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Diversity of Annelida from the coasts of Türkiye

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Abstract: The compilation of scientific papers dealing with marine annelids (including Sipuncula) along the coasts of Türkiye (Black Sea, Sea of Marmara, Aegean Sea, and Levantine Sea) together with the new records of polychaete species (21 species) presented in this study resulted in a list of 827 species belonging to 63 families. Polychaeta were represented by 782 species, Sipuncula by 21 species, Oligochaeta by 18 species, Hirudinea by 5 species, and Echiura by 1 species. Syllidae (127 species), Spionidae (57 species), and Serpulidae (56 species) were the most species-rich families and their numbers varied among the seas. Most annelid species were benthic (808 species), 14 species were pelagic, and 5 species (leeches) were parasitic. The Aegean Sea had the highest number of species (634 species), followed by the Levantine Sea (566 species) and the Sea of Marmara (479 species). A total of 72 alien annelid species were reported from the region, with the highest number of alien species (64 species) being found in the Levantine Sea and the lowest number of alien species (3 species) in the Black Sea.

Key words: Polychaeta, Sipuncula, Hirudinea, checklist, biodiversity

1. Introduction

Marine annelids are highly diverse, inhabiting almost all marine habitats and playing crucial roles in ecosystem functioning. There are nearly 14,000 species worldwide (Appeltans et al., 2012) and 1200 species in the Mediterranean Sea (Coll et al., 2010). However, the diversity of annelids in the world's oceans is currently underestimated, with the true diversity estimated to comprise about 37,000 species, twice as many as currently recognized (Appeltans et al., 2012). Along the coasts of Türkiye, 721 species belonging to 60 families were previously reported, of which 23 species were considered questionable (Çınar et al., 2014a). They are highly diverse and abundant in a variety of benthic habitats and are an important part of the food web. Their stolons or reproductive units move from the benthic to the pelagic realm during the breeding season, transferring benthic energy to the pelagic system through the process of benthic–pelagic coupling (Schroeder and Hermans, 1975; Giangrande et al., 1994).

Annelids, and especially polychaetes, are important biological elements in determining the ecological quality status of water bodies, as their communities vary greatly along pollution gradients and some species (r-strategic, opportunistic) can live in highly organically polluted

waters (Pocklington and Wells, 1992; Dean, 2008; Çınar et al., 2015). Changes in their size, abundance, and biomass in relation to water quality make them good indicators of pollution, and several indices have been developed on this basis (Bellan, 1980; Simboura and Zenetos, 2002; Giangrande et al., 2005). Better understanding and monitoring of biodiversity, together with abiotic elements, is critical in determining ecosystem structures, enabling managers to implement realistic ecosystem-based water management strategies (Arkema et al., 2006; Crowder and Norse, 2008). For this reason, species inventory studies reveal not only the biodiversity of a region but also the structural changes in ecosystems that occur over time due to anthropogenic activities including climate change and the introduction of alien species (Çınar et al., 2021; Bianchi et al., 2022).

In this context, a checklist of pelagic and benthic annelids living along the Turkish coasts was published in 2014 (Çınar et al., 2014a). This checklist summarized the studies carried out in the region up to 2014 and the species records in the four seas (Black Sea, Sea of Marmara, Aegean Sea, and Levantine Sea) surrounding Türkiye. It also included a list of alien species and their regional distribution. A decade has now passed since its publication, during which time several detailed studies have been conducted in the region to shed

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further light on our understanding of biodiversity (e.g., Kurt-Şahin et al., 2017a, 2017b; Erdoğan-Dereli and Çinar, 2020a; Çinar et al., 2022).

In the present study, a list of all annelid species reported along the Turkish coasts until May 2024 is given together with species newly reported here, and the presence of some species in the region is discussed.

2. Materials and methods

The revised species list was compiled from published papers on the marine annelids reported from the coasts of the four seas surrounding Türkiye. Only reports from the territorial waters of Türkiye were considered, but some reports from areas close to the coasts of Türkiye (e.g., Finike Submarine Mountains) were also included in the list. The marine boundary between the Levantine Sea and Aegean Sea was considered to be a straight line passing between the Dalaman River and Rhodes. Species records from the Çanakkale (Dardanelles) and İstanbul (Bosphorus) Straits were added to the Sea of Marmara, as these straits are strongly influenced by the brackish waters of the Black Sea and have two layered water masses, typical of the Sea of Marmara. As the first records of species up to 2014 were given in the 2014 checklist (Çinar et al., 2014a), in this update, species reports from the seas before 2014 are represented with “+” in the checklist unless a missed reference in the past is specified. The WoRMS database was used for the actual taxonomic categories and species names of annelids.¹

The first records of species after 2014 were included in the list together with their compiled depth and habitat preferences, based on data obtained both before and after 2014. Species whose presence in the region seems to be questionable were also included and discussed. The list provided here is based on species recorded up to May 2024.

In several projects carried out along the coasts of Türkiye, species new to the marine fauna of Türkiye have been reported, some of which are given here for the first time. Coordinates, depths, and habitat characteristics are given in Table 1 and Figure 1. Soft-bottom samples were taken using a standard Van Veen grab or box corer, and hard-bottom samples were obtained with quadrates of 20 × 20 cm. Samples were sieved in the field using 0.5-mm mesh and fixed in 4% formalin. Materials were then transferred to the laboratory, sorted under a stereomicroscope, and preserved in 70% ethanol.

3. Results

3.1. New records

Within the framework of several national projects, 21 polychaete species were found to be new to the faunal inventory of Türkiye and added to the list presented here

¹WoRMS (2024). World Register of Marine Species – Annelids [online]. Website <https://www.marinespecies.org/aphia.php?p=taxdetails&id=882> [accessed 30 May 2024].

(indicated with “PS” in the column for each sea). These species belong to the families Ampharetidae (*Amphicteis midas*), Cirratulidae (*Aphelochaeta multibranchis*), Eulepethidae (*Grubeulepis katzmanni*), Fabriciidae (*Novafabricia posidoniae*), Flabelligeridae (*Pherusa mikacae*), Glyceridae (*Glycera oxycephala*), Lumbrineridae (*Lumbrineris luciliae*), Nereididae (*Neanthes rubicunda* and *Nereis lamellosa*), Orbiniidae (*Gesaschroederella laubieri* and *Scoloplos haasi*), Polynoidae (*Malmgrenia andreapolis*), Sabellidae (*Branchiomma boholense* and *Claviramus candelus*), Syllidae (*Opisthodonta serratisetosa*, *Parexogone wolfi*, *Proceraea scapularis*, *Procerastea halleziana*, *Procerastea nematodes*, and *Syllis tyrrhena*), and Terebellidae (*Polycirrus medusa*). In addition, six species were identified as new additions to the Black Sea coast of Türkiye, including *Euchone pseudolimnicola*, *Ampharete acutifrons*, *Levinsenia marmarensis*, *Magelona mirabilis*, *Sphaerosyllis taylori*, and *Spiophanes bombyx*. The highest number of new polychaete species was found from the Aegean Sea coast of Türkiye (36 species), followed by the Sea of Marmara (26 species). Only one species (*Polycirrus medusa*) is reported here for the first time from the Levantine coast of Türkiye.

3.2. Species list

Until May 2024, together with the new records presented in this study, a total of 827 annelid species belonging to Sipuncula (21 species), Clitellata (23 species), and Polychaeta (783 species) had been reported from the coasts of Türkiye, of which the Black Sea is represented by 211 species, the Sea of Marmara by 479 species, the Aegean Sea by 634 species, and the Levantine Sea by 566 species (Table 2; Figure 2).

The class Polychaeta ranked first in terms of the number of species (782 species in total) along the coasts of Türkiye, accounting for 96.7% (208 species) and 96% (544 species) of all species in the Black Sea and Levantine Sea, respectively (Figure 2). The order Sipuncula has 21 species in the region, most of which inhabit shallow-water benthic habitats of the Levantine Sea (18 species) and Aegean Sea (17 species). Only one species of this order, *Nephasoma* (*Nephasoma*) *diaphanes diaphanes*, was reported from the Black Sea, near the Bosphorus entrance to the Black Sea. A total of 18 Oligochaeta species were identified in marine and brackish waters (coastal lagoons) of Türkiye, of which 11 species were found in the Aegean Sea. No marine oligochaete species was reported from the Levantine coast of Türkiye. Five leeches (subclass Hirudinea) were found in the region, infecting various bony and cartilaginous fishes, including *Trachinus draco* and *Pteromylaeus bovinus*. The subclass Echiura is represented by only one species, *Bonellia viridis*, which occurs in all seas around Türkiye except the Black Sea.

Table 1. Coordinates and habitat and depth characteristics of stations.

Sea	Station	Longitude	Latitude	Depth (m)	Habitat
Black Sea	1	41.020833°N	37.907778°E	48	Mud
Black Sea	2	42.063611°N	34.918056°E	20	Mud
Black Sea	3	41.921389°N	32.930833°E	43	Sandy mud
Black Sea	4	41.483056°N	31.775000°E	21	Sandy mud
Black Sea	5	41.196111°N	29.591944°E	23	Mud
Sea of Marmara	6	40.948611°N	28.853611°E	16	Mud
Sea of Marmara	7	40.655833°N	29.247500°E	58	Detritic mud
Sea of Marmara	8	40.610556°N	28.943333°E	10	Sandy mud
Sea of Marmara	9	40.589444°N	28.841111°E	199	Sandy mud
Sea of Marmara	10	40.467778°N	28.566111°E	12	Fine sand
Sea of Marmara	11	40.964167°N	27.923333°E	10	Muddy sand
Sea of Marmara	12	40.936111°N	27.737778°E	100	Sandy mud
Sea of Marmara	13	40.423611°N	27.536389°E	45	Mud
Sea of Marmara	14	40.608333°N	27.096944°E	2	<i>Zostera marina</i>
Sea of Marmara	15	40.553889°N	27.021944°E	73	Fine sand
Sea of Marmara	16	40.406111°N	26.706389°E	71	Mud
Sea of Marmara	17	40.291389°N	26.615556°E	2	<i>Zostera marina</i>
Sea of Marmara	18	40.116389°N	26.367778°E	25	Maerl bed
Sea of Marmara	19	40.027500°N	26.332500°E	2	<i>Posidonia oceanica</i>
Aegean Sea	20	40.211744°N	26.275229°E	0.5	<i>Cystoseira</i> sp.
Aegean Sea	21	39.570150°N	26.917083°E	18	Mud
Aegean Sea	22	39.076483°N	26.858533°E	34	Sandy mud
Aegean Sea	23	38.823467°N	26.951583°E	20	Detritic mud
Aegean Sea	24	38.760556°N	26.840278°E	50	Maerl bed
Aegean Sea	25	38.635900°N	26.651600°E	69	Sandy mud
Aegean Sea	26	38.681600°N	26.516900°E	71	Sandy mud
Aegean Sea	27	38.483333°N	26.784722°E	48	Mud
Aegean Sea	28	38.433056°N	26.649722°E	26	Sandy mud
Aegean Sea	29	38.367526°N	26.783653°E	0.4	<i>Padina pavonica</i>
Aegean Sea	30	38.422000°N	26.933250°E	10	Sandy mud
Aegean Sea	31	38.435583°N	27.124883°E	14	Black mud
Aegean Sea	32	38.155000°N	26.785556°E	49	Sandy mud
Aegean Sea	33	37.242833°N	27.317867°E	38	Detritic mud
Aegean Sea	34	37.167500°N	27.468889°E	46	Sandy mud
Aegean Sea	35	37.003167°N	28.153983°E	67	Sandy mud
Aegean Sea	36	36.791667°N	27.750833°E	85	Maerl bed
Levantine Sea	37	36.275556°N	30.404167°E	1	Rock

A total of 57 polychaete families were reported from the coasts of Türkiye. The diversity of the families varied among the seas (Figure 3). The families with the highest numbers of species were Syllidae (127 species), Spionidae (57 species), and Serpulidae (56 species). However, their diversity decreases from south to north. In the Black Sea, Syllidae and Spionidae accounted for almost 30%–36% of the total number of species of these families known from Türkiye. The number of serpulid species increased significantly from north to south, reaching its minimum

(8 species, 14% of all species) in the Black Sea and its maximum (44 species, 79%) in the Levantine Sea. A total of 20 families (e.g., Lumbrineridae, Flabelligeridae) have no species in the Black Sea, 3 families (Eulepethidae, Longosomatidae, and Apisthobranchidae) have no species in the Sea of Marmara, 4 families (pelagic families and Nerillidae) have no species in the Aegean Sea, and 4 families (Eulepethidae, Longosomatidae, Apisthobranchidae, and Nerillidae) have no species in the Levantine Sea.



Figure 1. Map of the stations from which new polychaete records are given. SM: Sea of Marmara.

Table 2. Species list of marine annelids from Türkiye and their first reports in each sea. *: Alien species; BS: Black Sea; SM: Sea of Marmara; AS: Aegean Sea; LS: Levantine Sea; DR: depth range (I: 0–10 m; II: 11–50 m; III: 51–100 m; IV: 101–200 m; V: 201–400 m; VI: 401–600 m; VII: >600 m); H: habitat (Hs: hard substratum, including algae, sponge, mussels, etc.; Ss: soft substratum, including all phanerogams; P: pelagic; Pz: parasite); PS: present study (superscripted number corresponds to station number depicted in Figure 1). Numbers in cells refer to references in the footnote.

Group/species	BS	SM	AS	LS	DR	H	Notes
Phylum: ANNELIDA							
Order: SIPUNCULA							
Family: Sipunculidae							
<i>Sipunculus (Sipunculus) nudus</i> Linnaeus, 1766	-	+	+	+	I–III	Ss	
Family: Golfingiidae							
<i>Golfingia (Golfingia) elongata</i> (Keferstein, 1862)	-	16	+	+	I–IV	Hs,Ss	
<i>Golfingia (Golfingia) vulgaris vulgaris</i> (de Blainville, 1827)	-	16	+	+	I–IV	Hs,Ss	
<i>Nephasoma (Nephasoma) abyssorum abyssorum</i> (Koren & Danielssen, 1876)	-	-	-	+	IV	Ss	
<i>Nephasoma (Nephasoma) constrictum</i> (Southern, 1913)	-	16	+	+	III–IV	Ss	
<i>Nephasoma (Nephasoma) diaphanes diaphanes</i> (Gerould, 1913)	+	+	-	+	II–IV	Ss	
* <i>Nephasoma (Nephasoma) eremita</i> (Sars, 1851)	-	-	-	+	III	Ss	
<i>Nephasoma (Nephasoma) rimicola</i> (Gibbs, 1973)	-	-	-	+	I–III	Ss	
<i>Onchnesoma steenstrupii steenstrupii</i> Koren & Danielssen, 1875	-	+	+	+	I–IV	Ss	
<i>Phascolion (Isomya) tuberculosis</i> Théel, 1875	-	-	+	+	I–III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Phascolion (Phascolion) strombus strombus</i> (Montagu, 1804)	-	+	+	+	I–V	Hs,Ss	
<i>Thysanocardia procera</i> (Möbius, 1875)	-	+	+	+	II–IV	Ss	
Family: Phascolosomatidae							
<i>Apionsoma (Apionsoma) misakianum</i> (Ikeda, 1904)	-	-	+	+	I–IV	Hs,Ss	
<i>Apionsoma (Apionsoma) murinae bilobatae</i> (Cutler, 1969)	-	-	+	-	IV	Ss	
<i>Phascolosoma (Phascolosoma) agassizii agassizii</i> Keferstein, 1866	-	-	+	-	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Phascolosoma (Phascolosoma) granulatum</i> Leuckart, 1828	-	-	+	-	I	Hs	
<i>Phascolosoma (Phascolosoma) stephensoni</i> (Stephen, 1942)	-	-	+	+	I–II	Hs,Ss	

Table 2. (Continued.)

