

Two new species of *Notodasus* Fauchald, 1972 (Annelida: Capitellidae) from the Central Indo-Pacific region (#36363)

1

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Two new species of *Notodasus* Fauchald, 1972 (Annelida: Capitellidae) from the Central Indo-Pacific region

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Notodasus Fauchald, 1972 is a small genus of the polychaete family Capitellidae, including ten described species worldwide. The genus is unusual in the Central Indo-Pacific, and there is no taxonomic record of *Notodasus* in this area. In this study, two new species of *Notodasus* are described and illustrated ~~herein~~, namely *Notodasus celebensis* sp. nov. and *Notodasus chinensis* sp. nov. The former species, collected from the mixed-species seagrass beds in the Indonesian island of Sulawesi, is mainly characterized by the longitudinally striated epithelium on thoracic segments and the completely separated notopodial lobes. The latter species, obtained from coastal waters off southern China, differs from its congeners ~~in the genus~~ with the following characteristics: tessellated epithelium present on anterior thorax as well as on the dorsum of chaetigers 11–12, notopodial lobes fused and chaetal fascicles almost touching each other in anterior abdomen, and branchial pores evident from anterior abdomen. Comparisons are made with closely related species in this paper, and a revised key is provided to all described *Notodasus* species. The discoveries of the two new species represent the first record of *Notodasus* in this area and expand the distribution range of the genus.

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Abstract

Notodasus Fauchald, 1972 is a small genus of the polychaete family Capitellidae, including ten described species worldwide. The genus is unusual in the Central Indo-Pacific, and there is no taxonomic record of *Notodasus* in this area. In this study, two new species of *Notodasus* are described and illustrated ~~herein~~, namely *Notodasus celebensis* sp. nov. and *Notodasus chinensis* sp. nov. The former species, collected from the mixed-species seagrass beds in the Indonesian island of Sulawesi, is mainly characterized by the longitudinally striated epithelium on thoracic segments and the completely separated notopodial lobes. The latter species, obtained from coastal waters off southern China, differs from its congeners ~~in the genus~~ with the following characteristics: tessellated epithelium present on anterior thorax as well as on the dorsum of chaetigers 11–12, notopodial lobes fused and chaetal fascicles almost touching each other in anterior abdomen, and branchial pores evident from anterior abdomen. Comparisons are made with closely related species in this paper, and a revised key is provided to all described *Notodasus* species. The discoveries of the two new species represent the first record of *Notodasus* in this area and expand the distribution range of the genus.

Introduction

Polychaetes, known as an ecologically important taxon of benthic macrofauna, are frequently found and numerically dominated in marine surveys. They exhibit high taxonomic diversity with around 10,000 described species worldwide (Hutchings & Fauchald, 2000). Of all polychaete families, Capitellidae Grube, 1862 is a family with approximately 200 described species, represented by 43 genera (García-Garza, de León-González & Tovar-Hernández, 2019). This family is usually associated with organically enriched and disturbed sediment (Magalhães & Blake, 2017), and as such, some species can be used as environmental indicators (Pearson & Rosenberg, 1978; Reish, 1980; Warren, 1991). Although extensive taxonomic studies on capitellid polychaetes have been carried out, correct identification of capitellid species is fairly challenging due to their simple morphology and the change in chaetal arrangement during ontogeny (Blake, 2000; Hutchings, 2000). With the advancements in high-resolution microscopes and molecular techniques, the taxonomy of capitellid polychaetes has been extensively improved, and additional 44 new species have been added to the family since 2000, based on the statistics from WoRMS (Read & Fauchald, 2018).

Notodasus Fauchald, 1972 is one of the least studied capitellid genera for most seas of the world's ocean, which may be due to the fact that the majority of *Notodasus* species (six out of ten species) were so far described from the coasts of North America. The genus was initially established by Fauchald (1972) for type species *Notodasus magnus* from the Gulf of California, mainly characterized by the presence of only capillaries on all 11 thoracic chaetigers as well as on first two abdominal chaetigers. Recently, García-Garza et al. (2009) reviewed the genus by re-examining type materials from museums and described four more new species. In this review, the authors also proposed more diagnostic characteristics to differentiate species within the genus, including the epithelial texture of thorax, the degree of fusion of notopodial lobes in anterior abdomen, the shape of hooded hooks, size of abdominal lateral organs, and the methyl green staining (Magalhães & Blake, 2017). *Notodasus* closely resembles *Dodecaseta*, the latter genus erected by McCammon & Stull, 1978, and its generic definition expanded by Green (2002). These two genera overlap in generic diagnosis, and the minor morphological differences are that the former has the first two abdominal chaetigers with only capillaries while the latter bears the first one or two abdominal chaetigers with only capillaries. Recently, García-Garza et al. (2017) regarded *Dodecaseta* as a junior synonym of *Notodasus*, due to the high morphological similarity between these two genera. To date, 10 valid species are known in the genus (Fig. 1), and they are described from several localities: 6 species recorded from the coasts of North America, namely *N. dexterae* Fauchald, 1973, *N. harrisae* García-Garza et al., 2009, *N. hartmanae* García-Garza et al., 2009, *N. magnus* Fauchald, 1972, *N. oraria* (McCammon & Stull, 1978), and *N. salazari* García-Garza et al., 2009; 2 species found in the Andaman Sea, Thailand, namely *N. eibyejacobseni* (Green, 2002) and *N. fauchaldi* (Green, 2002); *N. arenicola* Hartmann-Schröder, 1992 and *N. dasybranchoides* Magalhães & Bailey-Brock, 2012 described from Ascension Island in the central Atlantic Ocean and the Hawaii Islands, respectively.

Currently, full understandings of the actual species diversity within the genus in the world's oceans and the distribution range of the genus remain an open question, since the records of *Notodasus* species were only limited to several localities. In the Indo-Pacific, *Notodasus* is an unusual and least known capitellid genera. Prior to this study, *Notodasus* species were only taxonomically recorded in the Andaman Sea in the western part and in the Hawaii Islands in the eastern part of the Indo-Pacific. In this study, the material of the genus was collected from the southern coasts of China (Fig. 2A) and mixed-species seagrass beds in the Indonesian island of

Sulawesi (Fig. 2B), respectively, representing the first occurrence of *Notodasus* in Indonesian waters and Chinese waters. The taxonomic study of the material yields two new species, described and illustrated herein. Detailed comparisons are made with closely related species. This study serves as a new contribution to unveil the hidden diversity of the genus *Notodasus* in the world's oceans. The discovery of the two new species also allows us to better understand the geographical distribution of the genus. A revised key to all *Notodasus* species is also provided in this paper.

Materials & Methods

The *Notodasus* specimens were collected from the southern coasts of China (Fig. 2A) during 2017–2018 and mix-species seagrass beds of northern Sulawesi Island, Indonesia (Fig. 2B) in May 2014, respectively (for more detail, see Table 1). Indonesian specimens examined in this study were collected with permission of the Ministry of Research and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia (permit no. 135/SIP/FRP/SM/V/2014). In Indonesia, a PVC corer (10 cm in inner diameter) was used to collect sediment samples which were washed through a 0.5 mm sieve in the field. In China, the *Notodasus* specimens were collected by means of a grab sampler (surface area 0.05 m²), and then sieved through a 0.5 mm sieve on board. All retained specimens were fixed with 7% diluted formalin in seawater. In the lab, *Notodasus* specimens were transferred to 70% ethanol.

Light microscope images were obtained by means of a Leica M205A stereomicroscope equipped with Leica DFC 550 digital camera. The structure of hooded hooks was observed under a light microscope using oil emersion (Axio Imager Z2; ZEISS, Oberkochen, Germany). A Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) analysis was conducted to observe the ultrastructure of abdominal hooks. In brief, the specimens were placed in an ultrasonic chamber with distilled water for 60 seconds to remove the hoods of the abdominal hooks. The treated specimens were dehydrated and then dried in a drying oven at 60°C for 5 minutes. Finally, specimens were mounted on a stub and coated with gold. SEM observations were performed using ZEISS SUPRA 55 SAPPHERE at Xiamen University, China. The methyl green staining pattern (MGSP) was used to identify the distribution of glandular areas, following the protocol of Warren et al. (1994). Morphological terminology and the characters used for classification follow those of Warren et al. (1994).

The type materials of several *Notodasus* species were reviewed from the Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County Museum-Allan Hancock Foundation (LACM-AHF) and Colección Poliquetologica de la Universidad Autonoma de Nuevo León (UANL). The type materials of the two new species described herein are deposited in the Third Institute of Oceanography, Ministry of Natural Resources, Xiamen, China.

Nomenclatural acts

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Results

Systematic account

Class Polychaeta Grube, 1850



Family Capitellidae Grube, 1862

Genus *Notodasus* Fauchald, 1972

Notodasus Fauchald, 1972: 246–247, Pl.51 fig a–c; Fauchald, 1977: 34; García-Garza, Hernández-Valdez & de León-González, 2009: 810; García-Garza & de León-González, 2011: 35; Magalhães & Bailey-Brock, 2012: 28; García-Garza, de León-González & Harris, 2017: 94, fig. 1; Magalhães & Blake, 2017.

Dodecaseta McCammon & Stull, 1978: 40–43, figs 1–3; Green, 2002: 311.

Type species. *Notodasus magnus* Fauchald, 1972

***Notodasus celebensis* sp. nov.** Lin, García-Garza & Arbi

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:A8E8DAA2-650A-4F10-AD10-3799C447670B

Figs. 3A–G, 4A–G, 5G– H

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the type locality, Sulawesi Island. Celebes is the historical name for modern Sulawesi.

