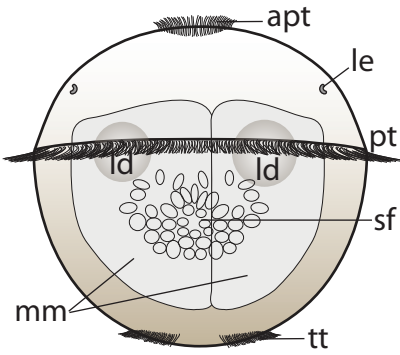
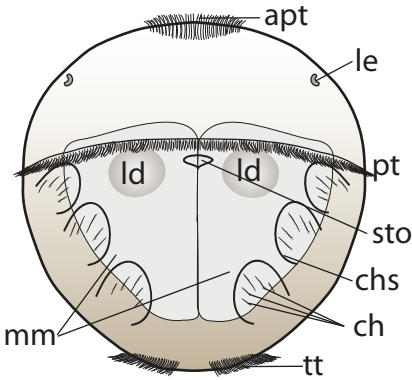




Mid-trochophore (26hpf-40hpf*)

Free-swimming trochophores showing phototaxis.

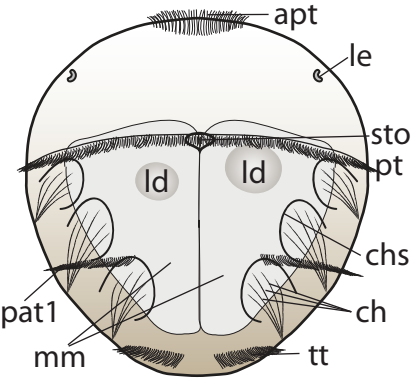
Increasing amount of shading pigment in the larval eyes. Stomodeal rosette starts forming and moves anteriorly. The body shape starts to change from spherical to conical. Variable: red pigment spots around the prototroch cells. Second cerebral commissure and asymmetric axon develop. Three more serotonergic cells around apical ganglion. First commissure in the ventral nerve cord. Dorsal and ventral longitudinal muscles appear.



Late trochophore (40hpf-48hpf)

Distinct stomodeal opening surrounded by stomodeal rosette first chaetae visible inside the trunk.

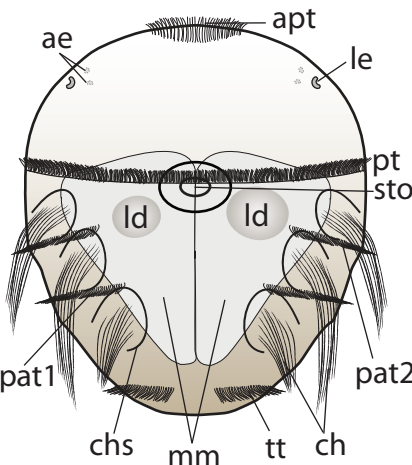
Three larval segments appear simultaneously identifiable by the developing chaetae in the trunk. Macromeres narrower towards the posterior. Second commissure forms in the ventral nerve cord. Dorsal and ventral longitudinal muscles elongate.



Early Metatrochophore (48hpf-51hpf*)

Formation of the first paratroch at the posterior border of the second chaetigerous segment, chaetae reach the body wall.

Number of cells contributing to the stomodeal rosette is slowly increasing. Red pigment at the telotroch can appear. Third commissure forms in the ventral nerve cord. Second and third pair of serotonergic cells in the ventral nerve cord. Oblique and parapodial muscles more numerous and elongate.



Mid-metatrochophore (51hpf-60hpf*)

Pigment of the adult eyes clearly visible lateral-dorsally in the episphere. Chaetae outside the body wall but parapodia not yet formed.

Amount of pigment in the adult eyes increases. Chaetae increase in length. The gut anlage becomes visible. Additional ring of cells surrounds the stomodeal opening from anterior to posterior. Stomodeum starts to invaginate. Second paratroch forms at the posterior border of the first chaetigerous trunk segments. Increasing number of axons in the commissures. Convergent extension movements start in the ventral neuroectoderm and continues until 72hpf (Steinmetz et al., 2007). Fourth pair of serotonergic cells in the ventral nerve cord. Ventral medial longitudinal muscle starts forming.