Family: Aspidosiphonidae

<i>Aspidosiphon (Akrikos) mexicanus</i> (Murina, 1967)	-	16	+	+	I-IV	Hs,Ss
* <i>Aspidosiphon (Aspidosiphon) elegans</i> (Chamisso & Eysenhardt, 1821)	-	-	+	+	I	Hs
<i>Aspidosiphon (Aspidosiphon) misakiensis</i> Ikeda, 1904	-	-	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss
<i>Aspidosiphon (Aspidosiphon) muelleri muelleri</i> Diesing, 1851	-	+	+	+	I-IV	Hs,Ss

Class: CLITELLATA

Subclass: OLIGOCHAETA

Family: Enchytraeidae

<i>Enchytraeoides marioni</i> Roule, 1889	-	+	-	-	I	Hs,Ss
<i>Enchytraeus buchholzi</i> Vejdovský, 1879	-	+	-	-	I	Hs
<i>Lumbricillus lineatus</i> (Müller, 1774)	-	-	+	-	I	Ss
<i>Lumbricillus tuba</i> Stephenson, 1911	-	-	+	-	I	Ss
<i>Marionina triplex</i> Matamoros, Yildiz & Erséus, 2007	+	-	-	-	I	Hs

Family: Naididae

<i>Baltidrilus costatus</i> (Claparède, 1863)	-	7	-	-	I	Ss
<i>Clitellio (Clitellio) arenarius</i> (Müller, 1776)	-	-	17	-	I	Hs
<i>Limnodriloides pierantonii</i> (Hrabě, 1971)	-	+	+	-	I	Ss
<i>Paranais frici</i> Hrabě, 1941	-	-	+	-	I	Ss
<i>Paranais litoralis</i> (Müller, 1780)	-	-	+	-	I	Ss
<i>Potamothrix bavaricus</i> (Oschmann, 1913)	7	-	-	-	I	Ss
<i>Potamothrix heuscheri</i> (Bretscher, 1900)	7	-	-	-	I	Ss
<i>Tubificoides benedii</i> (d'Udekem, 1855)	-	-	17	-	I	Hs
<i>Tubificoides euxinicus</i> (Hrabě, 1966)	+	-	+	-	I	Ss
<i>Tubificoides swirencowi</i> Jarošenko, 1948	+	+	+	-	I,II	Ss
<i>Tubificoides vestibulatus</i> Erséus & Bonomi, 1987	-	+	-	-	I	Ss
<i>Thalassodrilides gurwitschi</i> (Hrabě, 1971)	-	+	+	-	I,II	Ss
<i>Vejdovskyella (Vejdovskyella) comata</i> (Vejdovský, 1884)	-	-	+	-	I	Ss

Subclass: HIRUDINEA

Family: Piscicolidae

<i>Branchellion torpedinis</i> Savigny, 1822	-	-	-	13	Pz	On <i>Pteromylaeus bovinus</i>
<i>Pontobdella moorei</i> Oka, 1910	-	-	-	11	Pz	On <i>Raja</i> spp. and <i>Squatina squatina</i>
<i>Pontobdella muricata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	+	+	+	13	Pz	On <i>Raja clavata</i> , <i>Dasyatis pastinaca</i>
<i>Trachelobdella lubrica</i> (Grube, 1840)	-	+	+	-	Pz	On different fish
<i>Stibarobdella macrothela</i> (Schmarda, 1861)	-	-	+	-	Pz	On <i>Trachinus draco</i>

Class: POLYCHAETA

Subclass: ECHIURA

Family: Bonellidae

<i>Bonellia viridis</i> Rolando, 1821	-	+	+	+	II	Hs
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Subclass: ERRANTIA

Family: Aphroditidae

<i>Aphrodita aculeata</i> Linnaeus, 1761	-	+	-	-	I,II	Ss
<i>Laetmonice hystrix</i> (Savigny in Lamarck, 1818)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss
<i>Pontogenia chrysocoma</i> (Baird, 1865)	-	-	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss

Family: Polynoidae

<i>Acholoe squamosa</i> (Delle Chiaje, 1827)	-	+	+	-	I,II	Ss
<i>Adyte assimilis</i> (McIntosh, 1874)	-	-	+	-	I	Ss
<i>Drieschia pelagica</i> Michaelsen, 1892	-	+	-	-	VII	P
<i>Eunoe nodosa</i> (Sars, 1861)	-	-	-	+	II,III	Ss

Table 2. (Continued.)

<i>Harmothoe antilopes</i> McIntosh, 1876	-	+	+	+	II-IV	Ss	
<i>Harmothoe areolata</i> (Grube, 1860)	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Harmothoe extenuata</i> (Grube, 1840)	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Harmothoe fraserthomsoni</i> McIntosh, 1897	-	-	+	-	I	Ss	
<i>Harmothoe gilchristi</i> Day, 1960	+	-	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Harmothoe goreensis</i> Augener, 1918	-	-	+	-	II	Ss	
<i>Harmothoe imbricata</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	+	+	+	-	I	Ss	
<i>Harmothoe impar</i> (Johnston, 1839)	+	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	= <i>H. reticulata</i>
<i>Harmothoe longisetis</i> (Grube, 1863)	-	+	+	-	III	Ss	
<i>Harmothoe pokoui</i> Intes & Le Loeuff, 1975	-	-	-	+	III	Ss	
<i>Harmothoe spinifera</i> (Ehlers, 1864)	23	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Lepidasthenia elegans</i> (Grube, 1840)	-	-	+	+	I,II	Hs	
<i>Lepidasthenia maculata</i> Potts, 1910	-	+	+	-	I	Hs	
<i>Lepidonotus carinulatus</i> (Grube, 1870)	-	+	-	-	?	Ss	Questionable
<i>Lepidonotus clava</i> (Montagu, 1808)	-	-	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Lepidonotus squamatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	-	+	-	-	?	Ss	
* <i>Lepidonotus tenuisetosus</i> (Gravier, 1902)	-	-	-	+	I	Hs	
<i>Malmgrenia andreapolis</i> McIntosh, 1874	-	-	PS ²¹	-	II	Ss	
<i>Malmgrenia darbouxi</i> (Pettibone, 1993)	-	-	-	+	II	Ss	
<i>Malmgrenia liliana</i> (Pettibone, 1993)	30	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Malmgrenia ljunghmani</i> (Malmgren, 1867)	-	+	+	-	I,II	Ss	
<i>Malmgrenia lunulata</i> (Delle Chiaje, 1830)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Malmgrenia polypapillata</i> (Barnich & Fiege, 2001)	43	-	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Subadyte pellucida</i> (Ehlers, 1864)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
Family: Sigalionidae							
<i>Claparedepelogenia inclusa</i> (Claparède, 1868)	-	-	-	+	II	Ss	
<i>Euthalenessa oculata</i> (Peters, 1854)	-	-	+	36	II	Ss	
<i>Fimbriosthenelais zetlandica</i> (McIntosh, 1876)	-	+	+	-	II	Ss	
<i>Labioleanira yhleni</i> (Malmgren, 1867)	-	+	+	+	II,III	Ss	
<i>Pelogenia arenosa</i> (Delle Chiaje, 1841)	-	-	+	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Sigalion mathildae</i> Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1834	-	PS ¹³	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
<i>Sthenelais boa</i> (Johnston, 1839)	+	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
<i>Sthenelais limicola</i> (Ehlers, 1864)	-	+	-	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Fimbriosthenelais minor</i> (Pruvot & Racovitza, 1895)	-	-	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
<i>Pholoe inornata</i> Johnston, 1839	+	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
* <i>Pisione guanache</i> San Martín, López & Núñez, 1999	-	-	-	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Pisione remota</i> Southern, 1914	30	-	+	-	I-III	Ss	
Family: Acoetidae							
<i>Euarche tubifex</i> Ehlers, 1887	-	+	-	+	II,III	Ss	
<i>Eupanthalis glabra</i> Ben-Eliahu & Fiege, 1994	-	-	-	+	II	Ss	
<i>Eupanthalis kinbergi</i> McIntosh, 1876	-	+	PS ³⁵	+	II-III	Ss	
<i>Panthalis oerstedii</i> Kinberg, 1855	-	+	-	-	III-VII	Ss	
<i>Polyodontes maxillosus</i> (Ranzani, 1817)	-	+	+	+	II-III	Ss	
Family: Eulepethidae							
<i>Grubeulepis katzmanni</i> Pettibone, 1986	-	-	PS ²⁶	-	III	Ss	
Family: Amphinomidae							
<i>Chloeia venusta</i> Quatrefages, 1865	+	+	+	+	II-IV	Ss	
<i>Cryptonome turcica</i> (Çinar, 2008)	-	-	-	+	II,III	Ss	

Table 2. (Continued.)

<i>*Eurythoe complanata</i> (Pallas, 1776)	-	-	-	+	I	Hs	
<i>Hermodice carunculata</i> (Pallas, 1766)	-	45	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>*Linopherus canariensis</i> Langerhans, 1881	-	-	+	+	I	Hs,Ss	
Family: Euphrosinidae							
<i>Euphrosine foliosa</i> Audouin & M. Edwards, 1833	-	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
Family: Chrysopetalidae							
<i>Arichlidon reyssi</i> (Katzmann, Laubier & Ramos, 1974)	-	PS ⁹	+	+	II-IV	Ss	
<i>Chrysopetalum debile</i> (Grube, 1855)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Vigtorniella zaikai</i> (Kiseleva, 1992)	+	-	-	-	IV,V	Ss	
Family: Lacydoniidae							
<i>Lacydonia miranda</i> Marion & Bobretzky, 1875	-	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
Family: Paralacydoniidae							
<i>Paralacydonia paradoxa</i> (Fauvel, 1913)	32	+	+	+	II-IV	Ss	
Family: Phyllodocidae							
<i>Eulalia clavigera</i> (Audouin & M. Edwards, 1834)	+	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Eulalia (Phyllotethys) kosswigi</i> La Greca, 1949	-	+	-	-	?	Hs	
<i>Eulalia mustela</i> Pleijel, 1987	-	-	+	+	II	Ss	
<i>Eumida sanguinea</i> Örsted, 1843	+	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Eulalia tripunctata</i> McIntosh, 1874	-	-	+	+	II	Ss	
<i>Eumida punctifera</i> (Grube, 1860)	-	-	-	+	I	Hs	
<i>Hesionura elongata</i> (Southern, 1914)	-	-	+	-	I	SS	
<i>Hypereteone foliosa</i> (Quatrefages, 1865)	-	-	+	+	I-II	Ss	= <i>H. lactea</i>
<i>Mysta barbata</i> (Malmgren, 1865)	-	-	-	+	III	Ss	
<i>Mysta picta</i> (Quatrefages, 1865)	+	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Mystides caeca</i> Langerhans, 1880	-	-	+	42	I,II	Ss	
<i>Naiades cantrainii</i> Delle Chiaje, 1828	-	-	+	-	VII	P	
<i>Nereiphylla paretii</i> Blainville, 1828	-	-	+	-	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Nereiphylla pusilla</i> (Claparède, 1870)	-	-	+	+	II,III	Ss	
<i>Nereiphylla rubiginosa</i> (Saint-Joseph, 1888)	1	+	+	-	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Notophyllum foliosum</i> (M. Sars, 1835)	23	+	+	+	I-V	Hs,Ss	
<i>Paranaitis kosteirensis</i> (Malmgren, 1867)	-	-	+	42	II	Ss	
<i>Phyllodoce lineata</i> (Claparède, 1870)	-	-	+	+	II	Ss	
<i>*Phyllodoce longifrons</i> Ben-Eliahu, 1972	-	-	-	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Phyllodoce maculata</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	1	-	+	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Phyllodoce madeirensis</i> Langerhans, 1880	-	+	+	-	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Phyllodoce mucosa</i> Örsted, 1843	+	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Phyllodoce rosea</i> (McIntosh, 1877)	23	PS ⁷	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Pseudomystides limbata</i> Saint-Joseph, 1888	+	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Pseudomystides spinachia</i> Petersen & Pleijel in Pleijel, 1993	-	-	+	+	II,III	Ss	
<i>Pterocirrus macroceros</i> (Grube, 1860)	30	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Rhynchonereella gracilis</i> Costa, 1864	-	+	-	-	III	P	
<i>Sige fusigera</i> Malmgren, 1865	-	+	-	-	II	Ss	
<i>Vanadis formosa</i> Claparède, 1870	-	-	+	-	III	P	
<i>Vanadis studeri</i> Apstein, 1893	-	-	-	+	I-III	P	
Family: Hesionidae							
<i>Gyptis propinqua</i> Marion & Bobretzky, 1875	-	+	+	36	II,III	Ss	
<i>Hesione splendida</i> Savigny, 1818	+	+	+	36	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Hesiospina aurantiaca</i> (Sars, 1862)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	

Table 2. (Continued.)

<i>Leocrates claparedii</i> (Costa, 1868)	-	-	+	-	II-IV	Ss	
<i>Neogyptis mediterranea</i> (Pleijel, 1993)	-	-	+	-	II,III	Ss	
<i>Nereimyra punctata</i> (O. F. Muller, 1788)	-	+	-	-			Questionable
<i>Oxydromus agilis</i> (Ehlers, 1864)	-	-	+	-	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Oxydromus flexuosus</i> (Delle Chiaje, 1825)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Oxydromus pallidus</i> (Claparède, 1864)	23	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Oxydromus digitifer</i> Çinar, Dağlı & Erdoğan-Dereli, 2022	-	-	-	42	II,III	Ss	
<i>Podarkeopsis capensis</i> (Day, 1963)	-	-	+	-	I,II	Ss	Questionable
<i>Podarkeopsis arenicolus</i> (La Greca, 1946)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	= <i>P. galangai</i>
<i>Psamathe fusca</i> Johnston, 1836	-	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Syllidia armata</i> Quatrefages, 1865	23	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
Family: Pilargidae							
<i>Ancistrosyllis groenlandica</i> McIntosh, 1879	-	-	+	+	II,III	Ss	
<i>Ancistrosyllis hamata</i> (Hartman, 1960)	-	+	+	+	II,III	Ss	
<i>Litocorsa stremma</i> Pearson, 1970	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Pilargis verrucosa</i> Saint-Joseph, 1899	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Sigambra constricta</i> (Southern, 1921)	-	+	-	-	?	Ss	Questionable
<i>Sigambra tentaculata</i> (Treadwell, 1941)	+	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Synelmis rigida</i> (Fauvel, 1919)	-	+	-	-	?	Ss	Questionable
Family: Tomopteridae							
<i>Tomopteris (Johnstonella) apsteini</i> (Rosa, 1908)	-	+	-	-	II	P	
<i>Tomopteris elegans</i> Chun, 1887	-	-	-	+	I-III	P	
<i>Tomopteris vitrina</i> Vejdowsky, 1878	-	+	-	-	VI	P	
Family: Typhloscolecidae							
<i>Travislopsis lobifera</i> Levinsen, 1885	-	-	-	+	I-III	P	
<i>Typhloscolex grandis</i> Støp-Bowitz, 1948	-	-	-	+	I-III	P	
<i>Typhloscolex muelleri</i> Busch, 1851	-	+	-	-	II	P	
Family: Lopadorrhynchidae							
<i>Maupasia coeca</i> Viguier, 1886	-	-	-	+	I-III	P	
<i>Pelagobia longicirrata</i> Greeff, 1879	-	+	-	-	II,III	P	
<i>Pelagobia serrata</i> Southern, 1909	-	-	-	+	I-III	P	
Family: Syllidae							
<i>Amblyosyllis spectabilis</i> (Johnston in Baird, 1861)	+	33	+	+	I	Hs	= <i>A. formosa</i>
<i>Autolytus neapolitanus</i> Cognetti, 1953	-	-	+	-	I	Hs	
<i>Branchiosyllis exilis</i> (Gravier, 1900)	-	-	+	+	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Brania arminii</i> (Langerhans, 1881)	-	33	+	+	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Brania pusilla</i> (Dujardin, 1839)	-	14	+	+	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Brevicirrosyllis weismanni</i> (Langerhans, 1879)	-	-	+	+	II,III	Ss	
<i>Erinaceosyllis cryptica</i> (Ben-Eliahu, 1977)	-	33	+	42	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Erinaceosyllis defneae</i> Çinar & Erdoğan-Dereli, 2023	43	+	+	-	I,II	Ss	= <i>Erinaceosyllis belizensis</i> (non Russell, 1989)
<i>Erinaceosyllis erinaceus</i> (Claparède, 1863)	-	-	+	-	I,II	Hs,Ss	Questionable
<i>Eurysyllis tuberculata</i> Ehlers, 1864	-	-	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Eusyllis assimilis</i> Marenzeller, 1875	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Eusyllis blomstrandii</i> Malmgren, 1867	-	-	+	+	I	Hs,Ss	
* <i>Eusyllis kupfferi</i> Langerhans, 1879	-	-	-	+	I,II	Hs	
<i>Eusyllis lamelligera</i> Marion & Bobretzky, 1875	-	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
* <i>Exogone africana</i> (Hartmann-Schröder, 1974)	-	-	-	+	II	Hs	
* <i>Exogone breviantennata</i> Hartmann-Schröder, 1959	-	-	-	+	I	Hs	

Table 2. (Continued.)