Holotype. TIO-BTS-Poly-101 (sta. SGT3-3), Tanjung Merah Village, the east coast of North Sulawesi (Fig. 2), Indonesia, [1°23'41"N, 125°06'43"E], 1 m depth, fine sand, incomplete, coll. Junhui Lin, May 2014.

Paratype. TIO-BTS-Poly-102 (sta. SGT1-2), one specimen, Kema Village, the east coast of North Sulawesi, Indonesia, [1°23'11"N, 125°06'08"E], 1 m depth, fine sand, incomplete, coll. Junhui Lin, May 2014; TIO-BTS-Poly-103, one specimen, same information as TIO-BTS-Poly-102.

Comparative material examined. *N. magnus* holotype (LACM-AHF POLY 031), SW Punta Arena, Carmen Island, Gulf of California, from [25°46'00"N, 111°15'00"W] to [25°49'40"N, 111°15'30"W], 29–35 m, 18 March 1949; *N. fauchaldi* paratype (LACM-AHF POLY 2100) st. E-20 m/BC, Andaman Sea, Thailand, [8°30'N, 98°12'E], 21 m, 22 April 1996, muddy sand, coll. SB, ChA; *N. harrisae* holotype (UANL-6510), Baja California Sur, La Paz Bay, El Tesoro beach, [24°15'16.1"N, 110°18'55.4"W], 1 m, 1 August 2006, coll. MEGG and JALG.

Distribution. Currently known from the Sulawesi Island, Indonesia.

Diagnosis. Prostomium rounded, with digitate palpode. Thorax having one achaetous peristomium and 11 chaetigers with bilimbate capillary chaetae only. First chaetiger biramous. First two abdominal chaetigers with only capillary chaetae in both rami, thereafter, with hooded hooks only. Longitudinally striated epithelium through chaetiger 8. Notopodial lobes completely free along the abdomen. Multidentate hooded hooks with four rows of small teeth above main fang. Lateral organs present on thorax and abdomen.

Description

All specimens incomplete. Holotype anterior fragment with 40 chaetigers, 41.0 mm long, 2.8 mm wide in abdomen. Paratypes ranging from 20 mm long by 2.2 mm wide (35 chaetigers) to 25.5 mm long by 2.5 mm wide (39 chaetigers). Body slightly coiled. Color in alcohol yellowish white (Fig. 3A). The dorsal epithelium of anterior abdomen slightly damaged. Prostomium rounded, with digitate palpode (Fig. 3B, C). Everted proboscis papillated in paratype (TIO-BTS-Poly-103). Eyespots not observed. Peristomium achaetous, wider than long, same length as first

chaetiger, but narrower. Peristomium and first six chaetigers with epithelium longitudinally striated (Figs. 3B–D, 4A–B, 5G), chaetigers 7–8 slightly striated, following segments smooth.

Thorax with 11 chaetigers, exclusively with bilimbate capillary chaetae in both rami (Fig. 4A). First chaetiger biramous. All thoracic chaetigers biannulated, 1.5–2 times as wide as long, with deep inter-segmental and clear intra-segmental grooves (Figs. 3B, 4A–B). Chaetal fascicles inserted just posterior to midline of thoracic segments (Fig. 3B, D). Notopodia dorsolateral in anterior thorax, moving dorsally to end of thorax, and neuropodia lateral. Lateral organs present along body, located between noto- and neuropodia; those in thorax closer to notopodia, as small rounded pores; abdominal ones closer to superior neuropodial lobes, as small protuberances (Fig. 3G). Genital pores not observed.

Transition between thorax and abdomen marked by constriction and reduced length of abdominal segments (Figs. 3E–F, 4C–D, 5H). First two abdominal segments biannulated, with bilimbate capillary chaetae only and partially developed neuropodial lobes; subsequent abdominal segments with hooded hooks and expanded neuropodial lobes (Figs. 3E–F, 4D–E, 5H). Notopodial lobes free along the abdomen (Figs. 3F, 4C, 5H), approaching each other in anterior abdomen, but becoming further separated posteriorly. Notopodia with approximately 40 hooded hooks per fascicle. Abdominal neuropodial lobes separated mid-ventrally, extending from ventral area to the dorsolateral region (Figs. 3E, 4C). Neuropodial lobes covered with hooded hooks, leaving enlarged superior neuropodial lobe (Fig. 4D, F). Chaetal fascicles in neuropodia with more than 200 hooded hooks. Notopodial and neuropodial abdominal hooded hooks similar along body, with long anterior shaft, angled node, distinct constriction, developed shoulder, and short hood; posterior shaft curved, longer than anterior one, attenuated to terminal end (Fig. 4G). Hooded hooks with four rows of small teeth above main fang (Fig. 4G). Main fang subtriangular, longer than wide.

Branchiae not known, as all examined specimens incomplete. Pygidium not known.

Variations. The holotype is bigger than paratypes. Meanwhile, the longitudinally striated epithelium is more evident in the holotype.

Methyl green staining (Figs. 4A–D, 5G–H). Thorax uniformly stained light green except that a medium green transverse band on peristomium. Methyl green stain on first two abdominal chaetigers slightly darker than on thorax. Abdominal chaetigers 3–13 with medium green stain on dorsolateral areas between noto- and neuropodial lobes and ventral areas around neuropodia,

a longitudinal mid-ventral band stained with medium green, and light green stain on parapodial tori and lateral organs. Abdominal chaetiger 14 and following ones ~~with~~ light green completely, and mid-ventral band faded.

***Notodasus chinensis* sp. nov. Lin, García-Garza & Wang**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:201C23E8-5FD1-4D12-813D-B0A649A0DC11

Figs. 6A–F, 7A–D, 8A–F, 9A–B

Etymology. The specific name is derived from the type locality, Chinese waters.

Holotype. TIO-BTS-Poly-105 (sta. GFC-S31), one specimen, Qinzhou Bay, Guangxi Province, [21°41'31"N, 108°39'52"E], 8 m, mud, incomplete, coll. Zhong Li, 26 January 2018.

Paratype. 11 specimens: TIO-BTS-Poly-106 (sta. GFC-S31), 4 incomplete specimens, same information as holotype, one mounted on SEM stub; TIO-BTS-Poly-107 (sta. GFC-S33), one specimen, Qinzhou Bay, Guangxi Province, [21°34'30"N, 108°52'41"E], 7 m, muddy sand, incomplete, coll. Zhong Li, 26 January 2018; TIO-BTS-Poly-108 (sta. GFC-S11), one specimen, Qinzhou Bay, Guangxi Province, [21°37'33"N, 108°38'15"E], 12 m, mud, incomplete, coll. Zhong Li, 27 October 2017; TIO-BTS-Poly-109 (sta. GFC-S24), one specimen, Qinzhou Bay, Guangxi Province, [21°32'14"N, 108°28'29"E], 11 m, mud, incomplete, coll. Zhong Li, 27 October 2017; TIO-BTS-Poly-112 (sta. GFC-S17), 2 specimens, Qinzhou Bay, Guangxi Province, [21°31'16"N, 108°49'42"E], 7 m, mud, incomplete, coll. Zhong Li, 21 April 2018; TIO-BTS-Poly-113 (sta. GFC-S18), one specimen, Qinzhou Bay, Guangxi Province, [21°35'39"N, 108°34'41"E], 9 m, muddy sand, incomplete, coll. Zhong Li, 22 April 2018.

Additional material examined. TIO-BTS-Poly-110, 2 specimens, Daya Bay, Guangdong Province, [22°36'43"N, 114°43'12"E], 9 m, mud, incomplete, coll. Junhui Lin, 30 August 2017, one mounted on SEM stub.

Comparative material examined. *N. oraria* holotype (LACM-AHF POLY 1248), Palos Verdes Peninsula, California, USA, 30–180 m; *N. dexterae* holotype (LACM-AHF POLY 2190), Naos Island, Panama, [8°53'N, 79°33'W], intertidal, sand, incomplete, July 1969.

Distribution. Currently known from shallow subtidal waters of the Qinzhou Bay (Guangxi Province) and Daya Bay (Guangdong Province), the southern coast of China.

Diagnosis. Prostomium conical, with short palpode. Thorax having one achaetous peristomium

and 11 chaetigers with bilimbate capillary chaetae only. First chaetiger biramous. First abdominal chaetigers with only capillary chaetae in both rami, thereafter, with hooded hooks only. Tessellated epithelium through chaetiger 5 as well as on dorsum of chaetigers 11–12. Notopodial lobes fused dorsally into a raised coalesced lobe on abdominal chaetigers 2–4, while fused but not raised on abdominal chaetigers 5–11. Multidentate hooded hooks with four rows of small teeth above main fang. Lateral organs present on thorax and abdomen. Branchiae present, retractile, arising just above neuropodial hooks. Branchial pores commencing from anterior abdomen.

Description

All specimens incomplete. Holotype anterior fragment with 67 chaetigers, 21.6 mm long, 1.7 mm wide in abdomen (maximum width 1.9 mm at chaetiger 4). Paratypes ranging from 7.7 mm long by 0.6 mm wide in abdomen (23 chaetigers; maximum width 1.0 mm at chaetiger 4) to 87.4 mm long by 2.8 mm wide in abdomen (broken into two parts; more than 100 chaetigers; maximum width 3.7 mm at chaetiger 4). Body slightly coiled. Color in alcohol whitish tan (Fig. 6A). Prostomium conical, with short palpode. Everted proboscis distally ciliated, and proximal portion with numerous minute papillae (Figs. 6A–B, 8A–B). Peristomium about same length as first chaetiger, but narrower. Eyespots present, covered by lateral margin of peristomium (TIO-BTS-Poly-106). Peristomium and first 5 chaetigers with epithelium tessellated, dorsum of chaetigers 11–12 slightly tessellated, and remaining segments smooth (Figs. 6A–B, 8A–B).

