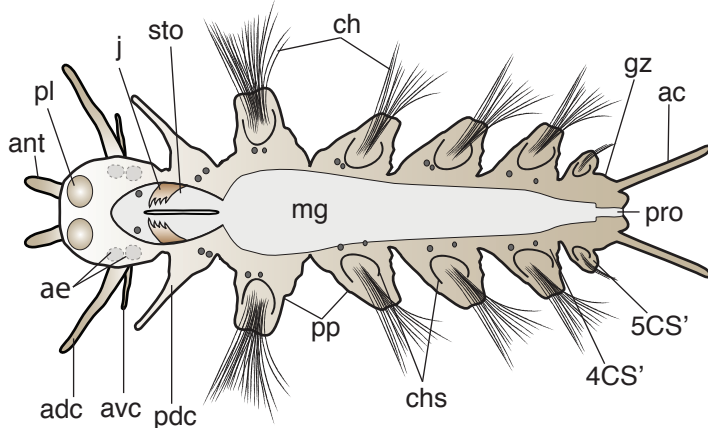
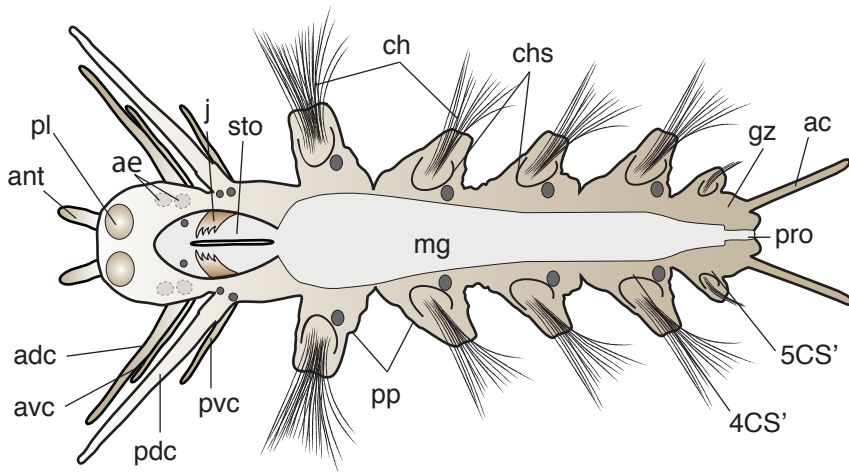




Cephalic metamorphosis (beginning – end of cephalic metamorphosis)

Loss of chaetae at the first pair of parapodia, which marks the beginning transformation of the first pair of parapodia into the posterior pair of tentacular cirri. Cephalization.

The juveniles undergo cephalic metamorphosis by transforming the first pair of parapodia into the posterior pair of tentacular cirri. Larval eyes seem to disappear during metamorphosis. Palpi and antennae elongate slowly. Midgut elongates rapidly with the elongating body. Jaws grow in size and further teeth are added. Larvae build characteristic tubes in which they live.



Small atokous worm (from completion of cephalic metamorphosis to atokous worm with approximately 50 segments)

Cephalic metamorphosis is finished and the posterior pairs of tentacular cirri are formed. The posterior growth zone buds off a series of further segments. Less than fifty segments. Anterior segments grow in size. The diameter of the worm increases.