<i>Exogone dispar</i> (Webster, 1879)	+	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss
<i>Exogone naidina</i> Örsted, 1845	+	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss
<i>Exogone rostrata</i> Naville, 1933	-	PS ⁶	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss
<i>Exogone verugera</i> (Claparède, 1868)	23	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss
<i>Haplosyllis spongicola</i> (Grube, 1855)	+	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss
<i>Myrianida brachycephala</i> (Marenzeller, 1897)	+	-	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss
<i>Myrianida convoluta</i> (Cognetti, 1953)	-	-	+	+	I	Hs
<i>Myrianida edwarsi</i> (Saint-Joseph, 1887)	+	33	+	-	I	Hs,Ss
<i>Myrianida langerhansi</i> (Gidholm, 1967)	-	-	+	-	II,III	Ss
<i>Myrianida pinnigera</i> (Montagu, 1808)	-	+	-	+	I,II	Ss
<i>Myrianida prolifera</i> (O. F. Muller, 1788)	+	-	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss
<i>Myrianida quindecimdentata</i> (Langerhans, 1884)	-	-	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss
<i>Nudisyllis divaricata</i> (Keferstein, 1862)	-	-	-	+	I	Ss
<i>Nudisyllis pulligera</i> (Krohn, 1852)	+	-	+	-	I,II	Hs,Ss
<i>Odontosyllis ctenostoma</i> Claparède, 1868	-	-	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss
<i>Odontosyllis fulgurans</i> (Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1833)	-	-	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss
<i>Odontosyllis gibba</i> Claparède, 1863	24	-	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss
<i>Opisthodonta longocirrata</i> (Saint-Joseph, 1886)	-	-	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss
<i>Opisthodonta serratisetosa</i> (López, San Martín & Jiménez, 1997)	-	-	PS ²⁴	-	II	Hs
<i>Opisthosyllis brunnea</i> Langerhans, 1879	-	-	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss
<i>Paraehlersia dionisi</i> (Nunez & San Martín, 1991)	-	-	+	-	II,III	Ss
<i>Paraehlersia ferrugina</i> (Langerhans, 1881)	24	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss
<i>Parapionosyllis brevicirra</i> Day, 1954	-	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss
<i>Parapionosyllis elegans</i> (Pierantoni, 1903)	+	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss
<i>Parapionosyllis gestans</i> (Pierantoni, 1903)	-	-	+	-	II	Ss
<i>Parapionosyllis labronica</i> Cognetti, 1965	-	-	+	-	I-III	Hs,Ss
<i>Parapionosyllis minuta</i> (Pierantoni, 1903)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss
<i>Paraprocerastea crocantinae</i> San Martín & Alós, 1989	-	-	+	-	I	Hs,Ss
<i>Parexogone caribensis</i> San Martín, 1991	-	-	+	+	II-IV	Ss
<i>Parexogone cognettii</i> Castelli, Badalamendi & Lardicci, 1987	-	-	+	+	II,III	Ss
<i>Parexogone gambiae</i> Lanera, Sordino & San Martín, 1994	-	+	+	+	II,III	Ss
<i>Parexogone hebes</i> (Webster & Benedict, 1884)	+	-	+	-	II,III	Ss
<i>Parexogone meridionalis</i> (Cognetti, 1955)	-	-	+	-	III	Ss
<i>Parexogone wolfi</i> (San Martín, 1991)	-	-	PS ³⁵	-	III	Ss
<i>Perkinsyllis anophthalma</i> (Capaccioni & San Martín, 1990)	-	-	+	-	I	Ss
<i>Plakosyllis brevipes</i> Hartmann-Schroeder, 1956	-	-	+	-	II	Ss
<i>Proceraea aurantiaca</i> (Claparède, 1868)	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss
<i>Proceraea paraurantiaca</i> Nygren, 2004	-	PS ¹⁹	28	28	I	Hs
<i>Proceraea picta</i> Ehlers, 1864	+	-	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss
<i>Proceraea scapularis</i> (Claparède, 1864)	-	PS ¹⁹	-	-	I	Ss
<i>Procerastea halleziana</i> Malaquin, 1893	-	PS ¹⁹	-	-	I	Hs
<i>Procerastea nematodes</i> Langerhans, 1884	-	PS ¹⁸	-	-	I	Ss
<i>Prosphaerosyllis adela</i> San Martín, 1984	-	-	+	-	III	Ss
<i>Prosphaerosyllis campoyi</i> (San Martín, Acero, Contonente & Gomez, 1982)	-	-	+	-	I	Hs
* <i>Prosphaerosyllis longipapillata</i> (Hartmann-Schröder, 1979)	-	-	+	+	I,II	Ss
<i>Prosphaerosyllis marmarae</i> Çinar, Dagli & Açıık, 2011	-	+	+	-	I,II	Ss
<i>Prosphaerosyllis tetralix</i> (Eliason, 1920)	-	-	-	+	II	Hs,Ss
<i>Prosphaerosyllis xarifae</i> Hartmann-Schroeder, 1960	-	+	+	42	I,II	Hs,Ss

Table 2. (Continued.)

<i>Pseudosyllis brevipennis</i> Grube, 1863	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	= <i>Trypanosyllis coeliaca</i>
<i>Salvatoria alvaradoi</i> San Martín, 1984	-	+	-	-	I	Hs	
<i>Salvatoria clavata</i> (Claparède, 1863)	+	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Salvatoria dolichopoda</i> (Marenzeller, 1874)	30	-	-	+	II	Ss	
<i>Salvatoria euritmica</i> (Sardá, 1984)	-	-	+	-	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Salvatoria limbata</i> (Claparède, 1868)	+	+	-	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Salvatoria neapolitana</i> (Goodrich, 1930)	-	-	+	-	I	Hs	
<i>Salvatoria tenuicirrata</i> (Claparède, 1864)	+	-	-	-	?	Ss	
<i>Salvatoria vieitezi</i> (San Martín, 1984)	-	-	+	-	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Salvatoria yraida</i> (San Martín, 1984)	-	-	+	-	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Sphaerosyllis austriaca</i> Banse, 1959	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Sphaerosyllis boeroi</i> Musco, Çinar & Giangrande, 2005	-	+	PS ²²	-	I,II	Ss	
<i>Sphaerosyllis bulbosa</i> Southern, 1914	+	+	+	-	II-IV	Ss	
<i>Sphaerosyllis claparedei</i> Ehlers, 1864	-	+	+	-	I	Hs,Ss	Questionable
<i>Sphaerosyllis glandulata</i> Perkins, 1981	-	-	+	-	II,III	Ss	
<i>Sphaerosyllis hystrix</i> Claparède, 1863	+	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Sphaerosyllis ovigera</i> Langerhans, 1879	-	+	-	-	?	Ss	Questionable
<i>Sphaerosyllis pirifera</i> Claparède, 1868	23	+	+	+	I-II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Sphaerosyllis taylori</i> Perkins, 1981	PS ³	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Sphaerosyllis thomasi</i> San Martín, 1984	+	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Streptosyllis bidentata</i> Southern, 1914	+	+	-	-	I,II	Ss	
<i>Streptosyllis websteri</i> Southern, 1914	-	-	+	-	I	Ss	
<i>Syllides bansei</i> Perkins, 1981	-	-	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Syllides edentatus</i> Westheide, 1974	-	33	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Syllides fulvus</i> (Marion & Bobretzky, 1875)	+	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Syllides japonicus</i> Imajima, 1966	-	+	+	-	I,II	Ss	
<i>Syllides longocirratus</i> (Ørsted, 1845)	-	+	-	-	?	Ss	
<i>Syllis amica</i> Quatrefages, 1865	32	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Syllis armillaris</i> (O. F. Müller, 1776)	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Syllis beneliahuae</i> (Campoy & Alquézar, 1982)	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Syllis columbretensis</i> (Campoy, 1982)	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Syllis compacta</i> Gravier, 1900	+	-	+	+	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Syllis corallicola</i> Verrill, 1900	-	PS ¹⁹	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Syllis cruzi</i> Núñez & San Martín, 1991	-	-	+	+	II,III	Ss	
* <i>Syllis ergeni</i> Çinar, 2005	-	-	+	21	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Syllis ferrani</i> Alós & San Martín, 1987	-	-	PS ²⁴	+	I,II	Hs	
<i>Syllis garciai</i> (Campoy, 1982)	23	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Syllis cryptica</i> Ben-Eliahu, 1977	+	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	= <i>S. truncata cryptica</i>
<i>Syllis gerundensis</i> (Alós & Campoy, 1981)	-	-	-	+	II	Ss	
<i>Syllis gracilis</i> Grube, 1840	+	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Syllis heterochaeta</i> Moore, 1909	-	-	+	-	II	Ss	
<i>Syllis hyalina</i> Grube, 1863	-	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Syllis jorgei</i> San Martín & López, 2000	-	-	+	+	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Syllis krohnii</i> Ehlers, 1864	+	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Syllis licheri</i> Ravara, San Martín & Moreira 2004	-	-	+	-	II,III	Ss	
<i>Syllis nigricirris</i> Grube, 1863	-	+	-	-	II	Ss	
<i>Syllis parapari</i> San Martín & López, 2000	-	-	+	+	II,III	Ss	
* <i>Syllis pectinans</i> Haswell, 1920	-	-	+	-	I	Hs	

Table 2. (Continued.)

<i>Syllis pontxioi</i> San Martín & López, 2000	-	-	+	-	I,II	Ss	
<i>Syllis profunda</i> Cognetti, 1955	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	= <i>Syllis alternata</i> (non Moore, 1908)
<i>Syllis prolifera</i> Krohn, 1852	+	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Syllis pulvinata</i> (Langerhans, 1881)	-	-	-	21	I	Hs	
<i>Syllis rosea</i> (Langerhans, 1879)	-	+	+	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Syllis torquata</i> Marion & Bobretzky, 1875	-	-	+	-	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Syllis tyrrhena</i> (Licher & Kuper, 1998)	-	-	PS ²⁴	-	II	Ss	
<i>Syllis variegata</i> Grube, 1860	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Syllis vittata</i> (Grube, 1840)	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Syllis westheidei</i> San Martín, 1984	-	PS ¹⁹	+	+	I,II	Hs	
<i>Synmerosyllis lamelligera</i> (Saint-Joseph, 1886)	+	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Trypanosyllis aeolis</i> Langerhans, 1879	-	-	+	+	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Trypanosyllis sanmartini</i> Çinar, 2007	-	-	-	+	I	Hs	
<i>Trypanosyllis zebra</i> (Grube, 1840)	+	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Xenosyllis scabra</i> (Ehlers, 1864)	-	-	+	-	I,II	Hs	
Family: Nereididae							
<i>Alitta succinea</i> (Frey & Leuckart, 1847)	+	+	+	42	I,II	Ss	
* <i>Ceratonereis mirabilis</i> Kinberg, 1866	-	-	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Composetia costae</i> (Grube, 1840)	+	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Composetia hircinicola</i> (Eisig, 1870)	23	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Eunereis longissima</i> (Johnston, 1840)	+	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Hediste diversicolor</i> (O. F. Muller, 1776)	1	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
* <i>Leonnates aylooberi</i> Çinar & Dagli, 2013	-	+	+	42	II,III	Ss	
* <i>Leonnates decipiens</i> Fauvel, 1929	-	-	-	+	I	Hs	
* <i>Leonnates indicus</i> Kinberg, 1866	-	-	-	+	I	Hs	
* <i>Leonnates persicus</i> Wesenberg-Lund, 1949	-	-	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
<i>Micronereis variegata</i> Claparède, 1863	-	-	+	-	I	Ss	
<i>Namanereis littoralis</i> (Grube, 1872)	-	+	+	+	II	Ss	
<i>Namanereis pontica</i> (Bobretzky, 1872)	-	+	-	-	?	Hs	
<i>Neanthes acuminata</i> (Ehlers, 1868)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	= <i>N. caudata</i>
<i>Neanthes nubila</i> (Savigny, 1822)	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	= <i>N. irrorata</i>
<i>Neanthes rubicunda</i> (Ehlers, 1868)	-	-	PS ²³	-	II	Ss	
<i>Nereis splendida</i> Grube, 1840	-	+	+	21	I,II	Hs,Ss	= <i>N. falsa</i>
* <i>Nereis jacksoni</i> Kinberg, 1866	-	-	-	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Nereis lamellosa</i> Ehlers, 1868	-	-	PS ³⁰	-	I,II	Ss	
<i>Nereis pelagica</i> Linnaeus, 1758	+	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
* <i>Nereis persica</i> Fauvel, 1911	-	+	-	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Nereis rava</i> Ehlers, 1868	+	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Nereis zonata</i> Malmgren, 1867	1	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Perinereis cultrifera</i> (Grube, 1840)	+	+	+	+	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Platynereis coccinea</i> (Delle Chiaje, 1841)	-	+	+	-	I,II	Hs	
<i>Platynereis dumerilii</i> (Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1833)	+	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
* <i>Pseudonereis anomala</i> Gravier, 1899	-	44	+	+	I	Hs	
<i>Rullierinereis anocolata</i> Cantone, 1983	-	-	+	-	II	Ss	
<i>Websterinereis glauca</i> (Claparède, 1870)	+	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Family: Sphaerodoridae							
<i>Ephesiella abyssorum</i> (Hansen, 1878)	+	-	PS ²⁴	-	II,III	Ss	= <i>E. peripatus</i>
<i>Sphaerodoridium claparedii</i> (Greeff, 1866)	+	+	+	+	II,III	Ss	

Table 2. (Continued.)

<i>Sphaerodoridium minutum</i> (Webster & Benedict, 1887)	-	-	+	-	II	Ss	
<i>Sphaerodorium gracilis</i> (Rathke, 1843)	+	+	-	-	I-III	Ss	
Family: Nephtyidae							
<i>Aglaophamus agilis</i> (Langerhans, 1880)	-	-	+	-	II	Ss	= <i>A. rubella</i>
<i>Inermonephtys turcica</i> Kuş, Kurt & Çinar, 2021	-	40	40	40	II-IV	Ss	
<i>Inermonephtys inermis</i> (Ehlers, 1887)	+	+	+	+	III-VI	Ss	Questionable
<i>Micronephtys longicornis</i> (Perejaslavitseva, 1891)	+	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	= <i>N. stammeri</i>
<i>Nephtys assimilis</i> Örsted, 1843	-	-	-	42	II	Ss	
<i>Nephtys caeca</i> (Fabricius, 1780)	+	+	+	+	II-IV	Ss	
<i>Nephtys ciliata</i> (O. F. Muller, 1776)	+	+	-	-	?	?	
<i>Nephtys cirrosa</i> Ehlers, 1868	1	+	+	-	I-V	Ss	Questionable
<i>Nephtys hombergii</i> Savigny, 1818	+	+	+	+	I-VII	Ss	
<i>Nephtys kersivalensis</i> McIntosh, 1908	-	40	29	42	I-III	Ss	
<i>Nephtys hystricis</i> McIntosh, 1900	+	+	+	36	II-IV	Ss	
<i>Nephtys incisa</i> Malmgren, 1865	-	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
<i>Nephtys longosetosa</i> Örsted, 1842	+	+	-	-	?	?	
<i>Nephtys paradoxa</i> Malm, 1874	+	+	-	-	?	?	
<i>Nephtys sinopensis</i> Kuş, Kurt & Çinar, 2021	40	40	40	42	I,II	Ss	
Family: Glyceridae							
<i>Glycera alba</i> (O. F. Muller, 1776)	+	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Glycera capitata</i> Örsted, 1842	-	+	+	+	II,III	Ss	
* <i>Glycera cinnamomea</i> Grube, 1874	-	-	-	41	I	Ss	
<i>Glycera fallax</i> Quatrefages, 1850	23	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
<i>Glycera lapidum</i> Quatrefages, 1866	-	-	+	36	III	Ss	
<i>Glycera oxycephala</i> Ehlers, 1887	-	-	PS ²⁵	-	III	Ss	
<i>Glycera rouxii</i> Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1833	-	2	3	9	II-III	Ss	
<i>Glycera tessellata</i> Grube, 1863	-	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
<i>Glycera tridactyla</i> Schmarda, 1861	1	+	+	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Glycera unicornis</i> Savigny in Lamarck, 1818	24	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
Family: Goniadidae							
* <i>Glycinde bonhourei</i> Gravier, 1904	-	-	+	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Glycinde nordmanni</i> (Malmgren, 1865)	-	PS ¹⁰	+	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Goniada emerita</i> Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1833	-	+	+	+	II-IV	Ss	
<i>Goniada maculata</i> Örsted, 1843	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
Family: Eunicidae							
<i>Eunice oerstedii</i> Stimpson, 1854	-	-	+	-	I	Hs	
<i>Eunice pennata</i> (O. F. Muller, 1776)	-	+	-	-	?	?	
<i>Eunice roussaei</i> (Quatrefages, 1866)	-	+	-	-	?	?	
<i>Eunice schizobranchia</i> Claparède, 1870	-	-	+	-	III	Ss	
<i>Eunice vittata</i> (Delle Chiaje, 1829)	1	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Euniphysa italica</i> Cantone & Gravina, 1992	-	-	+	-	II	Ss	
* <i>Leodice antennata</i> Savigny in Lamarck, 1818	-	-	-	+	I-II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Leodice harassii</i> (Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1833)	-	+	+	-	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Leodice torquata</i> (Quatrefages, 1865)	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
* <i>Lysidice collaris</i> Grube, 1870	-	-	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Lysidice margaritacea</i> Claparède, 1868	-	14	37	+	I	Hs	
<i>Lysidice ninetta</i> (Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1833)	1	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Lysidice unicornis</i> (Grube, 1840)	-	+	+	+	I-IV	Hs,Ss	

Table 2. (Continued.)

