobe from parapodia 14 towards posterior
end (Figs. 3B-D; Figs. 4A-C). Postchaetal lobes well-developed in all parapodia; conical on first three parapodia; digitiform, longer than prechaetal lobe between parapodia 4 and 14; digitiform, as long as prechaetal lobe from parapodia 14 towards posterior end (Figs. 3B-D; Figs. 4A-C). Chaetae including composite multidentate hooded hooks, simple multidentate hooded hooks and limbates. Composite multidentate hooded hooks present on chaetigers 1–18, having short blade (~400 µm) and a distinct main fang with 4–5 teeth of similar size (Fig. 3F, Fig. 4D). Simple multidentate hooded hooks present from chaetiger 19 to posterior end, with a short hood and distinct main fang with up to 6 teeth (Fig. 3G, Fig. 4E). Dorsal and ventral limbate chaetae only present between chaetiger 1 and 18 (Fig. 3H, Fig. 4F). Aciculae yellow, aristate, up to three in anterior chaetigers and one and reddish in posterior ones (Figs. 3B-C). Maxillary apparatus with four pairs of maxillae (Fig. 2D; Fig. 3E); maxillary carriers slightly longer than MI; MI forceps-like with expanded basal part; MII with only two teeth; MIIL dentate, arcuate; MIIV edentate with a whitish central area and pigmented peripheral line. Mandible divergent at both its anterior and posterior ends.

**Etymology.** The name was chosen to indicate the deep water existence of the species from the Latin profundus meaning deep and the suffix cola for dweller.

**Type Locality.** Gökçeada Island, Aegean Sea.

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**Fig. 3:** Augeneria profundicola (ESFM-POL/2014-616), a. Anterior part, dorsal, b. Parapodium 1, c. Parapodium 12, d. Parapodium 40, e. Maxillary apparatus, f. Composite hooded hook, chaetiger 1, g. Simple hooded hook, chaetiger 40, h. Limbate chaeta, chaetiger 13 (prl: prechaetal lobe, pcl: postchaetal lobe; scale bars; a:3 mm; b, c, d: 200 µm; e: 500 µm; f, g, h: 100 µm).

**Fig. 4:** General view of parapodia and chaetae of Augeneria profundicola (ESFM-POL/2014-616) a. Parapodium 1, b. Parapodium 12, c. Parapodium 40, d. Composite hooded hook, chaetiger 1, e. Simple hooded hook, chaetiger 40, f. Limbate chaetae, chaetiger 13 (prl: prechaetal lobe, pcl: postchaetal lobe; scale bars; a, b, c, f: 200 µm; d, e: 100 µm).
Table 1. The comparison of main diagnostic features of all species of Augeneria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Prostomium</th>
<th>Number of nuchal antennae</th>
<th>Prechaetal lobe</th>
<th>Postchaetal lobe</th>
<th>Composite hooks</th>
<th>Simple hooks</th>
<th>Aciculae</th>
<th>Maxillary formula</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Augeneria profundicola sp. nov.</td>
<td>Conical, as long as wide</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Inconspicuous on parapodia 1-9;</td>
<td>Conical on first three parapodia;</td>
<td>Present on chaetigers 1-18, with short blade, with up to five teeth</td>
<td>Present from chaetiger 19, with short hood, with up to six teeth</td>
<td>Yellow, aristate, three in anterior parapodia, reddish, one in posterior ones.</td>
<td>MIV:1+1; MIII:1+1; MII:2+2; MI:1+1</td>
<td>Present study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. albidentata</td>
<td>Conical and pear-shaped, longer than wide</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rounded on parapodia 1-22;</td>
<td>Digitiform on anterior and posterior parapodia</td>
<td>Present on chaetigers 1-13-25, with long blade with up to six teeth</td>
<td>Present from chaetiger 14-26, with short hood, with up to seven teeth</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>MI:1+1; MIII:1+1; MIV:1+1</td>
<td>Ehlers, 1908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. algida</td>
<td>Conical, slightly longer than wide</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Inconspicuous along body</td>
<td>Conical on parapodia 1-6;</td>
<td>Present on chaetigers 1-12, with long blade with up to seven teeth</td>
<td>Present from chaetiger 13, with short hood, with up to seven teeth</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>MI:1+1; MIII:1+1; MIV:1+1</td>
<td>Wirén, 1901; Aguirreza-balaga and Carrera-Parra, 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. bidens</td>
<td>Oval, longer than wide</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Short on anterior parapodia;</td>
<td>Rounded and digitiform on anterior parapodia</td>
<td>Present on chaetigers 1 to 7-15, with short blade with seven teeth</td>
<td>Present from chaetiger 8-16, with long hood, with up to five teeth</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>MI:1+1; MIII:1+1; MIV:1+1</td>
<td>Ehlers, 1887; Carrera-Parra, 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. polystenactaulata</td>
<td>Conical, as long as wide</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Truncated and short on anterior parapodia; like triangular lamellae on posterior parapodia</td>
<td>Auricular on anterior parapodia; elongated and directed outward on posterior parapodia</td>
<td>Present from chaetiger 14, with long hood, with up to seven teeth</td>
<td>Present from chaetiger 13, with short hood, with four to five teeth</td>
<td>Black, aristate, five in anterior parapodia, one in posterior ones</td>
<td>MIV:1+1; MIII:1+1; MII:2+2</td>
<td>Imagina and Higuchi, 1975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. riojai</td>
<td>Conical, as long as wide</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Inconspicuous on parapodia 1-7;</td>
<td>Conical on parapodia 1-4;</td>
<td>Present on chaetigers 1-19, with short blade with up to seven teeth</td>
<td>Present from chaetiger 20, with short hood, with up to eight teeth</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>MI:1+1; MIII:1+1; MIV:1+1</td>
<td>Aguirreza-balaga and Carrera-Parra, 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. tentaculata</td>
<td>Rounded to oval</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Truncated along body</td>
<td>Subtriangular on anterior parapodia; pointed on posterior parapodia</td>
<td>Present from anterior chaetigers, with short hood, with up to four teeth</td>
<td>Present from median chaetigers, with four to five teeth</td>
<td>Hazel</td>
<td>MI:1+1; MIII:1+1; MIV:1+1</td>
<td>Monro, 1930; Orensanz, 1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. verdí</td>
<td>Bluntly conical</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Digitiform on anterior parapodia, elongated on posterior parapodia</td>
<td>Digitiform on anterior parapodia;</td>
<td>Present on chaetigers 1-17, with short blade</td>
<td>Present from chaetiger 12, with short hood, with up to eight teeth</td>
<td>Yellow</td>
<td>MI:1+1; MIII:1+1; MIV:1+1</td>
<td>Hutchings and Murray, 1984</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Discussion. Augeneria species mainly occur on soft substratum in deep-waters. They are generally found at depths deeper than 100 m. The species already reported from depths deeper than 500 m are A. algida and A. riojai. However, A. verdis was found in shallow-water benthic environments (sandy mud and shell fragments at 7-12 m depth) in the Tasman Sea (Hutchings and Murray, 1984).