Thorax with 11 chaetigers, exclusively with bilimbate capillary chaetae in both rami (Figs. 6A, 7A–C, 8A). First chaetiger biramous. Thoracic chaetigers biannulated, being of similar length, 3.5–5 times as wide as long, with clear inter-segmental and intra-segmental grooves (Figs. 6A–D, 8A–B). Notopodia dorsolateral in first chaetiger, approaching each other gradually to end of thorax, and neuropodia lateral (Fig. 8A). Chaetal fascicles inserted just posterior to midline of thoracic segments (Figs. 6A–C, 7A–B, 8A–B). Lateral organs evident from posterior thorax, located between noto- and neuropodia; those in posterior thorax closer to notopodia, as small rounded pores (Fig. 6D); those in the abdomen closer to superior neuropodial lobes from chaetiger 12 (first abdominal chaetiger), as small protuberances, protruded above surface in posterior segments (Figs. 6F, 7B, 8E). Genital pores not seen.

Transition between thorax and abdomen marked by constriction and reduced length of first

abdominal segment (Figs. 6C–E, 7B, 8A). First abdominal segments biannulated, with bilimbate capillary chaetae in both rami and partially developed neuropodial lobes; subsequent abdominal segments with hooded hooks and expanded neuropodial lobes (Figs. 6C–E, 8A). Notopodial lobes fused dorsally into a raised coalesced lobe on abdominal chaetigers 2–4 (Figs. 6C, 8C), while fused but not raised on abdominal chaetigers 5–11. Notopodial fascicles almost touching each other on abdominal chaetigers 2–11, forming a continuous line (Fig. 8A, C). From abdominal chaetiger 11, gap between notopodial lobes becoming gradually larger. Neuropodial lobes expanded, separated mid-ventrally (Fig. 8D), extending from ventral area to dorsolateral region (Fig. 6D, E). Neuropodial lobes covered with hooks, leaving enlarged superior neuropodial lobe (Fig. 6D). Notopodial fascicles positioned posterior part of segment (Fig. 8A, C). Chaetal fascicles with approximately 30 hooks in notopodia and more than 150 hooks in neuropodia. Notopodial and neuropodial abdominal hooded hooks similar along body, with long anterior shaft, developed shoulder, angled node, indistinct constriction, and short hood; posterior shaft slightly longer than anterior shaft (Fig. 8F). Four rows of small teeth above main fang (Figs. 7D, 8F). Main fang subtriangular, longer than wide.

Branchiae digitiform in holotype, may be retractile, only observed on some superior neuropodial lobes of abdominal segments (Fig. 6F), arising from a small pore just above neuropodial fascicles. Pygidium not seen.

Variations. All specimens are incomplete, without posterior abdomen. Tessellated epithelium on chaetigers 11–12 are more evident in larger specimens. Fused notopodial lobes located on a raised coalesced lobe on abdominal chaetigers 2–4 in larger specimens, while on abdominal chaetigers 2–3 in smaller specimens.

Methyl green staining pattern (Figs. 8A–C, 9A–B). Thorax and abdominal segments completely stained light green except that dark green stain from chaetiger 6 to prechaetal area of chaetiger 7, and moderate green stain from chaetiger 11 to prechaetal area of chaetiger 12.

Discussion

On *Notodasus celebensis* sp. nov.

Among all ten known *Notodasus* species worldwide, *Notodasus celebensis* sp. nov. (Fig. 5G) is the most similar to *N. magnus* (Fig. 5A) and *N. harrisae* (Fig. 5C) from the Gulf of California, and *N. fauchaldi* (Fig. 5E) from the Andaman Sea by having longitudinally striated epithelium

on thoracic segments, whereas the rest members of the genus bear thoracic segments with tessellated epithelium. However, *N. celebensis* sp. nov. differs from these three closely related species, based on the morphological characteristics (Table 2). *N. celebensis* sp. nov. is distinguished from *N. magnus* in that: (1) *N. celebensis* sp. nov. bears rounded prostomium with digitate palpode compared with conical prostomium with short palpode in *N. magnus*; (2) striated epithelium is present on more thoracic segments in *N. magnus* than in *N. celebensis* sp. nov.; (3) abdominal notopodial lobes are completely separated along the abdomen in *N. celebensis* sp. nov., while in *N. magnus*, they are fused with a median constriction in anterior abdomen; (4) *N. celebensis* sp. nov. has abdominal hooks with four rows of small teeth above main fang instead of three rows as in *N. magnus*. *N. celebensis* sp. nov. also differs from *N. harrisae* in that: (1) *N. celebensis* sp. nov. bears prostomium with digitate palpode and without eyespots compared with prostomium with short palpode and eyespots in *N. harrisae*; (2) striated epithelium are present on anterior 8 chaetigers of *N. celebensis* sp. nov. but on the entire thorax of *N. harrisae*; (3) abdominal notopodial lobes are completely separated along the abdomen in *N. celebensis* sp. nov. whereas they are fused in the anterior abdomen of *N. harrisae*; (4) abdominal hooks of *N. celebensis* sp. nov. have four rows of small teeth above main fang instead of three rows as in *N. harrisae*. Furthermore, *N. celebensis* sp. nov. differs from *N. fauchaldi* in that: (1) *N. celebensis* sp. nov. bears prostomium with digitate palpode and without eyespots compared with prostomium with short palpode and eyespots in *N. fauchaldi*; (2) abdominal notopodial lobes are completely separated along the abdomen in *N. celebensis* sp. nov. whereas they are fused in the anterior abdomen of *N. fauchaldi*; (3) in anterior abdomen, lateral organs are situated in a pit in *N. celebensis* sp. nov. but protruded above surface in *N. fauchaldi*.

The inhabiting environment is also different: *N. celebensis* sp. nov. was found in the shallow nearshore seagrass beds characterized by fine sand; *N. magnus* was collected from soft sediments mixed with sand, mud, and pebbles at depths of 29 to 35 m; *N. harrisae* was found to inhabit intertidal and shallow fine sand; and *N. fauchaldi* was recorded in a variety of sediments at depths of 21 to 55 m.

As for methyl green staining, the most relevant characteristic of *Notodasus celebensis* is that it has a dark transverse band on peristomium and medium green stain on dorsolateral areas of abdominal chaetigers 3–13 (Fig. 5G–H), which is distinct from the other three *Notodasus* species. Based on the original descriptions of type species, *N. magnus* has darker prechaetal and

postchaetal transverse band on abdominal chaetigers 3–5 (Fig. 5B); *N. harrisae* has two dark dorsolateral longitudinal bands on abdominal chaetigers 3–22 (Fig. 5D); and *N. fauchaldi* has dark green stain on dorsum of abdominal chaetigers except for notopodial lobes and lateral organs (Fig. 5F). Moreover, the latter three species have uniform light green stain on anterior thorax, without a dark band on peristomium.

Quite a few monographs and papers dealing with Indonesian polychaetes have been published (Caullery, 1915, 1944; Horst, 1903, 1910, 1912, 1915, 1916a, 1916b, 1917, 1924; Pettibone, 1970, 1971; Al-Hakim & Glasby, 2004; Pamungkas, 2015, 2017). In these publications, seven capitellid genera were taxonomically recorded in Indonesian waters, namely *Capitella*, *Dasybranchus*, *Mediomastus*, *Notomastus*, *Polymastigos*, *Promastobbranchus*, and *Scyphoproctus*. *Notodasus celebensis* sp. nov., which is newly described from Sulawesi Island, represents the discovery of *Notodasus* in Indonesian waters for the first time. The number of capitellid genera in this area rises to eight genera.

On *Notodasus chinensis* sp. nov.

N. chinensis sp. nov. mostly resembles *N. oraria* (Fig. 9C) from the waters off California, USA and *N. dexteræ* (Fig. 9D) from the Pacific coast of Panama. These three species share the tessellated epithelium on thoracic segments, the fused notopodial lobes in anterior abdomen, and the mid-ventrally separated neuropodial lobes along the abdomen. However, *N. celebensis* sp. nov. bears tessellated epithelium on the dorsum of chaetigers 11–12 and branchial pores commencing from abdominal chaetiger 2, which are not found in other species in the genus. In addition to the above characteristics exclusive to *N. chinensis* sp. nov., *N. chinensis* sp. nov. can be distinguished from *N. oraria* in that: (1) eyespots are present in *N. chinensis* sp. nov. while absent in *N. oraria*; (2) thoracic segments have tessellated epithelium on anterior 5 chaetigers in *N. chinensis* sp. nov. while on chaetigers 1–8 of *N. oraria*. *N. chinensis* sp. nov. also differs from *N. dexteræ* in that: (1) lateral organs are situated in a pit in anterior abdomen in *N. chinensis* sp. nov. while protruded above surface in *N. dexteræ*; (2) abdominal hooks have four rows of small teeth above main fang and angled node in *N. chinensis* sp. nov. instead of five rows of small teeth and bulbous node as in *N. dexteræ*. For more details, see Table 3.

In terms of inhabiting environment, *N. chinensis* sp. nov. is described from shallow subtidal mud or muddy sand (7–12 m), *N. dexteræ* inhabits intertidal sand, and *N. oraria* is mainly found

in muddy sediment at depths of 1–180 m.

Furthermore, *N. chinensis* sp. nov. has a distinct methyl green staining pattern: dark green stain on chaetigers 7–8, medium green stain on chaetigers 11–12, and light green stain on the remaining segments (Fig. 9A–B). According to the original descriptions of type materials, *N. oraria* has medium green stain from the postchaetal part of chaetiger 6 to prechaetal part of chaetiger 10, and dark green stain on chaetigers 11 and 12 (Fig. 9C); *N. dexterae* has medium green stain on chaetigers 9–13, and two dark dorsolateral bands from the third abdominal chaetiger (Fig. 9E).

