

Hydroides dianthus Limy tubeworm

Phylum: Annelida
Class: Polychaeta
Order: Sabellida
Family: Serpulidae

Synonymised Taxa

Eupamotus dianthus Verrill, 1873
Eupomatus dianthus Verrill, 1873
Hydroides hexagonus Bosc, 1802
Serpula dianthus Verrill, 1873
Serpula dianthus citrine Verrill, 1873
Serpula hexagona Bosc, 1802
Serpula uncinata Philippi, 1844
Vermilia hexagona Bosc, 1802



Larval Period

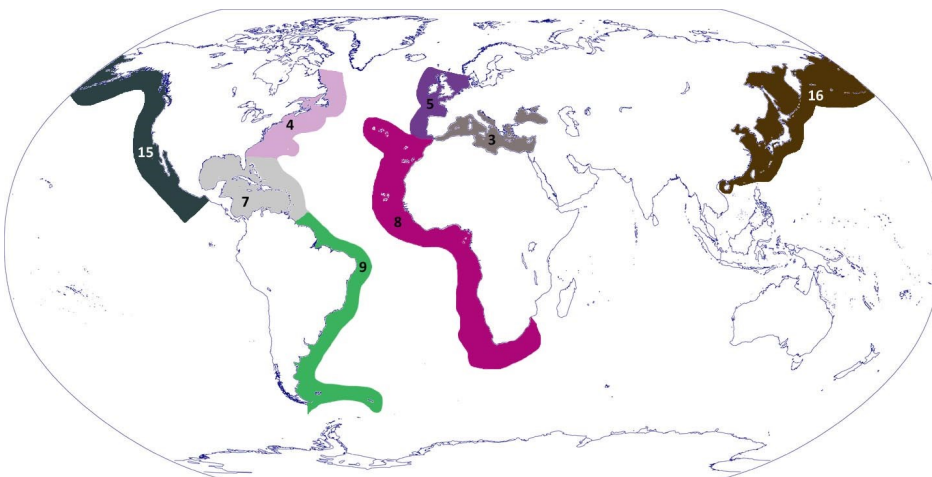
It is possible for settlement to occur after 2 weeks.

Habitat

In the species native range it occupies open coast as well as brackish sheltered waters of bays, harbours and lagoons. In areas of introduction *H. dianthus* tends to colonise sheltered ports and lagoons. It attaches to hard substrates including artificial surfaces. The species is found in both temperate and tropical regions in depths ranging from 0 to 155 m.

Distribution (Bioregions)

Native: 4 **Introduced:** 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 15 (unconfirmed), 16



Temperature Tolerance

11 to 25°C

Salinity Range

25 to 35 ppt

Size

Up to 25 mm

Lists

- Woodside
- WA species of concern
- BHP Billiton—Outer Harbour Development

Hydroides dianthus Limy tubeworm

Key Features

- This species constructs a **white calcareous tube**, with an external diameter of approximately 1.5 mm. **The tubes are circular in cross section and have two to three longitudinal keels;**
- The tube is **does not have a projection** over the opening;
- The tubes are often found growing erect;
- The anterior end has a branchial crown has two lobes shaped in a semi-circle. Approximately 12 radioles are present;
- Radiolar eyes are absent;
- Branchial inter-radiolar membrane is absent;
- Eye spots on the prostomium are absent;
- Two opercula may be present; a pseudopericulum and functional operculum;
- The functioning operculum is circular, two-tiered, funnelled and carried on a non-pinnulate stalk;
- The two-tiers of the operculum consist of the basal funnel and a verticil crown;
- The verticil has 8-10 chitinous spines which curve in a ventral direction. The tips of the spines are pointed;
- **No external spinule is present on the main vertical spines.** This important feature allows *H. dianthus* to be distinguished from the similar species, *H. sanctaecrucis*. *Hydroides sanctaecrucis* has an external spinule half way down the length of the main vertical spines;
- **Bayonet-shaped chaetae are present on the collar.** These chaetae have two blunt and rounded teeth at their base;
- The thorax consist of six segments.

©http://www.marineco.co.jp/alien/H_dianthus.html

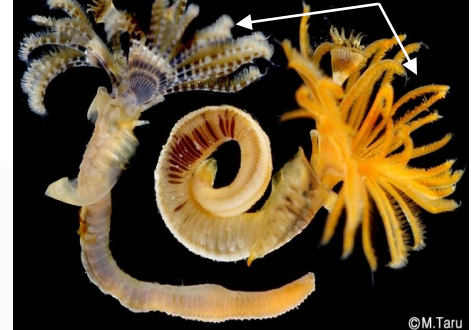
Functioning operculum. Two-tiered with basal funnel and verticil crown.



White, calcareous, circular tubes with longitudinal keels



Branchial crown with no interradiolar membrane



Comparison of operculums