<i>Paucibranchia bellii</i> (Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1833)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Paucibranchia cinari</i> (Kurt-Sahin, 2014)	-	+	+	+	II,III	Ss	
<i>Paucibranchia fallax</i> Marion & Bobretzky, 1875	-	-	+	+	II,III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Marphysa sanguinea</i> (Montagu, 1815)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Palola siciliensis</i> (Grube, 1840)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
* <i>Palola valida</i> (Gravier, 1900)	-	-	37	+	I	Hs,Ss	
Family: Lumbrineridae							
<i>Abyssoninoe bidentata</i> D'Alessandro, Cosentino, Giacobbe, Andaloro & Romeo, 2014	-	-	-	42	II	Ss	
<i>Abyssoninoe hibernica</i> (McIntosh, 1903)	-	-	PS ²⁵	42	II,III	Ss	
<i>Augeneria profundicola</i> Kurt-Sahin, Çinar & Gonulal, 2016	-	-	18	-	VII	Ss	
<i>Gallardonneris nonatoi</i> (Ramos, 1976)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	= <i>G. iberica</i>
<i>Hilbigneris gracilis</i> (Ehlers, 1868)	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Lumbricalus adriatica</i> (Fauvel, 1940)	-	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
<i>Lumbrinerides amoureuksi</i> Miura, 1980	-	-	+	-	II,III	Ss	
<i>Lumbrinerides acuta</i> (Verrill, 1875)	-	-	+	-	II,III	Ss	
<i>Lumbrineriopsis paradoxa</i> (Saint-Joseph, 1888)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Lumbrineris coccinea</i> (Renier, 1804)	-	-	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
<i>Lumbrineris geldiaiyi</i> Carrera-Parra, Çinar & Dagli, 2011	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Lumbrineris latreilli</i> Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1834	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Lumbrineris luciliae</i> Martins, Carrera-Parra, Quintino & Rodrigues, 2012	-	-	PS ²⁸	-	II	Ss	
<i>Lumbrineris lusitanica</i> Martins, Carrera-Parra, Quintino & Rodrigues, 2012	-	-	PS ²²	42	II	Ss	
* <i>Lumbrineris perkinsi</i> Carrera-Parra, 2001	-	-	-	+	I,II	Hs	
<i>Ninoe armoricana</i> Glemarec, 1968	-	+	+	36	II-IV	Ss	
<i>Scoletoma debilis</i> (Grube, 1878)	-	+	-	-	?	Ss	Questionable
<i>Scoletoma emandibulata mabiti</i> (Ramos, 1976)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Scoletoma fragilis</i> (O. F. Muller, 1776)	-	-	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Scoletoma funchalensis</i> (Kinberg, 1865)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Scoletoma laurentiana</i> (Grube, 1863)	-	+	+	+	I-IV	Hs,Ss	= <i>S. impatiens</i>
<i>Scoletoma tetraura</i> (Schmarda, 1861)	-	-	+	-	I,II	Ss	
Family: Dorvilleidae							
<i>Dorvillea rubrovittata</i> (Grube, 1855)	+	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
* <i>Dorvillea similis</i> (Crossland, 1924)	-	-	-	+	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Pettiboneia urciensis</i> Campoy & San Martín, 1980	-	-	+	-	II	Ss	
<i>Protodorvillea kefersteini</i> (McIntosh, 1869)	+	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
<i>Parougia caeca</i> (Webster & Benedict, 1887)	-	-	+	-	II	Ss	
<i>Schistomeringos neglecta</i> (Fauvel, 1923)	+	+	+	36	II,III	Ss	
<i>Schistomeringos rudolphi</i> (Delle Chiaje, 1828)	23	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Ophryotrocha labronica</i> Bacci & La Greca, 1961	-	-	+	-	II	Ss	
<i>Ophryotrocha puerilis</i> Claparède & Metschnikow, 1869	-	-	+	36	II-III	Ss	
Family: Oeonidae							
<i>Arabella geniculata</i> (Claparède, 1868)	-	-	+	-	II	Ss	
<i>Arabella iricolor</i> (Montagu, 1804)	-	+	+	+	I-IV	Hs,Ss	
<i>Drilonereis filum</i> (Claparède, 1868)	+	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
<i>Halla parthenopeia</i> (Delle Chiaje, 1928)	-	-	-	+	II	Ss	
Family: Onuphidae							
<i>Aponuphis bilineata</i> (Baird, 1870)	-	+	+	+	I-V	Ss	
<i>Aponuphis brementi</i> Fauvel, 1916	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	= <i>A. fauveli</i>
<i>Aponuphis ornata</i> (Fauvel, 1928)	-	-	PS ³³	42	II	Ss	

Table 2. (Continued.)

<i>*Diopatra marocensis</i> Paxton, Fadlaoui & Lechapt, 1995	-	-	12	12	I,II	Ss	
<i>Diopatra neapolitana</i> Delle Chiaje, 1841	-	+	+	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Hyalinoecia tubicola</i> (O. F. Muller, 1776)	-	+	+	+	I-V	Ss	
<i>Nothria conchylega</i> (M. Sars, 1835)	-	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
<i>Onuphis eremita</i> Audouin & Milne Edwards, 1833	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Paradiopatra bihanica</i> (Intes & Le Loeuff, 1975)	-	+	-	+	IV	Ss	
<i>Paradiopatra quadricuspis</i> (M. Sars, in G. O. Sars, 1872)	-	-	+	-	?	Ss	
Subclass: SEDENTARIA							
Family: Orbiniidae							
<i>Gesachroederella laubieri</i> (Badalamenti & Castella, 1991)	-	PS ¹⁴	-	-	I	Ss	
<i>Leitoscoloplos mediterraneus</i> Çinar, Dagli & Erdogan-Dereli, 2022	-	-	42	42	II,III	Ss	
<i>Leodamas chevalieri candiensis</i> (Harmelin, 1969)	-	-	+	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Naineris laevigata</i> (Grube, 1855)	23	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Orbinia latreillii</i> (Audouin & H Milne Edwards, 1833)	43	-	-	-	I,II	Ss	
<i>Orbinia sertulata</i> (Savigny, 1822)	1	+	-	-	I	Ss	= <i>Aricia cuvieri</i>
<i>Phylo foetida</i> (Claparède, 1870)	24	PS ⁶	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
<i>Phylo grubei</i> (McIntosh, 1910)	-	-	-	+	I-IV	Ss	
<i>Phylo norvegica</i> (M. Sars in G.O. Sars, 1872)	-	+	-	-	II,III	Ss	
<i>Protoaricia oerstedii</i> (Claparède, 1863)	+	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Scoloplos armiger</i> (O. F. Muller, 1776)	-	+	+	+	I-V	Ss	
<i>Scoloplos haasi</i> (Monro, 1937)	-	PS ¹⁷	-	-	I	Ss	
Family: Paraonidae							
<i>Aricidea (Acmira) annae</i> Laubier, 1967	-	34	-	-	III	Ss	
<i>Aricidea (Acmira) assimilis</i> Tebble, 1959	23	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
<i>Aricidea (Acmira) catherinae</i> Laubier, 1967	+	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
<i>Aricidea (Acmira) cerrutii</i> Laubier, 1967	1	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Aricidea (Aricidea) fragilis</i> Webster, 1879	-	-	-	42	II,III	Ss	
<i>Aricidea (Acmira) katzmanni</i> Erdoğan-Dereli & Çinar, 2020	-	34	PS ²²	-	I-III	Ss	
<i>Aricidea (Acmira) lopezi</i> Berkeley & Berkeley, 1956	-	-	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Aricidea (Acmira) meridionalis</i> Laubier & Ramos, 1974	-	34	-	-	I-II	Ss	
<i>Aricidea (Acmira) pseudoassimilis</i> Erdoğan-Dereli & Çinar, 2020	34	34	34	34	I-III	Ss	
<i>Aricidea (Acmira) simonae</i> Laubier & Ramos, 1974	-	+	+	+	II-V	Ss	
<i>Aricidea (Aricidea) pseudoarticulata</i> Hobson, 1972	+	+	+	+	I-V	Ss	
<i>Aricidea (Aricidea) bansei</i> Laubier & Ramos, 1974	-	34	+	34	I-III	Ss	= <i>A. capensis bansei</i>
<i>Aricidea (Aricidea) wassi</i> Pettibone, 1965	-	34	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Aricidea (Strelzovia) annae</i> Laubier, 1967	-	-	+	34	III	Ss	
<i>*Aricidea (Strelzovia) bulbosa</i> Hartley, 1984	-	34	34	34	II-III	Ss	
<i>Aricidea (Strelzovia) claudiae</i> Laubier, 1967	+	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Aricidea (Strelzovia) meridionalis</i> Laubier & Ramos, 1974	-	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss	= <i>A. suecica meridionalis</i>
<i>Aricidea (Strelzovia) mirunekoa</i> Aguirrezabalaga & Gil, 2009	-	34	-	-	VI-VII	Ss	
<i>Cirrophorus branchiatus</i> Ehlers, 1908	23	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Cirrophorus lyriformis</i> (Annenkova, 1934)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Cirrophorus nikebianchii</i> Langeneck, Barbieri, Maltagliati & Castelli, 2017	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	= <i>C. furcatus</i> (non Hartman, 1957, inpart)
<i>Cirrophorus turcicus</i> Erdoğan-Dereli, Çinar & Dağlı, 2017	-	22	6	10	I-VI	Ss	= <i>C. furcatus</i> (non Hartman, 1957, inpart)
<i>Levinsenia demiri</i> Çinar, Dagli & Açık, 2011	23	+	+	+	I-V	Ss	
<i>Levinsenia gracilis</i> (Tauber, 1879)	+	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss	Questionable
<i>Levinsenia kosswigi</i> Çinar, Dagli & Açık, 2011	-	+	-	+	III	Ss	
<i>Levinsenia longobranchiata</i> Erdoğan-Dereli & Çinar, 2021	-	39	-	-	II,III	Ss	

Table 2. (Continued.)

<i>Levinsenia marmarensis</i> Çinar, Dagli & Açık, 2011	PS ⁵	+	+	42	I-III	Ss	
<i>Levinsenia materi</i> Çinar & Dagli, 2013	-	+	+	42	II,III	Ss	
<i>Levinsenia tribranchiata</i> Çinar, Dagli & Açık, 2011	-	+	+	+	II-IV	Ss	
<i>Levinsenia vulgaris</i> Erdoğan-Dereli & Çinar, 2021	-	39	39	39	II-VI	Ss	
<i>Paradoneis armata</i> Glemarec, 1966	32	26	+	42	II	Ss	
<i>Paradoneis heterochaeta</i> Erdoğan-Dereli & Çinar, 2019	-	26	PS ²⁸	42	I-IV	Hs,Ss	
<i>Paradoneis ilvana</i> Castelli, 1985	23	+	29	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Paradoneis longifurcata</i> Erdoğan-Dereli & Çinar, 2019	-	-	PS ²⁸	42	II-IV	Hs,Ss	
<i>Paradoneis lyra</i> (Southern, 1914)	+	+	+	+	I-V	Ss	Questionable
<i>Paraonides neapolitana</i> Cerruti, 1909	+	+	+	-	III	Ss	
<i>Paraonis fulgens</i> (Levinsen, 1884)	-	-	-	35	I	Ss	
<i>Paraonis lobulata</i> Çinar, Dağlı & Erdoğan-Dereli, 2022	-	-	42	42	II,III	Ss	
<i>Paraonis tenera</i> Grube, 1872	-	-	+	-	III	Ss	
Family: Spionidae							
<i>Aciculaspioanaximanderi</i> Blake & Ramey-Balci, 2020	-	-	-	31	VII	Ss	
<i>Aonides oxycephala</i> (Sars, 1862)	23	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Aonides paucibranchiata</i> Southern, 1914	+	+	+	-	II-IV	Ss	
<i>Aurospio banyulensis</i> (Laubier, 1966)	-	+	+	42	I-III	Ss	
<i>Dipolydora armata</i> (Langerhans, 1880)	-	33	+	21	II	Hs	
<i>Dipolydora coeca</i> (Ørsted, 1843)	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Dipolydora caulleryi</i> Mesnil, 1897	+	-	-	-	III	Ss	
<i>Dipolydora flava</i> Claparède, 1870	-	+	+	42	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Dipolydora giardi</i> (Mesnil, 1893)	-	-	37	-	I	Hs	
<i>Laonice bahusiensis</i> Söderström, 1920	-	-	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Laonice cirrata</i> (M. Sars, 1851)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
* <i>Laonice norgensis</i> Sikorski, 2003	-	-	+	-	IV	Ss	
<i>Laubieriellus salzi</i> (Laubier, 1970)	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Malacoceros fuliginosus</i> (Claparède, 1868)	+	-	+	-	I,II	Ss	
<i>Malacoceros girardii</i> Quatrefages, 1843	+	-	+	-	I	Ss	
<i>Microspio mecznikowianus</i> (Claparède, 1868)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Paraprionospio coora</i> (Ehlers, 1901)	-	+	+	-	I-IV	Ss	
<i>Polydora agassizi</i> Claparède, 1869	30	-	+	21	I,II	Ss	
<i>Polydora brunneopunctata</i> Çinar, Dağlı, Çağlar & Albayrak, 2015	-	14	-	-	I	Ss	
<i>Polydora ciliata</i> (Johnston, 1838)	+	+	+	-	I,II	Hs,Ss	Questionable
* <i>Polydora cornuta</i> Bosc, 1802	30	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Polydora hoplura</i> Claparède, 1869	-	+	+	42	I-III	Ss	
<i>Prionospio anatolica</i> Dagli & Çinar, 2011	-	-	-	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Prionospio caspersi</i> (Laubier, 1962)	-	+	+	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Prionospio cirrifera</i> Wiren, 1883	+	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
* <i>Prionospio depauperata</i> Imajima, 1990	-	44	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Prionospio dubia</i> Day, 1961	-	+	+	+	I-VII	Ss	
<i>Prionospio ehlersi</i> Fauvel, 1928	-	+	+	+	II-IV	Ss	
<i>Prionospio ergeni</i> Dagli & Çinar, 2009	-	-	-	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Prionospio fallax</i> Soderstrom, 1920	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
* <i>Prionospio krusadensis</i> Fauvel, 1929	-	-	-	+	I	Ss	
<i>Prionospio maciolekae</i> Dagli & Çinar, 2011	+	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
* <i>Prionospio paucipinnulata</i> Blake & Kudenov, 1978	-	14	+	+	I,II	Ss	
* <i>Prionospio pulchra</i> Imajima, 1990	+	+	+	+	I,II	Ss	

Table 2. (Continued.)