According to “Checklist of marine biota of China seas” (Liu, 2008), a total of 17 capitellid species was recorded from Chinese waters, represented by ten genera, including *Capitella*, *Dasybranchus*, *Heteromastus*, *Leiochrides*, *Mastobbranchus*, *Neoheteromastus*, *Neomediomastus*, *Notomastus*, *Parheteromastus*, and *Rashgua*. In this study, *Notodasus* is recorded for the first time in Chinese waters.

On the generic definition of *Notodasus*

The genus *Notodasus* was originally erected by Fauchald (1972), distinct from other capitellid genera mainly by having only capillaries on all 11 thoracic chaetigers as well as on the first two abdominal ones. Since then, eight *Notodasus* species had been added to the genus, all in agreement with the generic definition. The genus *Dodecaseta* was initially established by McCammon & Stull (1978), then its definition was expanded by Green (2002) as having first one or two abdominal chaetigers with capillaries instead of first abdominal chaetiger as in the original definition. Of the three known *Dodecaseta* species, *D. eibyejacobseni* completely matched the generic diagnosis of *Notodasus*. The remaining two species, *D. oraria* and *D. fauchaldi*, agree well with the generic definition of *Notodasus* except that they bear abdominal capillaries only on first abdominal chaetiger instead of on first two abdominal chaetigers as in *Notodasus*. García-Garza et al. (2017) believed that the above morphological difference might be due to the fact that these two *Dodecaseta* species were described based on immature specimens. It is well known that the replacement of hooded hooks by capillaries occurs in some capitellid genera during ontogeny (Ewing, 1982; Blake, 2000), and the number of chaetigers with capillaries will change until the adult condition is reached. Based on the high morphological

similarity, García-Garza et al. (2017) considered *Dodecaseta* as a junior synonym of *Notodasus*, without any technical change in the generic definition.

In addition to the presence of capillaries on all 11 thoracic chaetigers and first two abdominal chaetigers, *Notodasus* bears other distinctive characteristics: partially developed neuropodia and protruded lateral organs on the last one or two chaetigers with capillaries (Green, 2002). In this study, one of the newly described species, *N. celebensis* sp. nov., completely matches the generic diagnosis of *Notodasus*. However, the other species, *N. chinensis* sp. nov., agrees with the generic diagnosis of *Notodasus* in most morphological characteristics except that all examined specimens are characterized by the presence of capillaries on first abdominal chaetiger and absence on the following abdominal segments, irrespective of body size. Given that the specimens of *N. chinensis* sp. nov. were collected in different seasons (October 2017, January 2018, and April 2018), we believe that *N. chinensis* sp. nov. has capillaries restricted to chaetigers 1–12, including 11 thoracic chaetigers and first abdominal chaetiger. Therefore, we suggest expanding the generic definition of *Notodasus* to have capillaries on all 11 thoracic chaetigers as well as on first one or two abdominal chaetigers, to accommodate the new species. To better clarify the chaetal arrangement of the first two abdominal chaetigers during ontogeny, more specimens of *Notodasus* species at different development stages are required.

Conclusions

Located between the Pacific Ocean and the Indian Ocean, the Central Indo-Pacific region is an important marine biodiversity hotspot with especially rich marine life. In this region, *Notodasus* is an uncommon and poorly known group. Prior to this study, there is no taxonomic report of *Notodasus* species in this region. The discovery of new *Notodasus* species in Sulawesi Island and southern China indicates that there is higher diversity within the genus than expected, and this contributes to better understanding of *Notodasus* diversity worldwide. Besides, this study provides more data to the study of the ecological characteristics of *Notodasus*. However, more future efforts should be devoted to the taxonomy of polychaete fauna in this region due to relatively scant information on the polychaeta.

Key to *Notodasus* species (modified from García-Garza et al., 2009)

420	1. Epithelium longitudinally striated on all or part of thoracic segments.....	2
421	– Epithelium tessellated on all or part of thoracic segments.....	5
422	2. Epithelium longitudinally striated throughout the thorax.....	<i>N. magnus</i> Fauchald, 1972
423	– Epithelium longitudinally striated not exceeding chaetiger 9.....	3
424	3. Notopodial lobes completely free throughout the abdomen.....	<i>N. celebensis</i> sp. nov.
425	– Notopodial lobes fused dorsally in anterior abdomen.....	4
426	4. Fascicles of notopodial hooded hooks forming a continuous line in anterior abdomen,	
427	abdominal neuropodial lobes fused ventrally, hooded hooks with three rows of teeth above	
428	main fang... <i>N. harrisae</i> García-Garza, Hernández Valdez & de León González, 2009	
429	– Fascicles of notopodial hooded hooks clearly separated along the abdomen, neuropodial	
430	lobes separated mid-ventrally along the abdomen, hooded hooks with four rows of teeth	
431	above main fang.....	<i>N. fauchaldi</i> (Green, 2002)
432	5. Epithelium tessellated along the entire thorax.....	<i>N.</i>
433	<i>hartmanae</i> García-Garza, Hernández Valdez & de León González, 2009	
434	– Epithelium tessellated in anterior thorax.....	6
435	6. Notopodial lobes completely free throughout the abdomen.....	7
436	– Notopodial lobes fused dorsally in anterior abdomen.....	9
437	7. Thoracic epithelium tessellated on segments 1–8, hooded hooks with three rows of teeth	
438	above main fang and angled node, first two abdominal chaetigers stained dark	
439	green..... <i>N. salazari</i> García-Garza, Hernández Valdez & de León González, 2009	
440	– Thoracic epithelium tessellated on segments 1–6, hooded hooks with two rows of teeth above	
441	main fang and indistinct node, first two abdominal chaetigers stained light green or do not	
442	stain.....	8
443	8. Abdominal lateral organs protruded, dark green stain on chaetiger 14 and following segments	
444	except for parapodial tori.....	<i>N. eibyejacobseni</i> (Green, 2002)
445	– Abdominal lateral organs situated in deep pits, no distinct staining	
446	pattern.....	<i>N. dasybranchoides</i> Magalhães & Bailey-Brock, 2012
447	9. Posterior neuropodial lobes small, fused mid-ventrally, hooded hooks with four rows of teeth	
448	above main fang and angled node.....	<i>N. arenicola</i> Hartmann-Schröder, 1992
449	– Neuropodial lobes separated mid-ventrally.....	10

10. Notopodial fascicles almost touching each other in anterior abdomen; the epithelium tessellated on the dorsum of chaetigers 11–12.....*N. chinensis* sp. nov.
- Notopodial fascicles separated in anterior abdomen; chaetigers 11–12 smooth.....11
11. Fused notopodial lobes without a median constriction, hooded hooks with five rows of teeth above main fang.....*N. dexteræ* Fauchald, 1973
- Fused notopodial lobes with a median constriction, hooded hooks with four rows of teeth above main fang.....*N. oraria* (McCammon & Stull, 1978)

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Figure 1

Type localities of described species of *Notodasus* worldwide

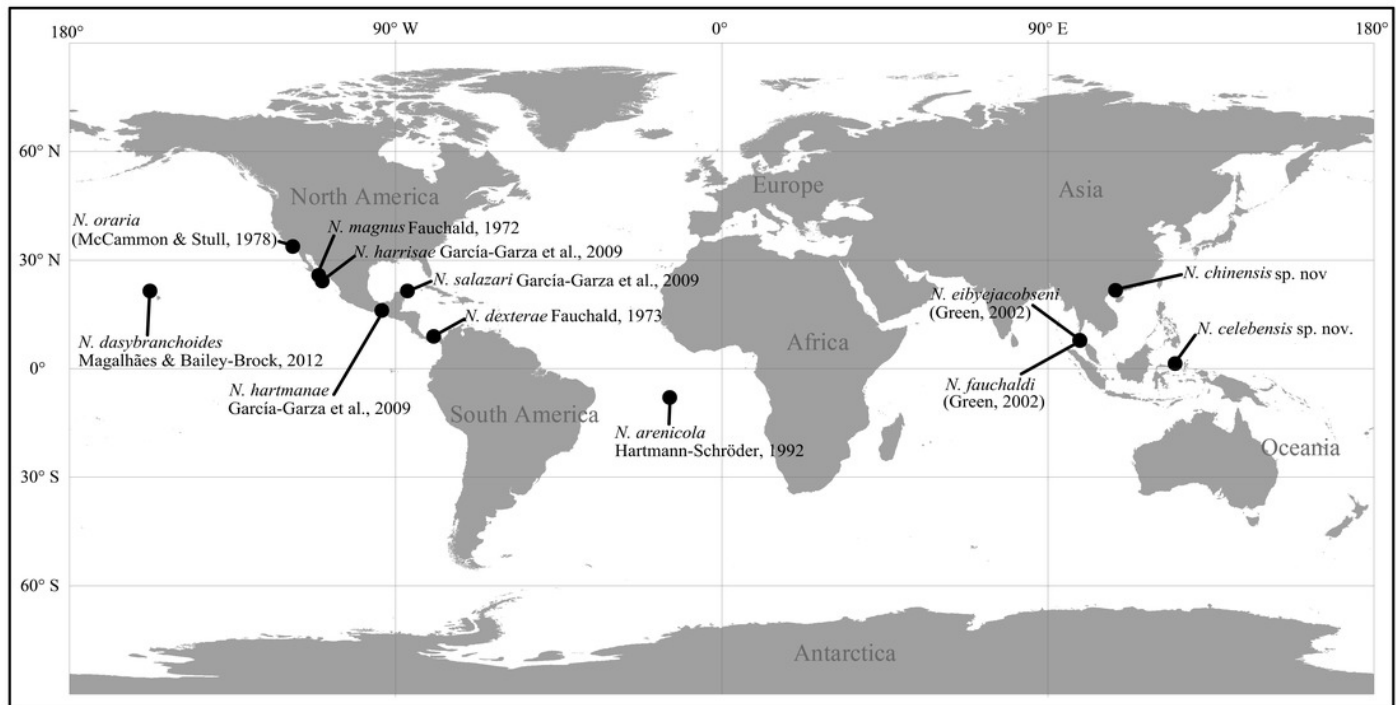


Figure 2

Map of survey areas

(A) sampling stations in the Qinzhou Bay, the southern coast of China, and (B) sampling stations in mixed-species seagrass beds of northern Sulawesi Island, Indonesia

