

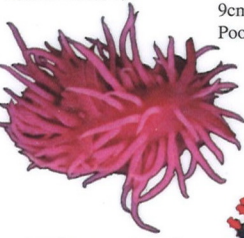
crimson doris
Rostanga pulchra
1.5cm. Pools. 2, 3

ringed doris
Diaulula sandiegensis
9cm. White or brown.
Pools. 2, 3

salted doris
Doriopsilla albopunctata
7cm. Pools. 2, 3
Mendocino, south.

sea-lemon
Diaulula nobilis
12cm. Black marks between tubercles (bumps) on its back. Pools. 3

Monterey doris
Archidoris montereyensis
5cm. Black marks on tubercles. Pools. 3



Hopkin's rose (doris)
Hopkinsia rosacea
3cm. Feeding on rosy bryozoans. 3



sea-clown (doris)
Triopha catalinae
2.5cm. Pools. 2, 3



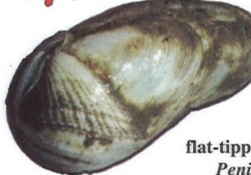
hermissenda aeolid
Hermisenda crassicornis
8cm. Pools. 3



shag-rug aeolid
Aeolidia papillosa
6cm. Colored like the anemones it eats. 3



California mussel
Mytilus californianus
13cm. Secretes sticky threads to glue itself to rocks and other mussels, creating mussel beds. Exposed coast. 2



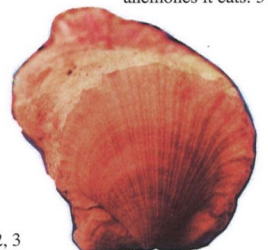
flat-tipped piddock
Penitella penita
7cm. Screws shell into shale, making a 1.5cm hole where only its siphon sticks out. 2, 3



spotted triopha (doris)
Triopha maculata
5cm. Pools. 3



basket cockle (heart cockle)
Clinocardium nuttallii
8cm. Sandy pools, rock fields. 2, 3



giant rock scallop
Crassadoma gigantea
25cm. Often embedded in rock. Crevices, rock fields. 3



red lined chiton
Tonicella lineata
5cm. Pools with encrusting coralline algae. 2, 3
Monterey, north.



black leather chiton
Katharina tunicata
12cm. Exposed coast. 2



mossy chiton
Mopalia muscosa
9cm. No notch in the back. Long, curved hairs. Pools, rock fields. 2, 3



hairy chiton
Mopalia ciliata
7cm. Bristly, thick hairs. Protected spots. 2, 3



fuzzy chiton
Mopalia hindsii
10cm. Short, thin hairs. 2, 3



flame-lined chiton
Tonicella lokii
5cm. Zigzag lines on shell. 2, 3 Shelter Cove, south.



Hartweg's chiton
Lepidochiton hartwegii
5cm. Pools, under rockweed. 2 Monterey, south.



California rough chiton
Nuttallina californica
6cm. Adjusts shape to fit specific rock surfaces. Exposed rocks. 1, 2 Sonoma, south.



giant gumboot chiton
Cryptochiton stelleri
33cm. Football-shaped. Grainy skin overlays butterfly-shaped plates. Channels, rock fields. 2, 3



red octopus
Octopus rubescens
25cm. Rock fields, surfgrass flats, pools, in kelp, spring and summer. 3

Annelida (Segmented Worms)

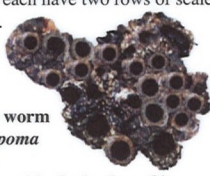
Most California marine annelids are polychaete worms, a diverse group with parapodia (fleshy flaps) and bristles at each segment. These they use for movement. Nereids are large, swimming scavengers with strong "teeth" to tear algae. Nereids spawn in spring, gathering in wriggling masses at night. Feather-duster worms live in hardened tubes of mucous. They stick out their feathery mouth parts to filter plankton from the water. Scaleworms each have two rows of scales dominating their backs, and often may be found living in the tubes of other worm species.



mussel worm (nereid)
Nereis virens
15cm. Mussel beds or in sandy tubes glued by mucous. 2, 3



common scaleworm
Halosydna brevisetosa
6cm. Mussel beds, rock fields, in algae holdfasts. 2, 3



sand-castle worm
Phragmatopoma californica
Burrow: 2cm wide. Body: 5cm. Glues sand with mucous to make a sand tube, usually forming honeycomb-patterned colonies on rocks. 3



little tube worm
Spirorbis spp.
1mm. Massed, stuck to rocks, shells, algae. 3



red feather-duster worm
Serpula columbiana
6cm. Rock fields, pools. 3

Bryozoa (Moss Animals)

These tiny animals group together to form flat, lichen-like colonies on almost any kind of material. Most sea-weed bryozoans are flat and round. Others are tube-shaped, and some are flaky and leafy. Even within a species, the shape and size of a colony may be varied. **Note:** Bryozoa are measured across their colonies.



felty spined bryozoan
Flustrellidra corniculata
10cm. Felty texture. On algae. 3



kelp bryozoan
Membranipora tuberculata
5cm. On kelp. 3.



rosy bryozoan
Eurystomella bilabiata
5cm. On shells and stones. 3

Platyhelminthes (Flatworms)

Marine flatworms are usually leaf-shaped, paper-thin creatures with mouths in the middle of their undersides. They swim by flapping or undulating the sides of their bodies.

brown flatworm
Notocoplana acticola
6cm. Under rocks, mussel beds. 1, 2



Nemertea (Ribbon Worms)

These stretchy, carnivorous worms have long proboscises (tubes used for eating) that they hide inside their bodies and use like harpoons to capture prey.

pink-headed ribbon worm
Amphiporus imparispinosus
15cm. Rock fields, mussel beds, or algae holdfasts. 2

purple ribbon worm
Paranemertes peregrina
13cm. Mussel beds, tidepools. 2, 3