<i>*Prionospio saccifera</i> Mackie & Hartley, 1990	-	-	+	+	I-III	Ss
<i>*Prionospio sexoculata</i> Augener, 1918	-	-	-	+	I	Ss
<i>Prionospio steenstrupi</i> Malmgren, 1867	+	+	+	+	I-IV	Hs,Ss
<i>Pseudopolydora antennata</i> (Claparède, 1870)	+	+	+	+	I-III	Ss
<i>*Pseudopolydora paucibranchiata</i> Okuda, 1937	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss
<i>Pseudopolydora pulchra</i> (Carazzi, 1895)	-	+	+	+	I,II	Ss
<i>Pygospio elegans</i> Claparède, 1863	+	+	+	-	I	Hs,Ss
<i>Scolelepis bonnieri</i> (Mesnil, 1896)	-	-	+	-	I	Ss
<i>Scolelepis cantabra</i> (Rioja, 1918)	43	+	+	+	I-III	Ss
<i>Scolelepis (Scolelepis) foliosa</i> (Audouin & M. Edwards, 1833)	23	+	+	+	I-III	Ss
<i>Scolelepis (Scolelepis) squamata</i> (O. F. Müller, 1789)	-	-	+	+	I	Ss
<i>Scolelepis tridentata</i> (Southern, 1914)	+	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss
<i>Spio decorata</i> Bobretzky, 1870	+	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss
<i>Spio filicornis</i> (O. F. Muller, 1776)	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss
<i>Spio multioculata</i> (Rioja, 1918)	+	-	-	-	III	Ss
<i>Spiophanes afer</i> Meißner, 2005	24	+	+	+	I-III	Ss
<i>*Spiophanes algidus</i> Meißner, 2005	-	-	+	-	IV	Ss
<i>Spiophanes bombyx</i> (Claparède, 1870)	PS ⁴	+	+	+	I-III	Ss
<i>Spiophanes kroyeri</i> Grube, 1860	-	+	+	+	II-IV	Ss
<i>Spiophanes mediterraneus</i> Meißner, 2005	-	-	+	-	V	Ss
<i>Spiophanes reyssi</i> Laubier, 1964	-	+	+	+	II-V	Ss
<i>*Streblospio gynobranchiata</i> Rice & Levin, 1998	-	+	+	-	I,II	Ss
<i>Streblospio shrubsolii</i> (Buchanan, 1890)	-	+	+	-	I	Ss
Family: Longosomatidae						
<i>Heterospio mediterranea</i> Laubier, Picard & Ramos, 1973	-	-	+	-	VII	Ss
Family: Chaetopteridae						
<i>Chaetopterus variopedatus</i> (Renier, 1804)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss
<i>Phyllochaetopterus major</i> Claparède, 1869	-	-	-	42	III	Ss
<i>Phyllochaetopterus socialis</i> Claparède, 1870	-	+	-	-	III	Ss
<i>Spiochaetopterus costarum</i> (Claparède, 1870)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss
<i>Spiochaetopterus solitarius</i> (Rioja, 1917)	-	-	-	42	II	Ss
Family: Magelonidae						
<i>Magelona alleni</i> Wilson, 1958	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss
<i>Magelona equilamellae</i> Harmelin, 1964	-	-	+	-	I	Ss
<i>Magelona filiformis</i> Wilson, 1959	43	-	+	-	II	Ss
<i>Magelona johnstoni</i> Fiege, Licher & Mackie, 2000	-	-	-	+	I,II	Ss
<i>Magelona minuta</i> Eliason, 1962	23	+	+	+	I-III	Ss
<i>Magelona mirabilis</i> (Johnston, 1865)	24	+	PS ³⁵	-	I,II	Ss
<i>Magelona rosea</i> Moore, 1907	1	+	-	-	II,III	Ss
Family: Poecilochaetidae						
<i>Poecilochaetus fauchaldi</i> Pilato & Cantone, 1976	23	-	+	+	II-V	Ss
<i>Poecilochaetus serpens</i> Allen, 1904	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss
Family: Flabelligeridae						
<i>Bradabyssa villosa</i> (Rathke, 1843)	-	-	+	-		
<i>Diplocirrus glaucus</i> (Malmgren, 1867)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss
<i>Flabelligerma cinari</i> Karhan, Simboursa & Salazar-Vallejo 2012	-	-	-	+	II	Ss
<i>Flabelligera affinis</i> M. Sars, 1829	-	-	+	+	I,II	Ss
<i>Flabelligera diplochaitus</i> (Otto, 1820)	-	+	-	-	II	Ss

Table 2. (Continued.)

<i>Pherusa mikacae</i> Salazar-Vallejo, 2014	-	-	PS ²⁸	-	II	Ss	
<i>Pherusa plumosa</i> (O. F. Muller, 1776)	-	+	+	-	I-VI	Ss	
<i>Piromis eruca</i> (Claparède, 1870)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
* <i>Semiodera cinari</i> Salazar-Vallejo, 2012	-	-	-	+	I	Hs	
* <i>Stylarioides grubei</i> Salazar-Vallejo, 2011	-	-	-	+	I	Hs	
<i>Stylarioides monilifera</i> (Delle Chiaje, 1841)	-	-	-	+	III	Ss	
<i>Therochaeta flabellata</i> (M. Sars, 1871)	-	-	-	+	III,IV	Ss	
Family: Capitellidae							
* <i>Barantolla cryptogenica</i> Çinar, Dagli & Erdogan-Dereli, 2022	-	-	-	42	II,III	Ss	
<i>Capitella capitata</i> (Fabricius, 1780)	+	+	+	+	I-IV	Hs,Ss	
<i>Capitella minima</i> (Langerhans, 1880)	1	+	+	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Capitella teleta</i> Blake, Grassle & Eckelbarger, 2009	19	+	+	21	I,II	Ss	
<i>Capitellethus dispar</i> (Ehlers, 1907)	+	+	-	-	?	Ss	Questionable
<i>Dasybranchus caducus</i> (Grube, 1846)	+	+	-	-	?	Ss	
<i>Dasybranchus carneus</i> Grube, 1870	-	+	-	-	?	Ss	Questionable
<i>Dasybranchus gajolae</i> Eisig, 1887	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Heteromastus filiformis</i> (Claparède, 1864)	+	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Leiocapitella dollfusi</i> (Fauvel, 1936)	-	-	-	28	I	Hs	
<i>Leiocapitella glabra</i> Hartman, 1947	-	-	+	+	II,III	Ss	
<i>Mediomastus cirripes</i> Ben-Eliahu, 1976	-	-	+	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Mediomastus fragilis</i> Rasmussen, 1973	-	-	+	-	I,II	Ss	
* <i>Neopseudocapitella brasiliensis</i> Rullier & Amoureux, 1979	-	-	+	-	II	Ss	
* <i>Notomastus aberans</i> Day, 1957	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Notomastus formianus</i> Eisig, 1887	-	-	PS ³³	42	II	Ss	
<i>Notomastus latericeus</i> M. Sars, 1851	+	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Notomastus lineatus</i> Claparède, 1870	+	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
* <i>Notomastus mossambicus</i> (Thomassin, 1970)	-	-	-	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Notomastus profundus</i> Eisig, 1887	1	+	+	-	II-IV	Ss	
<i>Pseudoleiocapitella fauveli</i> Harmelin, 1964	23	PS ¹⁰	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
Family: Cirratulidae							
<i>Aphelochaeta filiformis</i> (Keferstein, 1862)	-	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
<i>Aphelochaeta marioni</i> (Saint-Joseph, 1894)	-	+	-	42	II	Ss	
<i>Aphelochaeta multibranchis</i> (Grube, 1863)	-	PS ¹⁸	-	-	II	Ss	
<i>Caulleriella alata</i> (Southern, 1914)	-	33	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Caulleriella bioculata</i> (Keferstein, 1862)	-	38	+	++	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Chaetozone carpenteri</i> McIntosh, 1911	-	+	PS ²⁷	42	II,III	Ss	
* <i>Chaetozone corona</i> Berkeley & Berkeley, 1941	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Chaetozone elakata</i> Blake & Lavesque, 2017	-	42	42	42	II,III	Ss	
<i>Chaetozone gibber</i> Woodham & Chambers, 1994	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Chaetozone setosa</i> Malmgren, 1867	-	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss	Questionable
<i>Cirratulus cirratus</i> (O. F. Muller, 1776)	23	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Cirriformia tentaculata</i> (Montagu, 1808)	+	+	+	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Ctenodrilus serratus</i> (Schmidt, 1857)	-	-	+	-	I	Ss	
<i>Dodecaceria concharum</i> Örsted, 1843	-	-	+	-	I	Hs	
<i>Dodecaceria sextentaculata</i> (Delle Chiaje, 1822)	-	-	+	+	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Fauvelicirratulus dollfusi</i> (Fauvel, 1928)	-	+	-	-	VI	Ss	
<i>Kirkegaardia dorsobranchialis</i> (Kirkegaard, 1959)	-	-	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
<i>Kirkegaardia heterochaeta</i> (Laubier, 1961)	23	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss	

Table 2. (Continued.)

<i>Kirkegaardia tessellata</i> (Hartman, 1960)	-	+	PS ³¹	+	II,III	Ss	
<i>Protocirrineris chrysoderma</i> (Claparède, 1870)	+	+	+	+	I-IV	Hs,Ss	
<i>Tharyx multibranchis</i> (Grube, 1863)	+	-	-	-	III	Ss	
<i>Timarete anchylochaeta</i> (Schmarda, 1861)	-	+	-	-	?	Ss	
* <i>Timarete caribous</i> (Grube, 1859)	-	-	-	+	I	Hs	
<i>Timarete dasylophius</i> (Marenzeller, 1879)	-	+	-	-	?	Ss	
<i>Timarete filigera</i> (Delle Chiaje, 1828)	+	+	+	+	I-IV	Hs,Ss	
* <i>Timarete punctata</i> (Grube, 1859)	-	-	-	+	I	Hs	
Family: Fauveliopsidae							
<i>Fauveliopsis adriatica</i> Katzmann & Laubier, 1974	-	PS ¹⁶	+	+	II	Ss	
<i>Laubieriopsis fauchaldi</i> (Katzmann & Laubier, 1974)	-	-	-	42	II	Ss	
Family: Acrocirridae							
<i>Acrocirrus frontifilis</i> (Grube, 1860)	-	+	+	-	I,II	Ss	
<i>Macrochaeta clavicornis</i> (M. Sars, 1835)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
Family: Scalibregmidae							
<i>Asclerocheilus intermedius</i> (Saint-Joseph, 1894)	-	-	+	-	I	Ss	
<i>Scalibregma celticum</i> Mackie, 1991	-	-	+	-	II	Ss	
<i>Scalibregma inflatum</i> Rathke, 1843	-	+	+	+	II-IV	Ss	
<i>Sclerocheilus minutus</i> Grube, 1863	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
Family: Cossuridae							
<i>Cossura coasta</i> Kitamori, 1960	-	-	+	-	I	Ss	Questionable
<i>Cossura soyeri</i> Laubier, 1963	23	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
Family: Arenicolidae							
<i>Abarenicola claparedi</i> (Levinsen, 1883)	-	-	+	-	I	Ss	
<i>Arenicola marina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	+	-	-			
<i>Arenicolides branchialis</i> (Audouin & M. Edwards, 1833)	-	+	-	-	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Brachiomaldane vincentii</i> Langerhans, 1881	-	33	-	+	II	Hs	
Family: Maldanidae							
<i>Axiothella constricta</i> (Claparède, 1870)	-	+	-	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Chirimia biceps</i> (M. Sars, 1861)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Euclymene collaris</i> (Claparède, 1870)	1	+	+	+	II	Ss	
<i>Euclymene lombricoides</i> (Quatrefages, 1865)	23	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Euclymene oerstedii</i> (Claparède, 1863)	+	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
<i>Euclymene palermitana</i> (Grube, 1840)	+	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Johnstonia clymenoides</i> Quatrefages, 1865	-	+	+	-	II	Ss	
<i>Leiochone leiopygos</i> (Grube, 1860)	+	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Leiochone tricirrata</i> (Bellan & Reys, 1967)	-	-	+	-	II	Ss	
<i>Macroclymene santandarensis</i> (Rioja, 1917)	+	-	+	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Maldane glebifex</i> Grube, 1860	+	+	+	-	I-III	Ss	
<i>Maldane sarsi</i> Malmgren, 1865	-	-	+	-	II	Ss	
* <i>Metasychis gotoi</i> (Izuka, 1902)	-	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
<i>Micromaldane ornithochaeta</i> Mesnil, 1897	+	PS ¹⁹	-	-	I-III	Ss	
<i>Nicomache lumbricalis</i> (Fabricius, 1780)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Petaloproctus terricolus</i> Quatrefages, 1865	24	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Praxillella affinis</i> (M. Sars, 1872)	-	+	+	-	I,II	Ss	
<i>Praxillella gracilis</i> (M. Sars, 1861)	-	+	+	+	II-IV	Ss	
<i>Praxillella lophoseta</i> (Orlandi, 1898)	-	+	+	42	I-II	Ss	
<i>Praxillella praetermissa</i> (Malmgren, 1866)	-	+	+	+	I-V	Ss	

Table 2. (Continued.)

<i>Rhodine loveni</i> Malmgren, 1865	32	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
Family: Opheliidae							
<i>Armandia cirrhosa</i> Filippi, 1861	-	+	+	+	I-II	Ss	
<i>Armandia polyophthalma</i> Kukenthal, 1887	-	-	+	-	I,II	Ss	
<i>Ophelia bicornis</i> Savigny, 1818	15	+	+	-	I	Ss	
<i>Ophelia limacina</i> (Rathke, 1843)	-	-	+	-	I	Ss	
<i>Ophelia roscoffensis</i> Augener, 1910	-	-	+	-	II	Ss	
<i>Ophelina acuminata</i> Örsted, 1843	-	-	+	-	II,III	Ss	
<i>Ophelina cylindricaudata</i> (Hansen, 1878)	-	+	+	+	II-V	Ss	
<i>Ophelina modesta</i> Støp-Bowitz, 1958	-	-	+	-	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Polyophthalmus pictus</i> (Dujardin, 1839)	+	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Tachytrypane jeffreysi</i> McIntosh in Jeffreys, 1876	-	-	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
Family: Sternaspidae							
<i>Sternaspis scutata</i> (Renier, 1807)	+	+	+	+	I-V	Ss	
<i>Sternaspis thalassemoides</i> Otto, 1821	-	+	-	-	II	Ss	
Family: Oweniidae							
<i>Galathowenia oculata</i> (Zachs, 1922)	32	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Myriochele heeri</i> Malmgren, 1867	+	-	+	-	II-IV	Ss	
<i>Owenia fusiformis</i> Delle Chiaje, 1842	+	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss	
Family: Sabellariidae							
<i>Lygdamis muratus</i> (Allen, 1904)	-	-	+	-	II	Ss	
<i>Sabellaria alcocki</i> Gravier, 1906	-	+	+	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Sabellaria alveolata</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	-	+	+	-	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Sabellaria spinulosa</i> Leuckart, 1849	19	14	+	28	I	Hs,Ss	
Family: Pectinariidae							
<i>Amphictene auricoma</i> (O. F. Müller, 1776)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Lagis koreni</i> Malmgren, 1866	+	+	+	42	I-III	Ss	
<i>Petta pusilla</i> Malmgren, 1866	-	+	+	-	II	Ss	
Family: Apisthobranchidae							
<i>Apistobranchus tullbergi</i> (Théel, 1879)	-	-	+	-	III	Ss	
Family: Ampharetidae							
<i>Alkmaria romijni</i> Horst, 1919	-	-	+	-	III	Ss	
<i>Amage adpersa</i> (Grube, 1863)	+	+	+	-	I-III	Ss	
<i>Amage gallasi</i> Marion, 1875	-	+	+	-	II-V	Ss	
<i>Ampharete acutifrons</i> (Grube, 1860)	PS ²	+	+	+	II,III	Ss	
<i>Ampharete octocirrata</i> (Sars, 1835)	-	-	+	+	II-IV	Ss	
<i>Amphicteis gunneri</i> (M. Sars, 1835)	+	+	+	+	II-IV	Ss	
<i>Amphicteis midas</i> (Gosse, 1855)	-	PS ¹¹	-	-	I	Ss	
<i>Anobothrus amourouxii</i> Bonifácio, Lavesque, Bachelet & Parapar, 2015	-	42	42	42	II,III	Ss	
<i>Anobothrus gracilis</i> (Malmgren, 1866)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Lysippe labiata</i> Malmgren, 1866	-	-	-	42	II	Ss	
<i>Melinna cristata</i> (M. Sars, 1851)	-	+	-	-	I	Ss	Questionable
<i>Melinna palmata</i> Grube, 1870	+	+	+	+	I-VI	Ss	
<i>Sosane sulcata</i> Malmgren, 1866	-	-	+	42	II,III	Ss	
Family: Terebellidae							
<i>Amaeana trilobata</i> (M. Sars, 1863)	-	-	+	28	I,II	Ss	
<i>Amphitrite cirrata</i> (O. F. Müller, 1771)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Amphitrite rubra</i> (Risso, 1828)	-	33	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	

Table 2. (Continued.)