The main differences between A. profundicola sp. nov., and the other species of Augeneria are shown in Table 1. The number of nuchal antennae on the prostomium is one of the diagnostic characters that are used to distinguish the species within the genus. Five species (Augeneria albidentata, A. algida, A. bidens, A. tentaculata and A. verdis) have only three antennae on the prostomium, whereas A. polytentaculata has a prostomium with seven nuchal antennae and A. riojai with eight nuchal antennae. Augeneria profundicola sp. nov. resembles A. polytentaculata and A. riojai in having several small nuchal antennae on the posterior part of the prostomium, but it mainly differs from them in having bidentate MII. Augeneria profundicola sp. nov. also close to A. albidentata by having bidentate MII but differs in having seven nuchal antennae. In addition, A. profundicola sp. nov. has yellow (anterior) and reddish (posterior) aciculae and composite hooded hooks with distinct main fang with 5 short teeth of similar size, whereas A. riojai has black aciculae and composite hooded hooks with 7 short teeth of similar size, and A. polytentaculata has yellow aciculae and composite hooded hooks with 7 short teeth of similar size. Moreover, the nuchal antennae on the prostomium of A. riojai and A. polytentaculata are arranged in two rows, but those of A. profundicola sp. nov. are arranged in a circle. Although Augeneria profundicola sp. nov. has composite hooks with short blade like A. riojai, A. tentaculata and A. verdis, the new species has composite hooks with distinct main fang before smaller teeth differently from others.

Key to all species of Augeneria

1-MII with two teeth ...........................................2
   MII with three teeth .....................................3
2-Prostomium with three nuchal antennae;
   postchaetal lobes digitiform in anterior and
   posterior parapodia .....................................Augeneria albidentata
   Prostomium with seven nuchal antennae;
   postchaetal lobes conical on first three
   parapodia; digitiform on remaining
   parapodia...............................................Augeneria profundicola sp. nov.
3-Prostomium with three nuchal antennae..............4
   Prostomium with more than three nuchal antennae....7
4-Composite hooded hooks with short blade..........5
   Composite hooded hooks with long blade ..............Augeneria algida
5-Postchaetal lobes always digitiform
   in anterior parapodia..................................Augeneria verdis
   Postchaetal lobes otherwise in anterior parapodia....6
   6-Postchaetal lobes rounded and digitiform
   in anterior parapodia; prechaetal lobes short
   on anterior parapodia and slightly longer
   on posterior parapodia.................................Augeneria bidens
   Postchaetal lobes subtriangular in anterior
   parapodia; prechaetal lobes truncated
   along body.............................................Augeneria tentaculata
   7-Acicula black .........................................Augeneria riojai
   Acicula yellow .....................................Augeneria polytentaculata

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