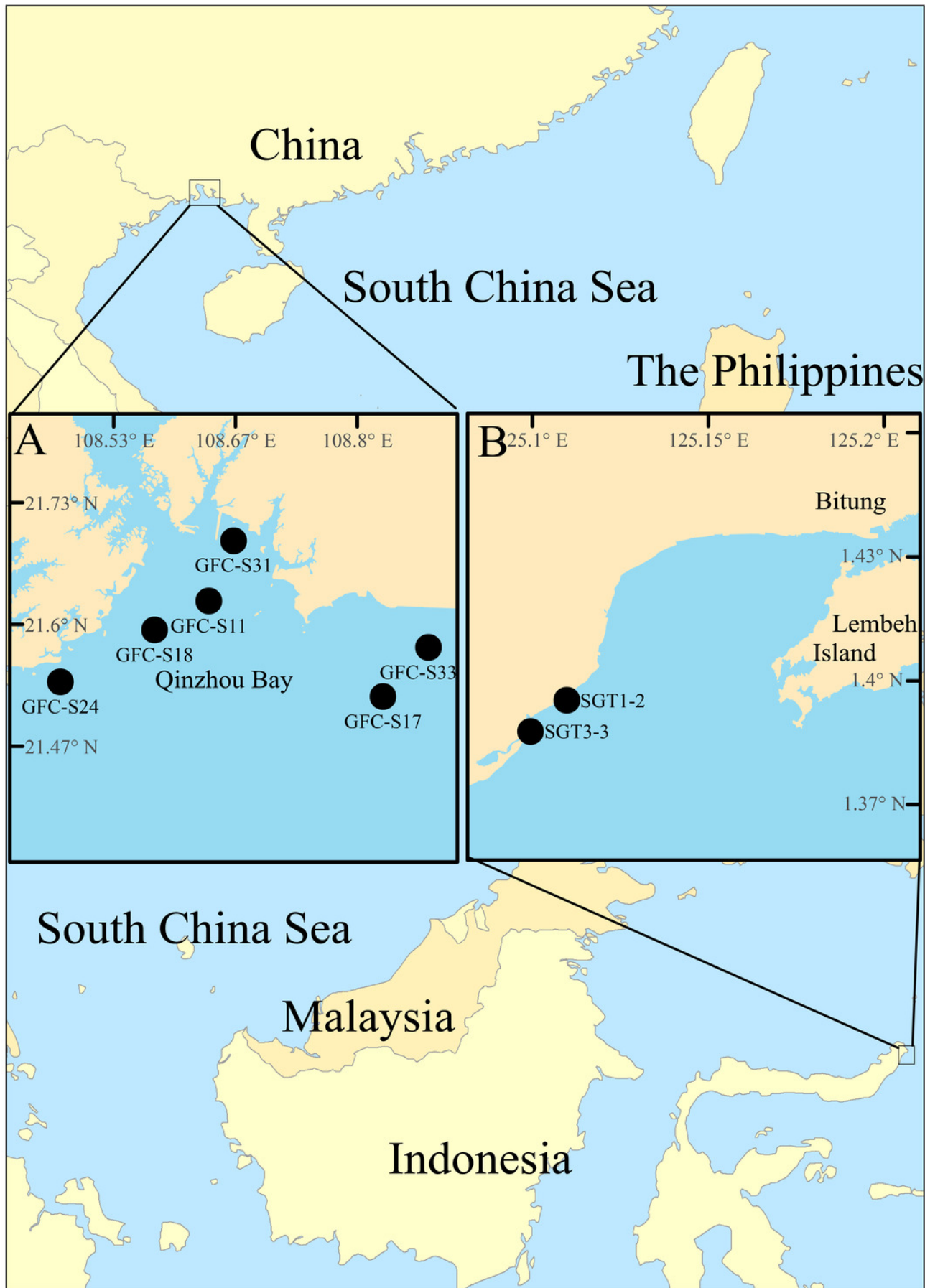


Figure 3

Photomicrographs of *Notodasus celebensis* sp. nov.

(A) Thorax and anterior abdomen, lateral view. (B) Anterior end, lateral view. (C) Prostomium with digitate palpode, lateral view. (D) Longitudinally striated epithelium, lateral view. (E) Transition between thorax and abdomen, lateral view. (F) Anterior abdomen, dorsal view. (G) Posterior part, lateral view. Abbreviations: pro: prostomium; lo: lateral organ; cc: capillary chaetae; hh: hooded hook; ch: chaetiger.

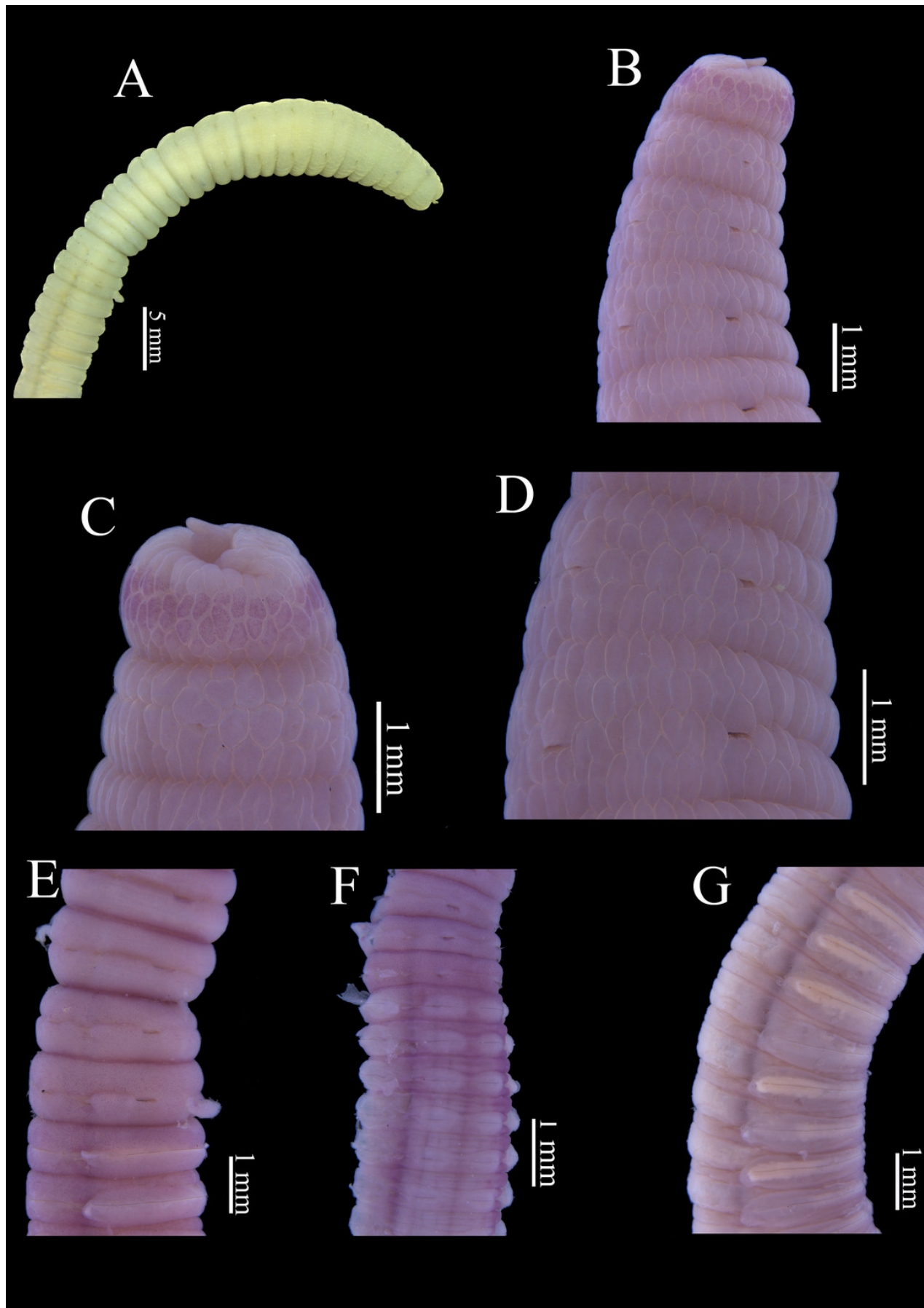


Figure 4

Holotype of *Notodasus celebensis* sp. nov.

(A) Anterior 17 chaetigers, lateral view. (B) Anterior end, lateral view. (C) Chaetigers 10–20, dorsal view, showing transition between thorax and abdomen. (D) Chaetigers 10–16, lateral view. (E) Chaetigers 12–18, ventrolateral view. (F) Chaetigers 32–40, lateral view. (G) Neuropodial hook from chaetiger 40. Shading on A–E indicates methyl green staining. Scale bars: A–F, 1 mm; G, 20 μ m.