<i>Amphitrite variabilis</i> (Risso, 1826)	-	+	+	+	I	Hs	
<i>Amphitritides gracilis</i> (Grube, 1860)	+	+	+	28	I-VII	Hs,Ss	
<i>Amphitritides kuehlmanni</i> Arvanitidis & Koukouras, 1995	-	-	-	+	II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Eupolymnia nebulosa</i> (Montagu, 1818)	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Eupolymnia nesidensis</i> (Delle Chiaje, 1828)	-	+	-	5	I	Hs	
<i>Lanice conchilega</i> (Pallas, 1766)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
* <i>Loimia medusa</i> (Savigny, 1818)	-	+	PS ³²	+	II	Ss	
<i>Lysilla loveni</i> Malmgren, 1866	-	-	+	+	II,III	Ss	
<i>Neoamphitrite edwardsii</i> (Quatrefages, 1865)	-	+	+	+	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Neoamphitrite figulus</i> (Dalyell, 1853)	-	-	+	21	I	Hs	= <i>Amphitrite johnstoni</i>
<i>Nicolea venustula</i> (Montagu, 1818)	-	+	+	+	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Nicolea zostericola</i> Örsted, 1844	-	-	-	42	II	Ss	
<i>Pista adriatica</i> (Mikac & Hutchings, 2017)	-	-	-	42	III	Ss	
<i>Pista cretacea</i> (Grube, 1860)	-	+	+	-	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Pista cristata</i> (O. F. Müller, 1776)	-	+	+	+	I-VII	Ss	
<i>Pista labrunae</i> Lavesque, Daffe, Londoño-Mesa & Hutchings, 2021	-	-	-	42	III	Ss	
<i>Pista maculata</i> (Dalyell, 1853)	-	-	+	-	I	Ss	
* <i>Pista unibranchia</i> Day, 1963	-	PS ¹⁵	+	+	I-V	Ss	
<i>Pistella rovigensis</i> Mikac & Hutchings, 2017	-	PS ¹²	PS ³⁴	42	I-III	Ss	
<i>Polycirrus aurantiacus</i> Grube, 1860	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Polycirrus haematodes</i> (Claparède, 1864)	+	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Polycirrus jubatus</i> Bobretzky, 1869	-	+	-	-	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Polycirrus karadenizicus</i> Çinar & Erdoğan-Dereli, 2023	43	-	-	-	II	Ss	
<i>Polycirrus medusa</i> Grube, 1850	-	PS ⁸	PS ³⁶	PS ³⁷	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Polycirrus pallidus</i> (Claparède, 1864)	+	+	-	-	?	Ss	
<i>Polycirrus rhombolabiatu</i> s Çinar & Erdoğan-Dereli, 2023	43	-	-	-	II	Hs,Ss	
* <i>Polycirrus twisti</i> Potts, 1928	-	-	-	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Proclea graffii</i> (Langerhans, 1884)	+	-	-	-	III	Ss	
<i>Streblosoma bairdi</i> (Malmgren, 1865)	-	+	-	-	III	Ss	
<i>Streblosoma pseudocomatus</i> Lezzi & Giangrande, 2019	-	-	-	+	I	Hs	= <i>S. comatus</i> (non Grube, 1859)
<i>Terebella lapidaria</i> Linnaeus 1767	23	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Thelepus cincinnatus</i> (Fabricius, 1780)	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Thelepus triserialis</i> (Grube, 1855)	-	+	-	+	I,II	Ss	
Family: Trichobranchidae							
<i>Octobranchus lingulatus</i> (Grube, 1863)	-	-	+	-	II	Ss	
<i>Terebellides bonifi</i> Lavesque, Hutchings, Daffe, Nygren & Londoño-Mesa, 2019	-	-	-	42	II	Ss	
<i>Terebellides mediterranea</i> Parapar, Mikac & Fiege, 2013	-	+	-	42	II,III	Ss	
<i>Terebellides stroemii</i> M. Sars, 1835	+	+	+	+	I-V	Ss	
<i>Trichobranchus glacialis</i> Malmgren, 1865	-	+	+	-	II	Ss	
Family: Sabellidae							
<i>Acromegalomma lanigerum</i> (Grube, 1846)	+	+	+	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Acromegalomma messapicum</i> (Giangrande & Licciano, 2008)	-	+	-	-	II	Ss	
<i>Amphicorina armandi</i> (Claparède, 1864)	+	-	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Amphiglena mediterranea</i> (Leydig, 1851)	-	PS ¹⁹	+	+	I-IV	Hs,Ss	
<i>Bispira mariae</i> Lo Bianco, 1893	-	-	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Bispira marmarensis</i> (Çinar & Giangrande, 2018)	-	25	PS ²⁶	-	II,III	Ss	
<i>Bispira viola</i> (Grube, 1863)	-	-	+	+	I,II	Hs	
<i>Bispira volutacornis</i> (Montagu, 1804)	-	-	+	+	II	Hs,Ss	

Table 2. (Continued.)

<i>*Branchiomma bairdi</i> (McIntosh, 1885)	-	-	-	+	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>*Branchiomma boholense</i> (Grube, 1878)	-	-	PS ²⁹	-	I	Hs	
<i>Branchiomma bombyx</i> (Dalyell, 1853)	-	PS ¹⁹	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>*Branchiomma luctuosum</i> Grube, 1869	-	-	-	+	I	Hs	
<i>Branchiomma lucullanum</i> (Delle Chiaje, 1828)	-	-	+	-	I	Hs,Ss	
<i>Branchiomma moebii</i> Knight-Jones, 1994	-	-	+	-	I,II	Hs	
<i>Chone duneri</i> Malmgren, 1867	-	-	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Chone filicaudata</i> Southern, 1914	+	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Claviramus candelus</i> (Grube, 1863)	-	PS ¹⁸	-	-	II	Hs,Ss	
<i>*Desdemona ornata</i> Banse, 1957	-	+	-	-	I	Ss	
<i>Dialychone acustica</i> (Claparède, 1870)	-	-	+	+	II-IV	Ss	
<i>Dialychone arenicola</i> (Giangrande, 1992)	-	-	+	+	II	Ss	
<i>Dialychone collaris</i> (Langerhans, 1880)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Dialychone dunerificta</i> (Tovar-Hernández, Licciano & Giangrande, 2007)	-	+	+	+	II,III	Ss	
<i>Dialychone longiseta</i> (Giangrande, 1992)	-	-	+	+	II	Ss	
<i>Dialychone usticensis</i> (Giangrande, Licciano & Castriota, 2006)	-	PS ¹⁸	PS ³²	42	II,III	Ss	
<i>Euchone capensis</i> Day, 1961	-	-	+	-	II	Ss	
<i>Euchone limnicola</i> Reish, 1959	-	-	PS ²⁷	42	II,III	Ss	
<i>Euchone pararosea</i> Giangrande & Licciano, 2006	-	-	PS ²⁸	42	II	Ss	
<i>Euchone pseudolimnicola</i> Giangrande & Licciano, 2006	PS ¹	-	+	-	I-III	Ss	
<i>Euchone rosea</i> Langerhans, 1884	-	+	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Euchone southerni</i> Banse, 1972	-	-	+	-	II-V	Ss	
<i>Euratella salmacidis</i> (Claparède, 1869)	-	+	+	+	II	Ss	
<i>Hypsicomus stichophthalmos</i> (Grube, 1863)	-	-	+	-	II-IV	Ss	
<i>Jasmineira caudata</i> Langerhans, 1880	+	-	PS ²⁸	42	II	Ss	
<i>Jasmineira elegans</i> Saint-Joseph, 1894	-	-	PS ²⁴	36	I,II	Ss	
<i>*Laonome triangularis</i> Hutchings & Murray, 1984	-	-	-	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Myxicola aesthetica</i> (Claparède, 1870)	-	-	27	+	I,II	Hs	
<i>Myxicola infundibulum</i> (Montagu, 1808)	-	45	+	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Paradialychone gambiae</i> (Tovar-Hernández, Licciano & Giangrande, 2007)	-	-	+	+	I-III	Ss	
<i>Parasabella saxicola</i> (Grube, 1861)	-	-	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	= <i>P. brachychone</i>
<i>Parasabella langerhansi</i> (Knight-Jones, 1983)	-	-	+	+	I,II	Ss	
<i>Parasabella tenuicollaris</i> (Grube, 1870)	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Parasabella tommasi</i> (Giangrande, 1994)	-	+	PS ²⁴	-	II	Ss	
<i>Pseudopotamilla reniformis</i> (Müller, 1771)	-	-	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Sabella discifera</i> Knight-Jones, 1990	-	-	-	+	II	Ss	
<i>Sabella pavonina</i> Savigny, 1822	20	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss	
<i>Sabella spallanzanii</i> (Viviani, 1805)	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
Family: Fabriciidae							
<i>Echinofabricia rousei</i> Giangrande, Licciano & Castelli, 2013	-	-	PS ²⁴	42	III	Ss	
<i>Fabricia stellaris stellaris</i> (O. F. Müller, 1774)	-	+	-	-	I,II	Ss	
<i>Fabricia stellaris adriatica</i> (Banse, 1956)	+	-	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss	
<i>Novafabricia posidoniae</i> Licciano & Giangrande, 2006	-	-	PS ²⁰	-	I	Hs	
<i>Manayunkia aestuarina</i> (Bourne, 1883)	-	+	+	-	I-III	Ss	
<i>Pseudofabricia aberrans</i> Cantone, 1972	-	-	+	+	II	Ss	
<i>Pseudofabriciola analis</i> Fitzhugh, Giangrande & Simbora, 1994	-	-	+	-	II	Ss	
<i>Pseudofabriciola longipyga</i> Fitzhugh, Giangrande & Simbora, 1994	-	-	+	+	II,III	Ss	
Family: Serpulidae							

Table 2. (Continued.)

<i>Apomatus similis</i> Marion & Bobretzky, 1875	-	-	-	+	V	Hs
<i>Ditrupe arietina</i> (O. F. Muller, 1776)	-	+	+	+	I-IV	Ss
* <i>Ficopomatus enigmaticus</i> (Fauvel, 1923)	8	+	+	4	I	Hs
<i>Filograna implexa</i> Berkeley, 1835	-	45	+	-	II	Hs
<i>Filogranula annulata</i> (O. G. Costa, 1861)	-	-	-	+	?	Hs
<i>Filogranula calyculata</i> (O. G. Costa, 1861)	-	-	-	+	IV-V	Hs
<i>Filogranula gracilis</i> Langerhans, 1884	-	-	-	+	VI	Hs
* <i>Hydroides brachyacantha</i> Rioja, 1941	-	-	-	+	I	Hs
* <i>Hydroides dianthus</i> (Verrill, 1873)	-	33	+	-	I	Hs
* <i>Hydroides dirampha</i> Mörch, 1863	-	+	-	+	I-III	Hs
* <i>Hydroides elegans</i> (Haswell, 1883)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Hs
<i>Hydroides helmata</i> (Iroso, 1921)	-	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss
* <i>Hydroides heterocera</i> (Grube, 1868)	-	-	-	+	I,II	Hs
* <i>Hydroides homoceros</i> (Pixell, 1913)	-	-	-	+	I	Hs
* <i>Hydroides minax</i> (Grube, 1878)	-	-	-	+	I	Hs
<i>Hydroides nigra</i> Zibrowius, 1971	-	-	+	+	I	Hs
<i>Hydroides norvegica</i> Gunnerus, 1768	-	+	+	+	I-IV	Hs,Ss
* <i>Hydroides operculata</i> (Treadwell, 1929)	-	-	-	+	I	Hs
<i>Hydroides pseudouncinata pseudouncinata</i> Zibrowius, 1971	-	-	+	-	I	Hs
<i>Hydroides stoichadon</i> Zibrowius, 1971	-	+	-	-	I,II	Hs
<i>Janita fimbriata</i> (Delle Chiaje, 1822)	-	+	27	+	II-VI	Hs
<i>Janua heterostropha</i> (Montagu, 1803)	+	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss = <i>J. pagenstecheri</i>
<i>Josephella marenzelleri</i> Caullery & Mesnil, 1896	-	-	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss
<i>Metavermlia multicristata</i> (Philippi, 1844)	-	+	+	+	I-VI	Hs,Ss
<i>Neodexiospira pseudocorrugata</i> (Bush, 1904)	+	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss
* <i>Neodexiospira steueri</i> (Sterzinger, 1909)	-	-	-	+	I,II	Ss
<i>Nidificaria clavus</i> (Harris, 1968)	-	-	+	-	I	Hs
<i>Pileolaria heteropoma</i> (Zibrowius, 1968)	-	-	+	-	I	Hs
<i>Pileolaria militaris</i> (Claparède, 1868)	19	+	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss
<i>Placostegus crystallinus, sensu</i> Zibrowius, 1968	-	-	+	+	I	Hs
<i>Placostegus tridentatus</i> (Fabricius, 1779)	-	-	-	+	IV-VII	Hs
<i>Protula intestinum</i> (Savigny, 1818)	-	+	+	-	I-III	Hs
<i>Protula tubularia</i> (Montagu, 1803)	-	45	+	+	I	Hs
<i>Salmacina dysteri</i> (Huxley, 1855)	-	+	+	-	I,II	Hs
<i>Salmacina incrustans</i> Claparède, 1870	+	+	+	+	I-V	Hs,Ss
<i>Semivermlia crenata</i> (O. G. Costa, 1861)	-	-	27	+	II	Hs
<i>Semivermlia cribrata</i> (O. G. Costa, 1861)	-	-	-	+	?	Hs
<i>Semivermlia pomatostegoides</i> (Zibrowius, 1969)	-	-	-	+	?	Hs
<i>Semivermlia torulosa</i> (Delle Chiaje, 1822)	-	-	-	+	?	Hs
<i>Serpula concharum</i> Langerhans, 1880	-	14	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss
<i>Serpula vermicularis</i> Linnaeus, 1767	+	+	+	+	I-V	Hs
<i>Simplaria pseudomilitaris</i> (Thiriot-Quievreux, 1965)	-	-	+	+	I	Hs
<i>Spiraserpula massiliensis</i> (Zibrowius, 1968)	-	-	-	+	?	Hs
* <i>Spirobranchus cf. kraussii</i> (Baird, 1865)	-	-	-	+	I	Hs
<i>Spirobranchus lamarcki</i> (Quatrefages, 1865)	-	+	+	+	I,II	Hs
<i>Spirobranchus polytrema</i> (Philippi, 1844)	-	-	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss
* <i>Spirobranchus tetraceros</i> (Schmarda, 1861)	-	-	-	+	I,II	Hs
<i>Spirobranchus triqueter</i> (Linnaeus, 1767)	1	+	+	+	I-III	Hs

Table 2. (Continued.)

