

1. PaDIL Species Factsheet



Scientific Name:

Myxicola infundibulum (Renier, 1804)

Annelida: Polychaeta: Sabellidae

Common Name

fan worm

Live link: <http://www.padil.gov.au/pests-and-diseases/Pest/Main/136540>

Image Library

Australian Biosecurity

Live link: <http://www.padil.gov.au/pests-and-diseases/>

Partners for Australian Biosecurity image library



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture,
Water and the Environment

Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment

<https://www.awe.gov.au/>



Department of
Primary Industries and
Regional Development

Department of Primary Industries and Regional Development,

Western Australia

<https://dpiird.wa.gov.au/>



Plant Health Australia

<https://www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/>



Museums Victoria

<https://museumsvictoria.com.au/>

2. Species Information

2.1. Details

Specimen Contact: Robin Wilson - discoverycentre@museum.vic.gov.au

Author: Wilson, R. & Dane, E.

Citation: Wilson, R. & Dane, E. (2008) fan worm (*Myxicola infundibulum*) Updated on 6/13/2008 Available online: PaDIL - <http://www.padil.gov.au>

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2.2. URL

Live link: <http://www.padil.gov.au/pests-and-diseases/Pest/Main/136540>

2.3. Facets

Status: Uncertain Status - In Australia

Group: Marine

Commodity Overview: Marine

Commodity Type: Marine

Distribution: Europe and Northern Asia, Mediterranean Basin, Africa, South and South-East Asia, Australasian - Oceanian

2.4. Diagnostic Notes

Gelatinous tube.

Branchial lobes fused dorsally. Radioles numerous, usually more than 8 pairs and increasing with size of worm. Palmate membrane present. Radiolar flange radiolar flange not forming expanded rounded flanges at tips of radioles. Present. Paired stylodes absent. Radiolar eyes absent. Anterior margin of peristomial ring unmodified, of low, even height all around. Narrow, about as long as wide. Distal end entire. Posterior peristomial ring collar absent or vestigial. Dorsal lips with dorsal radiolar appendages. Lacking dorsal pinnular appendages.

Glandular girdle on chaetiger 2 absent. Anal depression absent.

Notochaetae of chaetiger 1 comprise a bundle of 2 rows similar to remaining thoracic notochaetae. Superior thoracic notochaetae elongate, narrowly hooded. Inferior thoracic notochaetae, anterior row (chaetiger 4) absent. Inferior thoracic notochaetae, posterior row (chaetiger 4) absent. Teeth of thoracic uncini equal in size in series above main fang. Breast poorly developed, chaeta acicular in appearance (perhaps with a small swelling proximal to the main fang). Handle very long, at least 4 times length of neck of uncinus. Thoracic neuropodial companion chaetae absent. Abdominal uncini almost entirely encircle each segment. Abdominal notopodial uncini with a distinct main fang and several smaller teeth above. Breast well developed. Handle absent. Anterior abdominal neurochaetae, posterior row absent. Posterior abdominal neurochaetae, anterior row elongate, narrowly hooded.

2.5. References

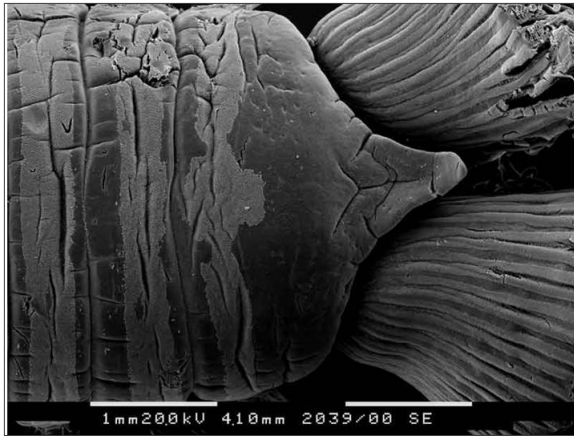
Fitzhugh, K. 1989. A systematic revision of the Sabellidae-Caobangiidae-Sabellongidae complex (Annelida:

Polychaeta). Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 192: 1-104.

2.6. Web Links

Myxicola infundibulum PDF: http://researchdata.museum.vic.gov.au/padil/pdfs/Myxicola_infundibulum.pdf

3. Diagnostic Images



SEM photo of part of the thorax, including part of the branchial crown with fused radioles.

Anterior end: Joan Clark University of Melbourne



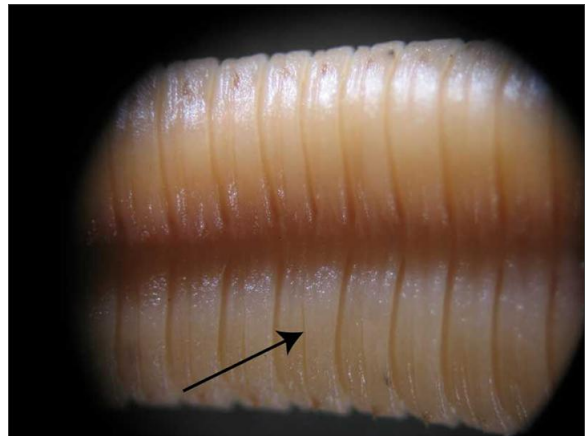
Whole animal

Body form: E. Dane Museums Victoria



Feeding tentacles of live animal

Feeding tentacles: Julian Finn Museums Victoria



Section of the abdomen showing the ring of uncini (modified chaetae) which almost completely encircle each segment

Posterior (abdominal) chaetae: E. Dane Museums Victoria

Results Generated:

Thursday, January 21, 2021