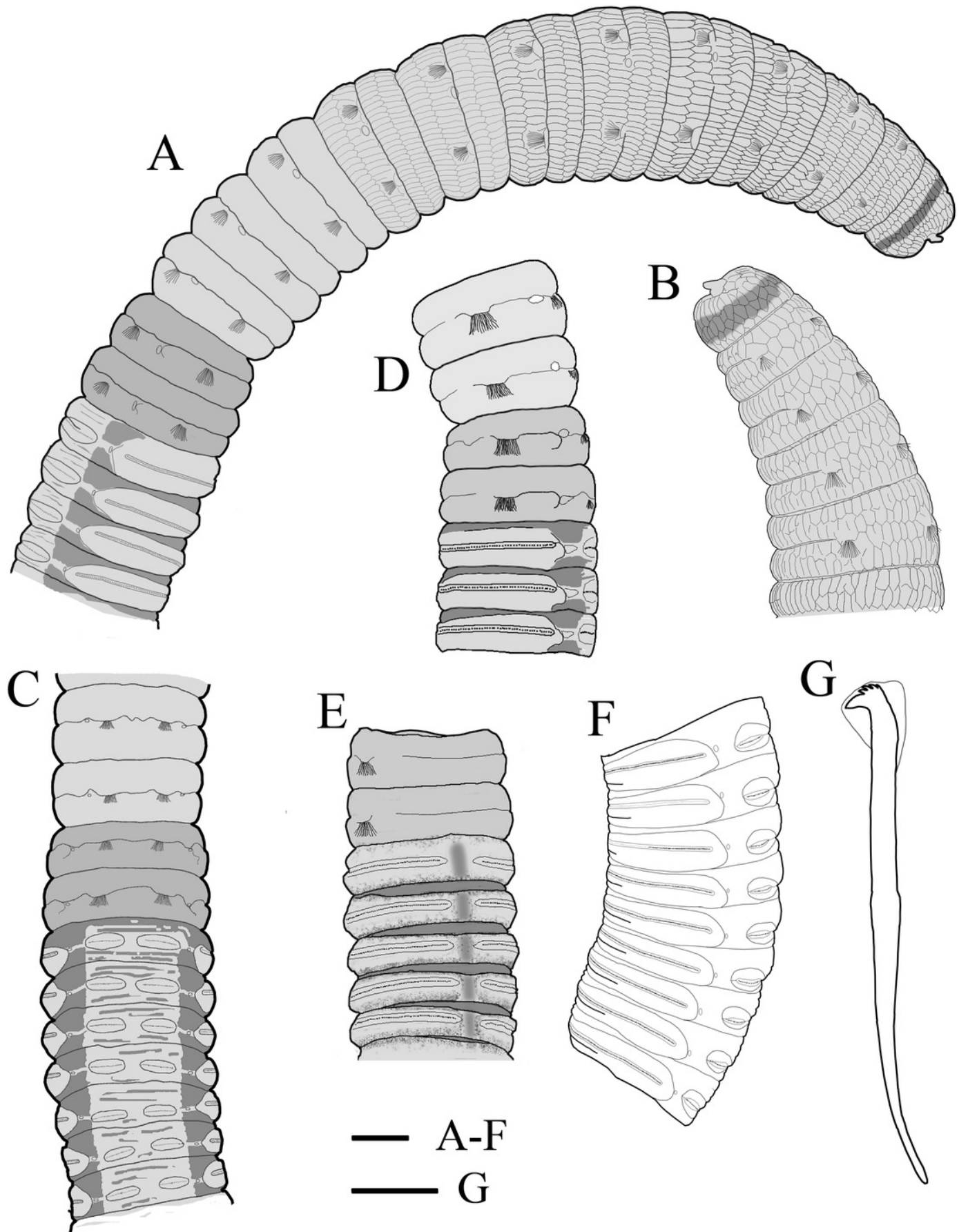


Figure 5

Notodasus species with longitudinally striated epithelium

Holotype of *N. magnus*: (A) Anterior end, lateral view. (B) Chaetigers 12–17, dorsal view.
 Holotype of *N. harrisae*: (C) Anterior end, lateral view. (D) Chaetigers 11–22, dorsal view.
 Paratype of *N. fauchaldi*: (E) Anterior end, dorsal view. (F) Chaetigers 11–17, dorsal view.
 Holotype of *N. celebensis* sp. nov., (G) Anterior end, lateral view. (H) Chaetigers 10–19, dorsal view. Methyl green stain: B–H. Scale bars: A–H, 1 mm.

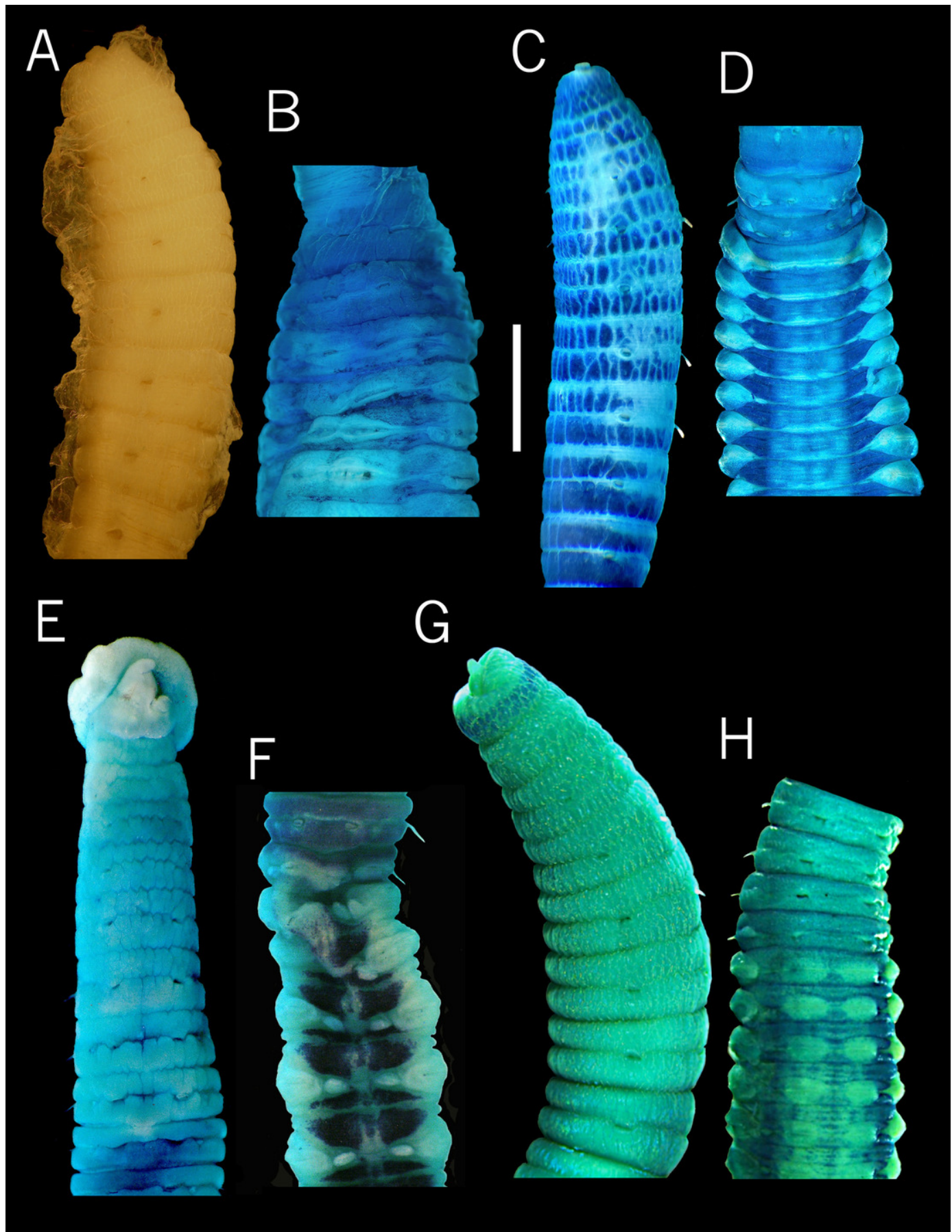


Figure 6

Photomicrographs of *Notodasus chinensis* sp. nov.

(A) Thorax and anterior abdomen, lateral view. (B) Anterior thorax, dorsolateral view. (C) Transition between thorax and abdomen, dorsolateral view. (D) Transition between thorax and abdomen, lateral view. (E) Anterior abdomen, showing branchial pores, lateral view. (F) Posterior part of holotype, showing retractile branchiae and lateral organs, lateral view.