<i>Spirorbis (Spirorbis) cuneatus</i> Gee, 1964	-	-	+	-	I,II	Hs
* <i>Spirorbis (Spirorbis) marioni</i> Caullery & Mesnil, 1897	-	-	+	+	I	Hs
<i>Spirorbis pusilla</i> Rathke, 1837	1	+	-	-	II	Hs
<i>Vermiliopsis infundibulum</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	-	+	+	+	I-IV	Hs,Ss
<i>Vermiliopsis labiata</i> (G. O. Costa, 1861)	-	-	+	+	I,II	Hs,Ss
<i>Vermiliopsis striaticeps</i> (Grube, 1862)	+	+	+	+	I-III	Hs,Ss
<i>Vinearia endoumensis</i> (Zibrowius, 1968)	-	-	+	-	I	Hs
<i>Vinearia koehlerii</i> (Caullery & Mesnil, 1897)	-	-	+	-	I,II	Hs
Family: Nerillidae						
<i>Nerilla stygicola</i> Ax, 1957	-	+	-	-	I	Ss
Family: Polygordiidae						
<i>Polygordius appendiculatus</i> Fraipont, 1887	-	-	+	-	II	Ss
<i>Polygordius lacteus</i> Schneider, 1868	24	+	+	-	I-III	Ss
<i>Polygordius neapolitanus</i> Fraipont, 1887	1	-	-	-	I	Ss
<i>Saccocirrus papillocercus</i> Bobretzky, 1872	30	+	-	+	I,II	Ss

+ for the reference, see Çınar et al. (2014a), Açık (2014, for Sipuncula) and Çınar (2014, for Echiura). 1. Nikitin, 1948, 2. Rullier, 1963, 3. Ergen, 1979, 4. Kazancı et al., 1992, 5. Ergen and Çınar, 1997, 6. Ergen et al., 2006, 7. Yıldız et al., 2007, 8. Yardım et al., 2008, 9. Mutlu et al., 2010, 10. Çınar and Dağlı, 2013, 11. Bulguroğlu et al. 2014, 12. Çınar et al., 2014b, 13. Başusta et al., 2015, 14. Çınar et al., 2015, 15. Dağlı et al., 2015, 16. Açık, 2016, 17. Yıldız and Ustaoglu, 2016, 18. Kurt-Şahin et al., 2016, 19. Kus and Kurt-Şahin 2016, 20. Boltachova et al., 2017, 21. Çınar et al., 2017, 22. Erdoğan-Dereli et al., 2017, 23. Kurt-Şahin et al., 2017a, 24. Kurt-Şahin et al., 2017b, 25. Çınar and Giangrande, 2018, 26. Erdoğan-Dereli and Çınar, 2019, 27. Çınar et al., 2019a, 28. Çınar et al. 2019b, 29. Dağlı, 2019, 30. Kurt-Şahin et al., 2019, 31. Blake and Ramey-Balci, 2020, 32. Ciftcioglu et al., 2020, 33. Çınar et al., 2020, 34. Erdoğan-Dereli and Çınar, 2020a, 35. Erdoğan-Dereli and Çınar, 2020b, 36. Mutlu, 2020, 37. Çınar and Dağlı, 2021, 38. Çınar et al., 2021a, 39. Erdoğan-Dereli and Çınar, 2021, 40. Kuş et al., 2021, 41. Dağlı and Çınar, 2022, 42. Çınar et al., 2022, 43. Çınar and Erdoğan-Dereli, 2023, 44. Ragkousis et al., 2023, 45. Özalp et al., 2022.

3.3. Overview of research on Annelida

Research on Annelida along the coasts of Türkiye started at different times, first in 1948 (Jakubova, 1948; Nikitin, 1948) for the Black Sea, in 1885 (Colombo, 1885) for the Sea of Marmara, in 1865 (Quatrefages, 1865) for the Aegean Sea, and in 1895 (Marenzeller, 1895) for the Levantine Sea.

The study of annelids along the Turkish coast of the Black Sea was begun relatively recently compared to other coasts of Türkiye and early studies concentrated mainly on the so-called pre-Bosphorus regions (Jakubova, 1948; Dumitrescu, 1962). Only Nikitin (1948) studied benthic assemblages in the southeastern part of the Black Sea and reported several polychaete species. While only 93 species were known from this sea until 2000, the number of species was reported as 215 in 2024, reflecting the extent of recent scientific efforts on the coast (e.g., Çınar and Gönügür-Demirci, 2005; Kuş and Kurt-Şahin, 2016; Kurt-Şahin et al., 2017a, 2017b, 2019; Kuş et al., 2021) (Figure 4).

The Sea of Marmara, located between the Black Sea and the Aegean Sea, has received special attention from foreign researchers, with relatively comprehensive studies being carried out in the region before 1900 (Ostroumoff, 1894, 1896). While the diversity of annelids in other seas of Türkiye was seldom documented between 1950 and 1970,

Rullier (1963) and Demir (1952) recorded 112 polychaete species new to the region. After a long period of stagnation (between 1965 and 1995), significant contributions (e.g., Çınar et al., 2011, 2014a; Erdoğan-Dereli and Çınar, 2020a) were made for the elucidation of polychaete diversity in the region and a total of 263 new polychaete species (55% of the total number of species) have been recorded from the area in the last 24 years (Figure 4).

In the Aegean Sea, only 4 species (*Hydroides dianthus*, *Hermodice carunculata*, *Naiades cantrainii*, and *Vanadis formosa*) were reported by Quatrefages (1865), Baird (1870), and Wesenberg-Lund (1939) from the Anatolian coast before the 1940s. Reports of polychaetes increased with the establishment of the Marine Biology Laboratory of Ege University in İzmir Bay in 1965 and received a further boost in the 2000s with the publications by Çınar and Ergen (2002), Ergen et al. (2006), and Çınar et al. (2012). In this paper, 37 new records are being given for the first time for this sea.

The polychaete diversity along the Levantine coast of Türkiye was first intensively studied by Ergen and Çınar (1997), who gave 106 new records for the coast while only 28 species had been known in the region before their study. The first such attempt was made by Marenzeller (1895), who found seven species (*Hyalinoecia tubicola*,

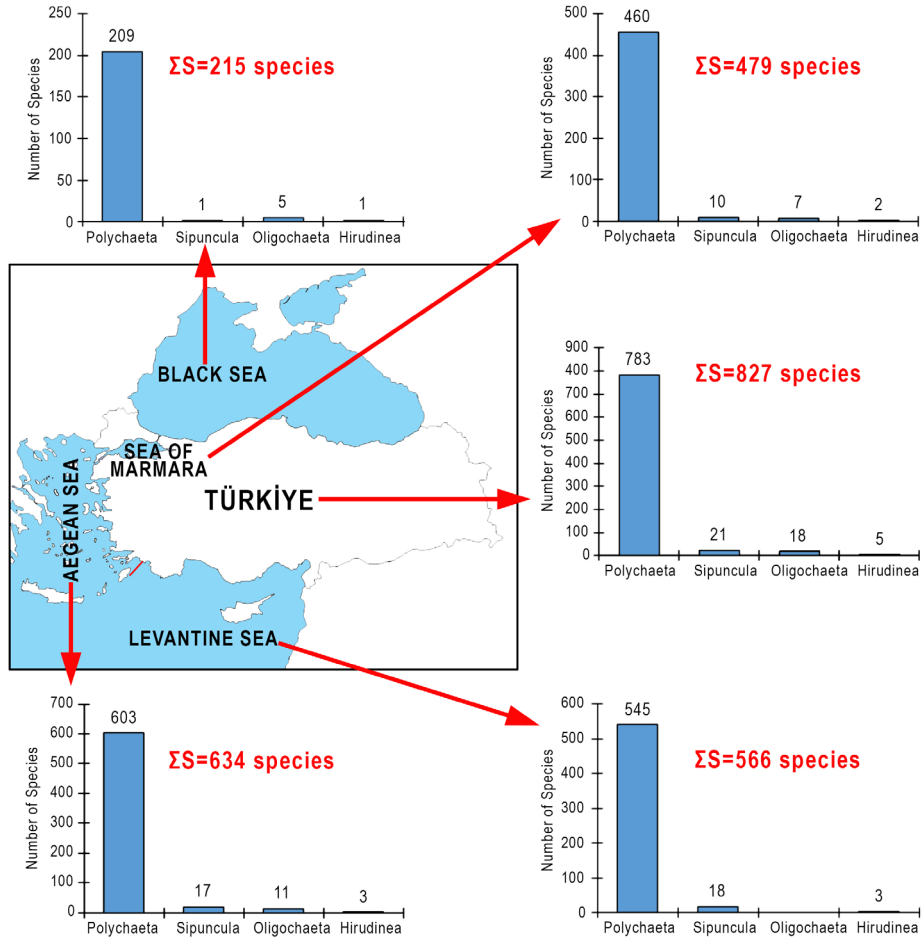


Figure 2. Numbers of annelid species along the coasts of Türkiye.

Euratella salmacidis, *Apomatus similis*, *Janita fimbriata*, *Metaveremia multicristata*, *Placostegus tridentatus*, and *Salmacina incrustans* off the Finike (Bunda) Cape and Anamur Cape at depths of 390–943 m. Two recent studies (Çinar et al., 2014a, 2022) significantly increased the number of polychaete species known from this coast.

3.4. Depth and habitat distribution

The highest number of annelid species (600 species) was found in the depth interval of 11–50 m, followed by 0–10 m (551 species) (Figure 5). Species diversity decreased with increasing depth and only 12 species were encountered at depths beyond 600 m. In the deep sea (>200 m), only 47 species (5.7% of the total number of species) were found, indicating a low level of scientific effort performed in this environment to date. Eleven species (*Drieschia pelagica*, *Naiades cantrainii*, *Tomopteris vitrina*, *Augeneria profundicola*, *Aricidea mirunekoa*, *Aciculaspio anaximanderi*, *Spiophanes mediterraneus*, *Heterospio mediterranea*, *Fauvelicirratulus dollfusi*, *Apomatus similis*, and *Filigranula gracilis*) inhabited only deep-sea pelagic and

benthic habitats (>200 m). Four species, namely *Nephtys hombergii*, *Prionospio dubia*, *Amphitritides gracilis*, and *Pista cristata*, were widespread and occurred at all depth intervals.

The majority of species (487 species) reported from the coasts of Türkiye were found only in soft substrata, while 98 species were found only in hard substrata, 213 species were found in both hard and soft substrata, and 14 species were found only in pelagic habitats.

3.5. Alien species

As of May 2024, a total of 72 alien species had been reported from the coasts of Türkiye, of which only 2 (*Aspidosiphon elegans* and *Nephasoma eremita*) belong to Sipuncula, while the rest (70 species) belong to Polychaeta (Figure 6). The number of alien annelid species varies from sea to sea, reaching a maximum (64 species) in the Levantine Sea and a minimum (3 species) in the Black Sea. The families with higher numbers of alien species are Serpulidae (13 species) and Spionidae (11 species). Alien sipunculan species were found only in the Aegean Sea and Levantine Sea.

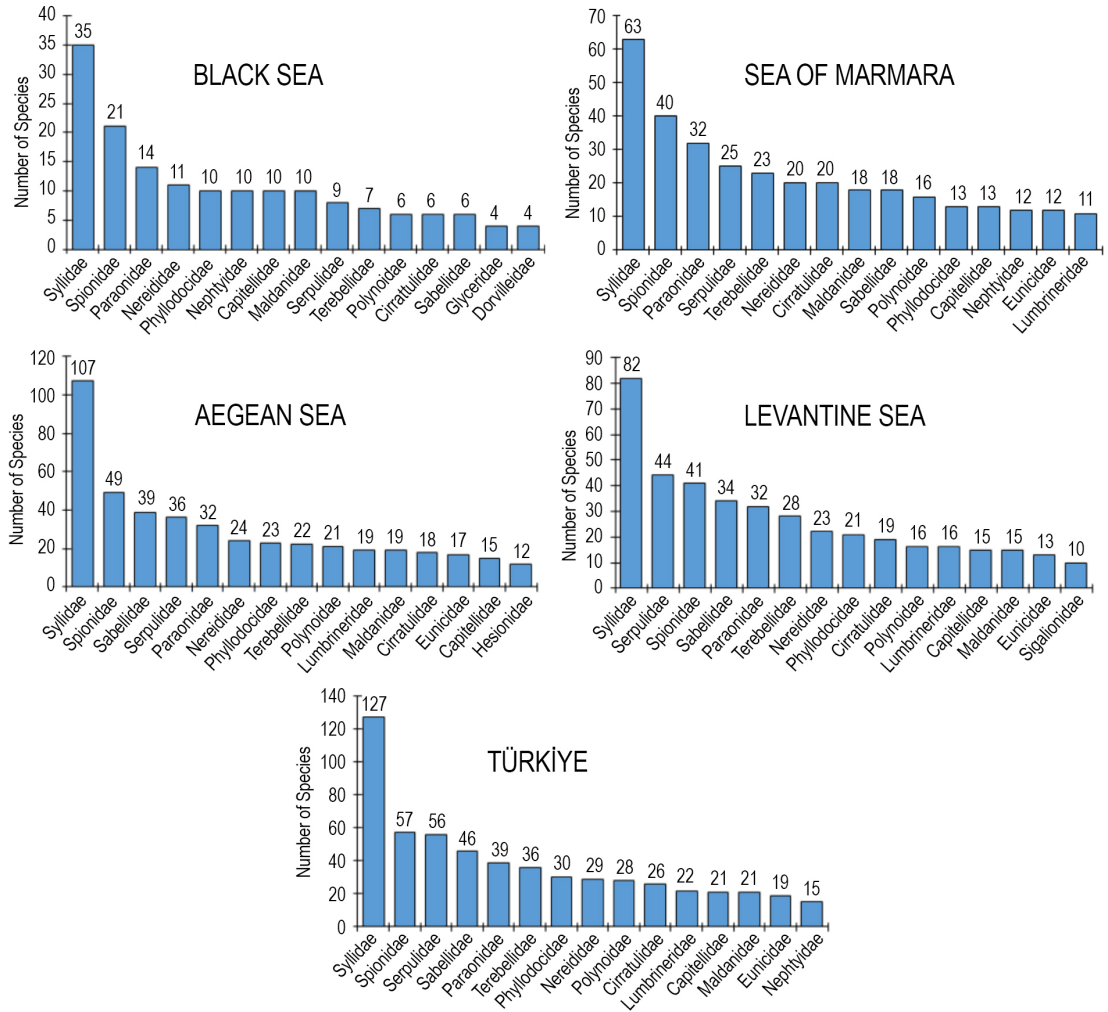


Figure 3. Numbers of species of the top 15 families along the coasts of Türkiye.

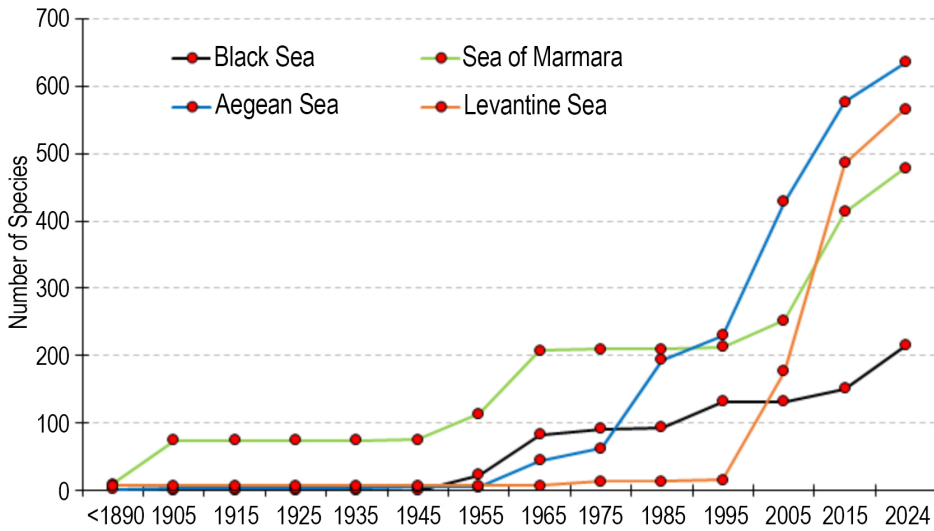


Figure 4. Yearly changes in the numbers of annelid species along the coasts of Türkiye.

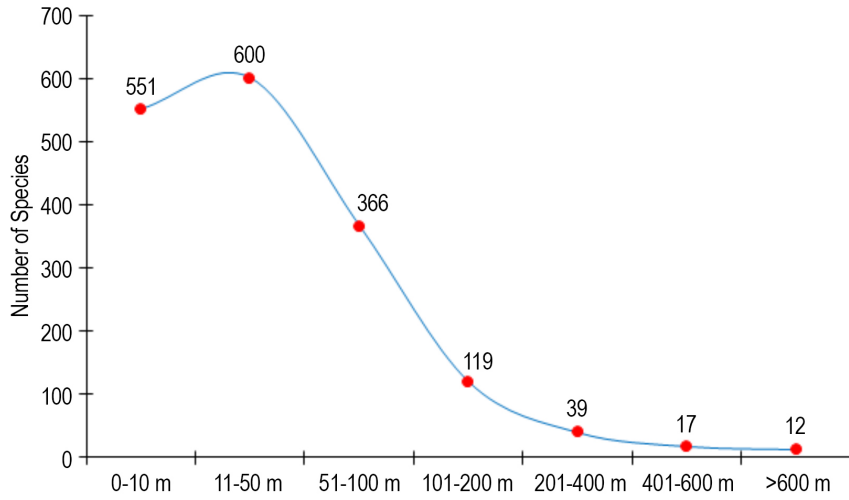


Figure 5. Numbers of annelid species reported at different depth intervals along the coasts of Türkiye.

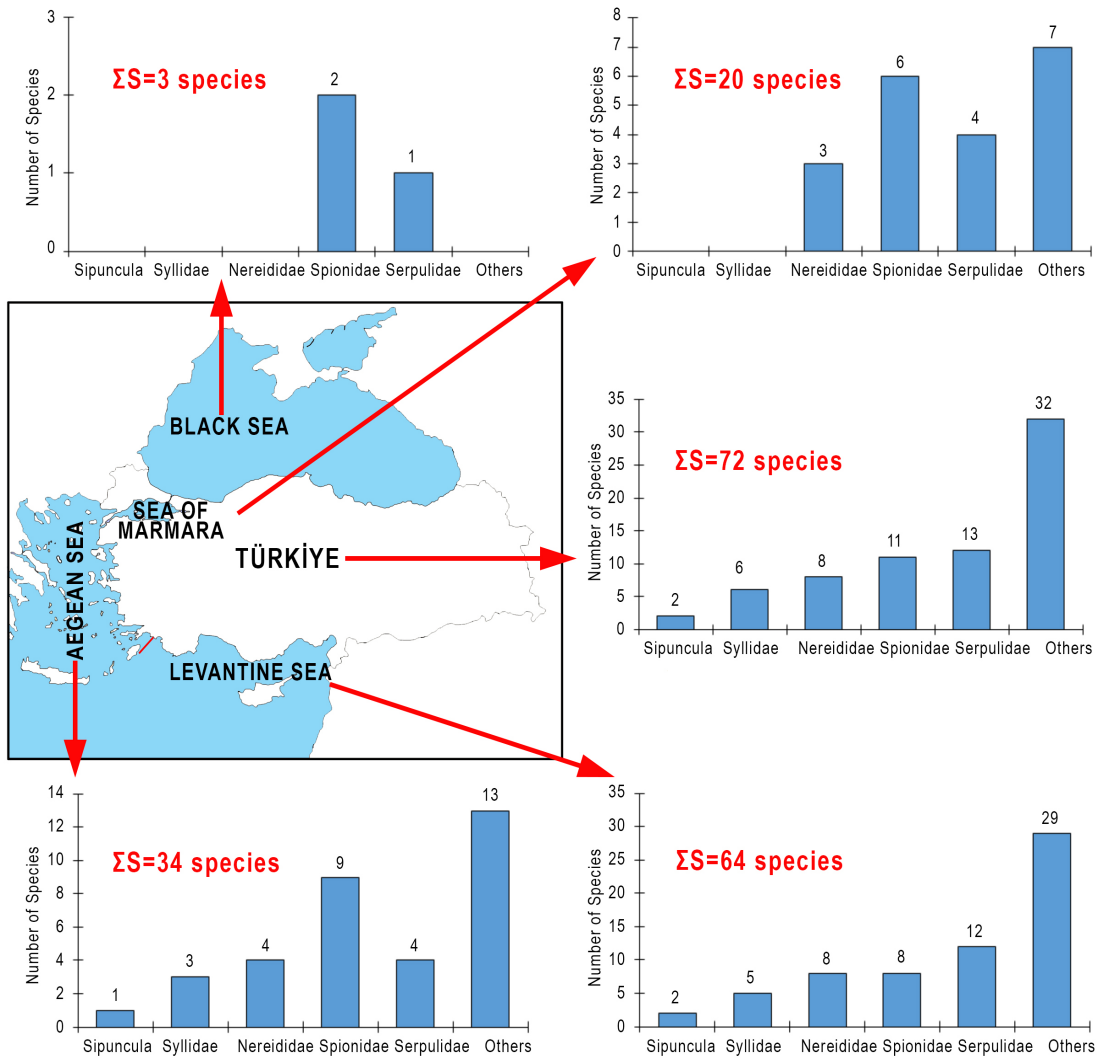


Figure 6. Numbers of alien annelid species along the coasts of Türkiye.

4. Discussion

The number of marine annelid species known from the coasts of Türkiye has increased significantly since the publication of the first checklist in 2014 (Çinar et al., 2014a), from 721 species to 805 species, excluding Sipuncula and Echiura, which were treated as different phyla in 2014. With the new records given in the present study, the number of Polychaeta species increased to 782, representing almost 70% of the Mediterranean polychaete fauna (Coll et al., 2010). In the neighboring Aegean and Ionian seas, Faulwetter et al. (2017) reported a total of 836 polychaete species, of which 610 species were considered as valid records, 84 species were excluded from the list, and 142 species were regarded as questionable. In the Adriatic Sea, the number of polychaete species was reported as 764 (Mikac, 2015), with the richest families being Syllidae (112 species, representing 14.7% of the total polychaete fauna), Serpulidae (50 species, 6.5%), and Sabellidae (46 species, 6%). In Türkiye, the top three families in terms of numbers of species are Syllidae (127 species, accounting for 16.2% of the total polychaete species), Spionidae (57 species, 7.3%), and Serpulidae (56 species, 7.2%). Along the coasts of northern and southern Cyprus, 585 polychaete species are known, with Syllidae (100 species, 17%), Serpulidae (44 species, 7.5%), and Sabellidae (39 species, 6.7%) being the most speciose families (Rousou et al., 2023). With relatively short coastlines, Algeria and Tunisia were reported to have 534 and 390 polychaete species, respectively (Bakalem et al., 2020; Ayari-Kliti et al., 2022). Although not recently revised, the Italian coasts are inhabited by 876 polychaete species (Castelli et al., 2008) and the French Mediterranean coast by 641 species (Dauvin et al., 2006).

The records of several polychaete species (e.g., *Anguillosyllis capensis* Day, 1963; *Antinoe epitoca* Monro, 1930; *Euthelepous kinsemboensis* Augener, 1918) given by Mutlu (2020) for the Levantine coast of Türkiye were excluded from the present checklist because their presence in the Mediterranean is highly questionable. They are species mainly known from the South African coast and were presented in Day's monographs (1967), which are inappropriate for species identification in the Mediterranean Sea.

The species given as *Onuphis eremita oculata*, *Streblosoma comatus*, and *Erinaceusyllis belizensis* in the 2014 checklist subsequently proved to be *Onuphis eremita*, *S. pseudocomatus*, and *E. defneae*, respectively (Arias and Paxton, 2014; Lezzi and Giangrande, 2018; Çinar and Erdoğan-Dereli, 2023). The first two species were previously considered as alien species for the Mediterranean (Çinar, 2009) but are now accepted as native species.

The taxonomic statuses of some polychaete species reported from the coasts of Türkiye have not yet been resolved and those species were classified as questionable

in the list presented here. These species were also recognized as questionable in the 2014 checklist (Çinar et al., 2014a). Some species such as *Lepidonotus carinulatus*, *Dasybranchus carneus*, and *Synelmis rigida* were identified by Rullier (1963) in the Sea of Marmara and have not been reported from the region since then. New data are required to clarify their status in the Mediterranean Sea. It would be better to keep them in the list to track reports until concrete evidence on their taxonomic status emerges.

Detailed studies have shown that the records of some "cosmopolitan" species actually belong to several distinct species. For example, *Levinsenia gracilis*, originally described from Denmark, was recorded from different parts of the world's oceans and considered as a cosmopolitan species (Levinsen, 1883; Mesnil and Caullery, 1898; Eliason, 1920; Monro, 1930). This species was also reported from the coasts of Türkiye (Dumitrescu, 1960; Çinar et al., 1998; Mutlu et al., 2010). However, reexamination of old and new materials from the region revealed that specimens given under the name *L. gracilis* actually belonged to 7 new species: *Levinsenia demiri*, *L. kosswigi*, *L. longobranchiata*, *L. marmarensis*, *L. materi*, *L. tribranchiata*, and *L. vulgaris* (Çinar et al., 2011; Çinar and Dağlı, 2013; Erdoğan-Dereli and Çinar, 2021).

Paradoneis lyra is another example of a questionable species. It was originally described from Ireland and has long been considered a cosmopolitan species (Eliason, 1920; Reish, 1968; Imajima, 1973; Laubier and Ramos, 1974; Strelzov, 1979; Aguado and López, 2003). The main characters of the genus are the presence of lyrate chaeta, the number of pairs of gills, and the structure of the notopodial postchaetal lobes. However, it has been shown that the branch thickness of the lyrate chaeta, the ratio of branch lengths to each other, and the shape of the gill pairs and notopodial lobes are also diagnostic characters for species discrimination (Castelli, 1985; Erdoğan-Dereli and Çinar, 2019). The previous records of *P. lyra* from the coasts of Türkiye proved to belong to four different species, namely *P. armata*, *P. ilvana*, *P. longifurcata*, and *P. heterochaeta* (Erdoğan-Dereli and Çinar, 2019).

A study on the family Nephtyidae, based on material collected mainly from the Sea of Marmara and the Black Sea, identified *Inermonephtys turcica* and *Nephtys sinopensis* as species new to science (Kuş et al., 2021), which are morphologically very similar to species previously reported from these areas, namely *I. inermis*, *I. foretmontardoi*, and *N. cirrosa*. However, *N. sinopensis* differs from *N. cirrosa* mainly in the shape of the prostomium (square-shaped) and the ventral cirri on chaetiger 1 (digitiform). *Inermonephtys turcica* differs from the other *Inermonephtys* species reported from the region in having well-developed neuropodial postchaetal lamellae in the anterior and middle regions and barred

chaetae in the preacicular area of the noto- and neuropodia (see Kuş et al., 2021). Therefore, the reports of *I. inermis*, *I. foretmontardoii*, and *N. cirrosa* should be reexamined to determine whether these species really exist in the region.

The family Terebellidae is one of the least studied polychaete families in the Mediterranean Sea. Some recent attempts (e.g., Mikac and Hutchings, 2017; Lavesque, et al., 2021) have discovered several new species originally given under the name *Pista cristata*, which is actually a northeastern Atlantic species. The diversity of this family is being studied in Türkiye and two new *Polycirrus* species (*P. karadenizicus* and *P. rhombolabiatus*) (Çinar and Erdoğan-Dereli, 2023) have already been described from material from the Black Sea. In the present study, *Polycirrus medusa* was reported for the first time from the Sea of Marmara, the Aegean Sea, and the Levantine Sea, indicating its widespread distribution in the area, and it could have previously been confused with closely related species.

Three species, namely *Salvatoria dolichopoda*, *Glycera rouxii*, and *Lysidice margaritacea*, which were previously synonymized with *S. clavata*, *G. unicornis*, and *L. ninetta*, respectively (Fauvel, 1923; Böggemann, 2002), were considered valid in this study, as they show distinctive morphological features when compared to closely related species. *Salvatoria dolichopoda* has a distinctive color pattern on the dorsum that is absent in *S. clavata* (Kurt-Şahin et al., 2019). *Glycera rouxii* differs from *G. unicornis* in the shape of the pre- and postchaetal lobes on the parapodia, the shape of the proboscis papillae, and the shape of the branchiae (Parapar et al., 2015). *Lysidice margaritacea* has maxillary III with 2 large accessory teeth and 1 small accessory tooth (4 teeth in *L. ninetta* and *L. collaris*) (Kurt-Şahin and Çinar, 2009).

The alien species inhabiting the coasts of Türkiye were recently revised and 2 sipunculan and 65 polychaete species were listed (Çinar et al., 2021b). In this paper, the number of polychaete species increased to 70, while the number of sipunculan species remained the same. *Leonnates aylaoberi*, *Glycera cinnamomea*, *Barantolla cryptogenica*, and *Branchiomma boholense* are presented here as new additions to the marine alien species of Türkiye, while *Hydroides dianthus* was previously included in the list (Çinar et al., 2011) and later excluded from the list after molecular analysis of the species showed its native status in the Mediterranean Sea (Sun et al., 2017). However, more recent studies have supported its nonnative status in the region (Grosse et al., 2021; Langeneck et al., 2024); thus, it has been reincluded in the list. *Leonnates aylaoberi* was originally described from the coasts of Türkiye (Çinar and Dağlı, 2013) and considered a native species, although the genus showed Indo-Pacific affinity and other species of the genus in the Mediterranean are known to be alien. In this context, Rousou et al. (2023) considered

it an alien species (cryptogenic) for the Mediterranean, although its distribution outside the Mediterranean is currently unknown. There is always the possibility that a species first described from the region may turn out to be an alien species, and there are examples of such cases in the Mediterranean. For instance, *Syllis ergeni* was first described in the polluted inner part of İzmir Bay (Aegean Sea) and found to occur densely on the southern coast of Türkiye, located close to the Suez Canal. It was later found to occur in the Red Sea and Australia and the status of the species was changed from native to alien (Çinar et al., 2017; San Martín et al., 2024).

A similar situation can be seen for the capitellid *Barantolla cryptogenica*, which was first described from the southern coast of Türkiye by Çinar et al. (2022). In a long-term monitoring study, this species was absent from monitoring stations before 2015 and was detected for the first time in 2015 with one or two individuals. Later, it dominated the stations in 2018 and 2019, with a maximum density of 460 ind. m⁻² (Çinar et al., 2022). This species was found to be exceptionally abundant in samples collected off Yumurtalık (İskenderun Bay) in July 2023, reaching a population density of 2210 ind. m⁻² at one station (25 m depth), where 53% of the total number of individuals belonged to this species (unpublished data). This species could have been introduced to the region from an unknown region possibly via the ballast water of ships, as the Yumurtalık region has a large oil terminal frequented by ships arriving from different parts of the world.

Branchiomma boholense was previously confused with *B. bairdi*, both of which are alien species for the Mediterranean and have macrostylodes on the radioles, unlike other Mediterranean *Branchiomma* species. The differentiation of these species was based on the size of the worms (larger in *B. boholense*) and the eyes (larger in *B. bairdi*), as well as the shape of the radioles (Del Pasqua et al., 2018). *Glycera cinnamomea* was classified as a casual alien species because only one specimen was found on a sandy muddy bottom at a depth of 9 m in Mersin Bay, near Taşucu (Dağlı and Çinar, 2022). This species has a specific character (nonretractable branchiae with a maximum of five rami) and has previously been reported from the Indo-Pacific and the Red Sea (Suez Bay), suggesting a possible route of introduction. No other records of this species have been reported to date; thus, it remains a casual species.

Based on DNA analysis, Simon et al. (2019) postulated that *Spirobranchus kraussi* is a complex species and its actual distribution is restricted to the coasts of South Africa. The taxonomic entity of the invasive alien species identified as *S. kraussi* in the eastern Mediterranean (Çinar, 2006) is unknown at this time and it is therefore given with “cf.” in the revised checklist.

The number of annelid species reported from the coasts of Türkiye increased sharply after 1995, demonstrating the correlation between the level of scientific effort and the level of accurate representation of biodiversity. The monitoring studies organized by governmental ministries, especially the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change, and municipalities have played a pivotal role in adequately assessing coastal biodiversity and its changes over the years and in discovering new species and records. Scientific projects conducted by TÜBİTAK and universities have also contributed to an improved understanding of the true biodiversity of habitats and regions. Such initiatives, together with new training

programs for young scientists, are needed for the future assessment of biodiversity as anthropogenic impacts and climate change continue with an increasing trend.

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