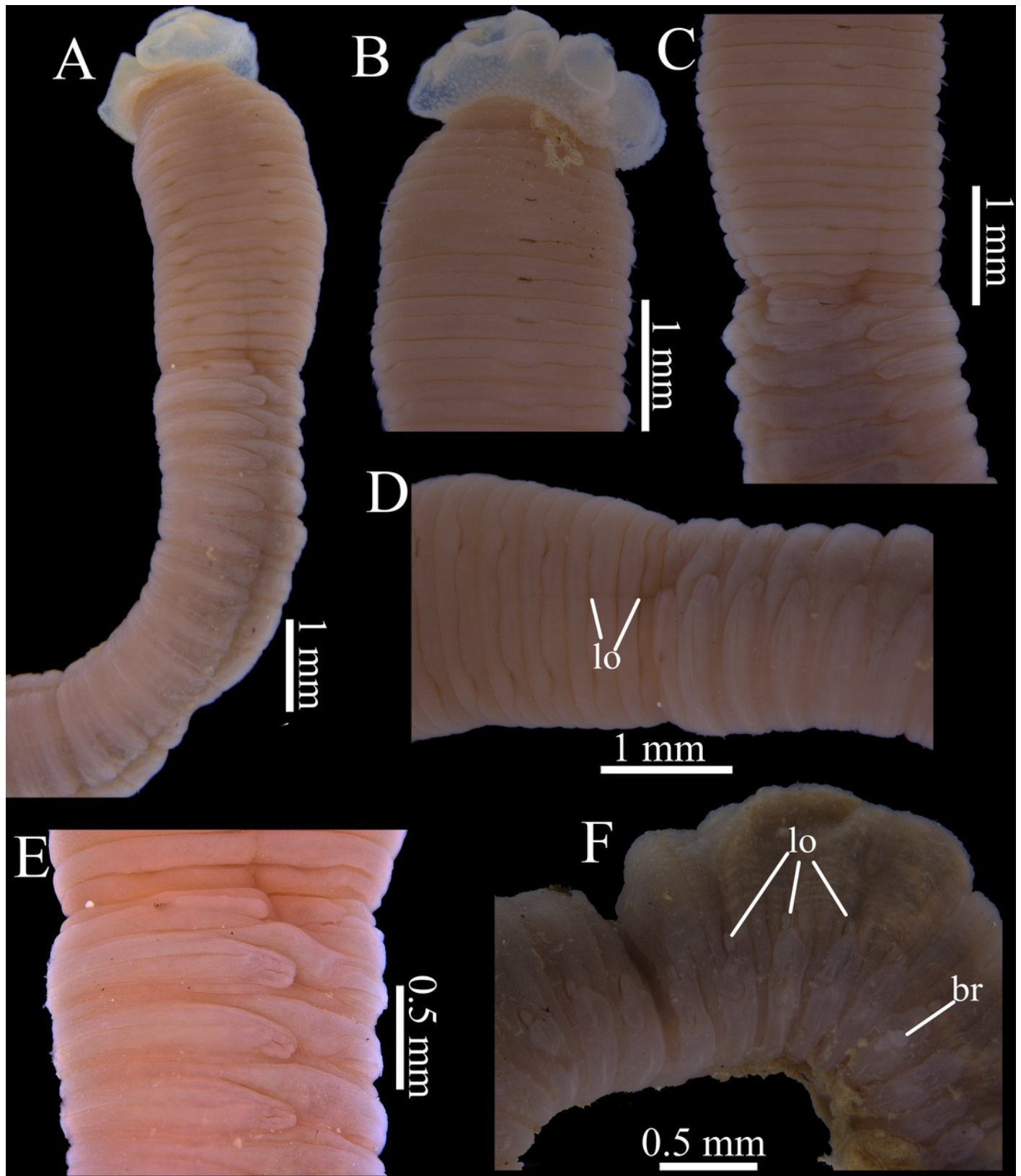


Figure 7

Scanning electron micrographs of *Notodasus chinensis* sp. nov. (TIO-BTS-Poly-106)

(A) Anterior end, dorsolateral view. (B) Transition between thorax and abdomen, dorsolateral view. (C) Capillary chaetae from chaetiger 9. (D) Abdominal hooded hooks.

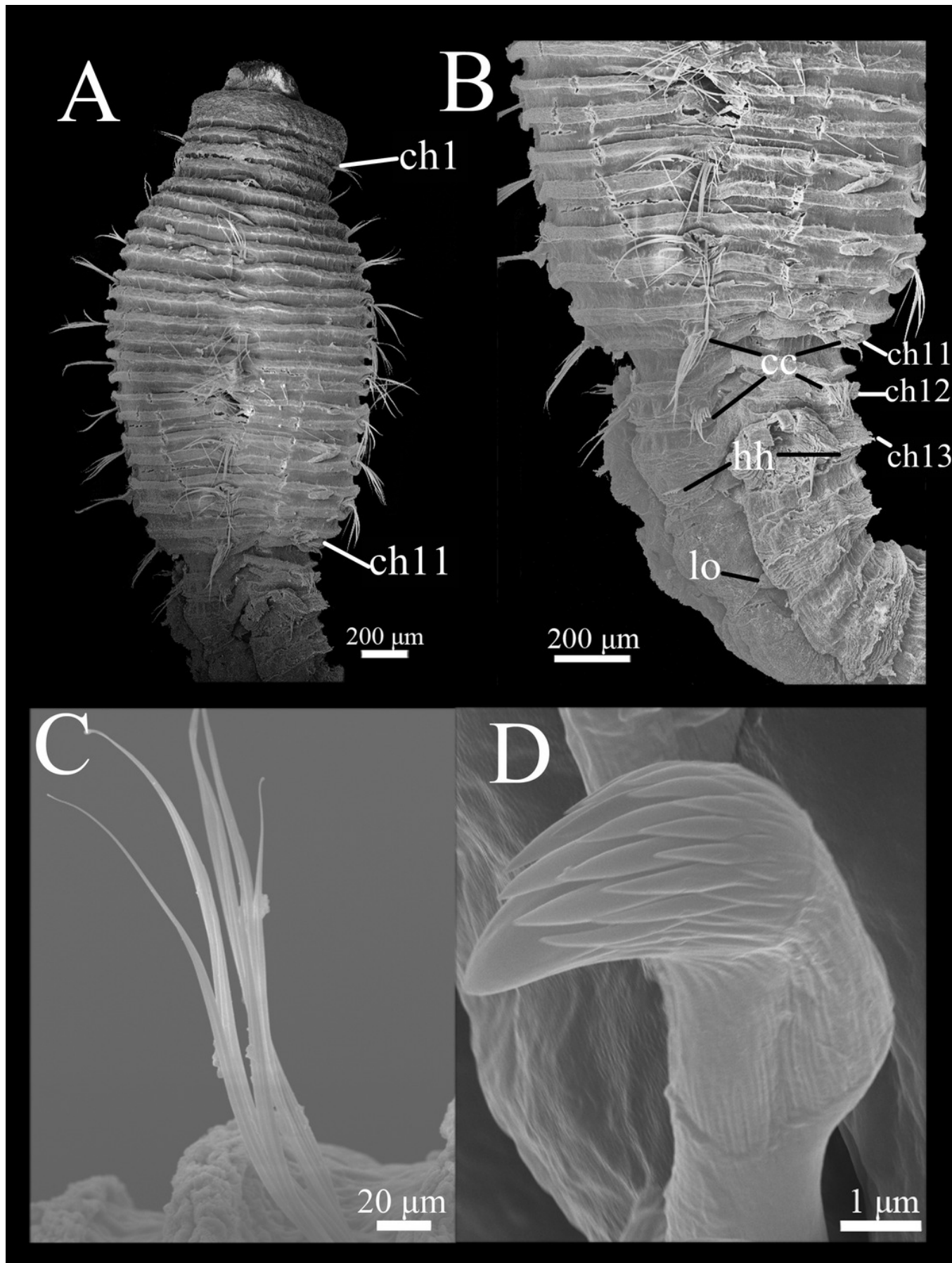


Figure 8

Holotype of *Notodasus chinensis* sp. nov.

(A) Anterior 17 chaetigers, dorsolateral view. (B) Anterior end, lateral view. (C) Chaetigers 11-18, dorsolateral view, showing transition between thorax and abdomen. (D) Chaetigers 10-20, ventral view. (E) Chaetigers 55-67, lateral view. (F) Neuropodial hook from chaetiger 40. Shading on A-C indicates methyl green staining. Scale bar: A-E = 1 mm; F = 10 μ m.

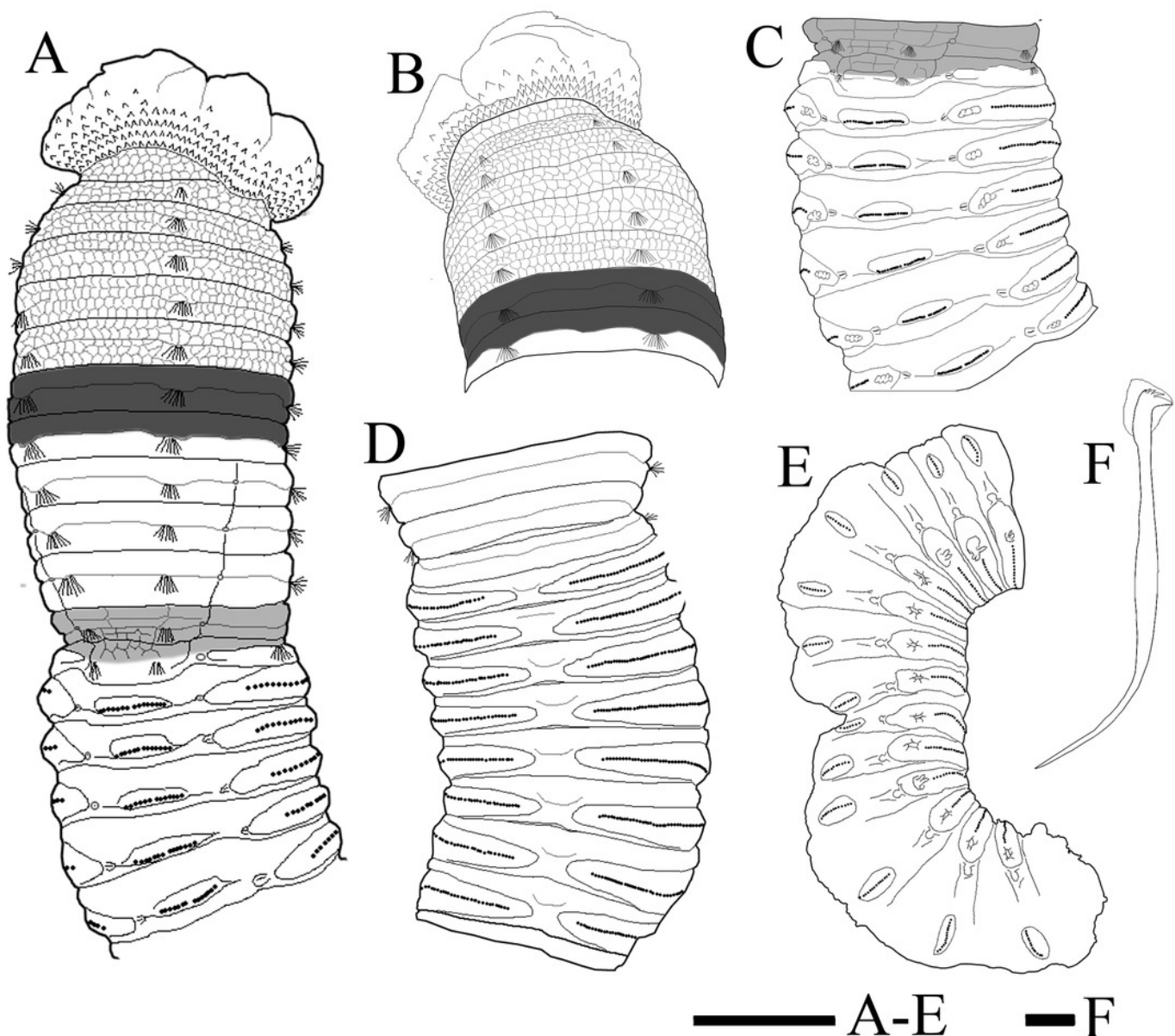


Figure 9

Methyl green staining patterns

(A-B) *Notodasus chinensis* sp. nov. (A) Anterior end, dorsolateral view (TIO-BTS-Poly-106). (B) Anterior end, dorsal view (TIO-BTS-Poly-110). (C) *N. oraria* holotype, anterior end, dorsolateral view. (D-E) *N. dexterae* holotype. (D) Anterior end, lateral view. (E) Chaetigers 11-17, dorsal view.

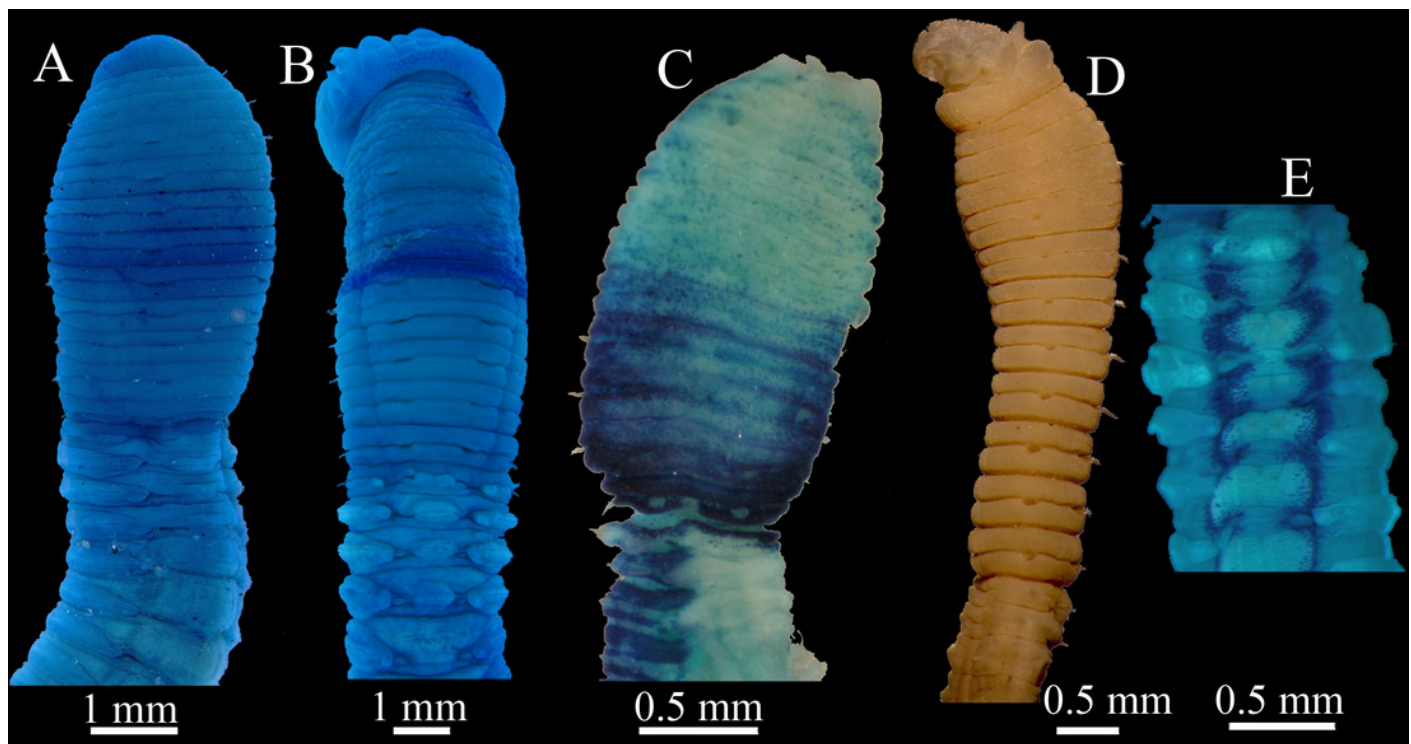


Table 1 (on next page)

Sampling stations where *Notodasus* specimens were collected

Table 1 Sampling stations where *Notodasus* specimens were collected

Locality	Station	Specimen amount	Date (dd/mm/yyyy)	Longitude	Latitude	Depth (m)	Substrate
Sulawesi Island	SGT 1-2	1	23/05/2014	125°06'43"E	1°23'41"N	1	Fine sand
(Indonesia)	SGT 3-3	2	25/05/2014	125°06'08"E	1°23'11"N	1	Fine sand
Guangxi Province	GFC-S11	1	27/10/2017	108°38'15"E	21°37'33"N	12	Mud
(China)	GFC-S24	2	27/10/2017	108°28'29"E	21°32'14"N	11	Mud
	GFC-S31	5	26/01/2018	108°39'52"E	21°41'31"N	8	Mud
	GFC-S33	1	26/01/2018	108°52'41"E	21°34'30"N	7	Muddy sand
	GFC-S17	2	21/04/2018	108°49'42"E	21°31'16"N	7	Mud
	GFC-S18	1	22/04/2018	108°34'41"E	21°35'39"N	9	Muddy sand

Table 2(on next page)

Comparisons of closely related species in the genus

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2 **Table 2 Comparisons of closely related species in the genus**

Morphological characters	<i>N. celebensis</i> sp. nov. Holotype	<i>N. fauchaldi</i> (Green, 2002) Paratype	<i>N. harrisae</i> García-Garza et al., 2009 Holotype	<i>N. magnus</i> Fauchald, 1972 Holotype
Body width in abdomen	2.8 mm	0.7 mm	2 mm	5 mm
Eyespots	Absent	Present	Present	Absent
Prostomium	Rounded with palpode	Conical with palpode	Conical with palpode	Conical with palpode
Thoracic epithelium	Longitudinally striated through chaetiger 8	Longitudinally striated through chaetiger 7	Longitudinally striated through chaetiger 11	Longitudinally striated except for peristomium
Degree of fused notopodia in anterior abdomen	Completely free	Notopodia fused dorsally but chaetal fascicles separated	Notopodia fused dorsally and chaetal fascicles almost fused	Notopodia fused dorsally with a median constriction, and chaetal fascicles fused
Dental structure of hooded hooks	Four rows of small teeth above main fang	Four rows of small teeth above main fang	Three rows of small teeth above main fang	Three rows of small teeth above main fang
Shape of the shaft of hooded hooks	With angled node	With bulbous node	With angled node	With angled node
Abdominal lateral organs	As a small protuberance in the pits	Protruded above surface	As a small protuberance in the pits	Protruded above surface
Pygidium	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Branchiae	Unknown	Unknown	Evident from chaetiger 60, with around 14 filaments	Evident from chaetiger 61, with around 6 filaments
Habitat	1m; fine sand	21–55 m; sandy mud, muddy sand, and sand with shell fragments	0–1 m; fine or coarse sand	29–35 m; mixed sediment of sand, mud, and pebbles
Type locality	Sulawesi Island, Indonesia	Andaman Sea, Thailand	Gulf of California	Gulf of California
Reference	This study	García-Garza et al., 2017	García-Garza et al., 2009	García-Garza et al., 2009

3

Table 3(on next page)

Comparisons of closely related species in the genus

1

2 **Table 3 Comparisons of closely related species in the genus**

Morphological characters	<i>N. chinensis</i> sp. nov. Holotype	<i>N. oraria</i> (McCammon & Stull, 1978) Holotype	<i>N. dexterae</i> García-Garza et al., 2009 Holotype
Body width in abdomen	1.7 mm	0.8 mm	1 mm
Eyespots	Present	Absent	Present
Prostomium	Conical with short palpode	Conical with palpode	Conical with distal palpode
Thoracic epithelium	Tessellated through chaetiger 5	Tessellated through chaetiger 8	tessellated through chaetiger 5
Degree of fused notopodia in anterior abdomen	Notopodial lobes fused and Chaetal fascicles almost touching	Notopodial lobes fused dorsally but chaetal fascicles separated	Notopodial lobes fused dorsally but chaetal fascicles separated
Dental structure of hooded hooks	Four rows of small teeth above main fang	Four rows of small teeth above main fang	Five rows of small teeth above main fang
Shape of the shaft of hooded hooks	With angled node	With bulbous node	With bulbous node
Lateral organs	As a small protuberance in the pits but protruded above surface in posterior segments	Protruded	Protruded above surface
Pygidium	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Branchiae	Present, retractile	Present	Unknown
Habitat	7–12 m; mud or muddy sand	1–180 m; mud	intertidal sand
Type locality	Guangxi Province, China	Waters off California, USA	Naos Island, Pacific coast of Panama
Reference	This study	García-Garza et al., 2017	García-Garza et al., 2009

3