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NOTES ON GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

First record of *Perinereis falklandica* (Annelida, Nereididae) from Peru: northernmost range extension in the Southeast Pacific

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Abstract. We report a new northernmost distributional limit for the polychaete *Perinereis falklandica* (Ramsay, 1914). Its previously known northern occurrence was in Chile at 18°28′S, and our new records, from 15°50′S, represents the first from Peru. Fifty-five specimens were collected in 2021, 2024, and 2025 from intertidal habitats at many localities in southern Peru and identified by their morphology. Differences in key traits compared to specimens from other latitudes are discussed. This finding suggests a continuous Chilean–Peruvian population in the marine Humboldtian ecoregion.

Key words. Arequipa, Humboldt Current System, polychaeta, rocky intertidal

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Introduction

The polychaete genus *Perinereis* Kinberg, 1865 (Annelida, Nereididae) has a worldwide distribution, excluding Antarctica (Prajapat et al. 2024). Based on recent taxonomic changes proposed by Villalobos-Guerrero et al. (2021a) and Conde-Vela (2022), de León-González et al. (2024) accounted for 125 species in the genus, not including species subsequently described or transferred to the genus (e.g. de León-González et al. 2024; Salazar-Vallejo and de León-González 2025; Teixeira et al. 2025); these subsequent additions bring the total to approximately 140 species. This underscores *Perinereis* as the second most species-rich genus in the family Nereididae de Blainville, 1818, and it represents one of the most taxonomically diverse groups of polychaetes worldwide (Bakken et al. 2022). The genus is considered polyphyletic based on morphological evidence (Bakken and Wilson 2005), due to its similarities with species of *Neanthes* Kinberg, 1865 or *Nereis* Linnaeus, 1758, a conclusion later supported by a molecular study (Glasby et al. 2013). However, some authors have found the group to be monophyletic, more sampling is needed to confirm this (Alves et al. 2020; Yang et al. 2024).

Perinereis can be distinguished from the closely related nereidids *Neanthes* and *Pseudonereis* Kinberg, 1865 by a combination of morphological features. These include the presence of at least one transverse bar on area VI, a structure absent in *Neanthes* (Hutchings et al. 1991; Bakken and Wilson 2005). In *Pseudonereis*, the distinguishing feature is the presence of p-bars and comb-like rows of paragnaths on areas II and IV (Bakken 2007; Conde-Vela 2018; Villalobos-Guerrero and Idris 2020). Therefore, these three related genera can be easily recognized from one another.

One of the southernmost representatives of *Perinereis* is *P. falklandica* (Ramsay, 1914), originally described as *Nereis* (*Perinereis*) *falklandica* from the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands (Ramsay 1914). It has been documented along the Chilean coast (Wesenberg-Lund 1962; Hartmann-Schröder 1965; Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973; Rozbaczylo 1974; Rozbaczylo and Bolados 1980; Prado and Castilla 2006; Soto and Paterson 2010; Sampértegui et al. 2013), from Arica (18°28′S) south to Cape Horn in the Magellanic region of southern Chile (Fauvel 1941). It has also been recorded at Tristan da Cunha Island, in the middle of the South Atlantic Ocean (37°09′S, 012°18′W) (Day 1954).

Despite extensive records of *P. falklandica* reaching the northern limit at Arica, the species has remained undocumented in Peruvian waters. To date, the publications by Hartmann-Schröder (1960,

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1962a) are the only works dedicated to the taxonomy of Peruvian polychaetes. Tarazona (1974) cataloged only sedentary polychaetes, leaving errant forms, including *Perinereis*, poorly documented in the literature. Subsequent research on marine invertebrates in Peru has mainly focused on assessments of ecology or biodiversity and typically reported only the most abundant polychaete species. For instance, in northern Peru, Berkeley and Berkeley (1961) documented only pelagic polychaetes. More recently, Cabanillas et al. (2016) reported *Perinereis nuntia* (Lamarck, 1818) from Peru, but its identification and occurrence there is doubtful given that it is now known to be restricted to the Red Sea (Villalobos-Guerrero 2019). The same authors reported that *Perinereis* cf. *rookeri* de León-González & Goethel, 2013 is found in the intertidal zone at Tumbes (03°S), and Uribe et al. (2013) identified *Pseudonereis gallapagensis* Kinberg, 1865 as the only nereidid in the coast of Ancash (09°S). From Piura coast (4°–5°S), Quipúzcoa et al. (2018) reported *Nereis callaona* Grube, 1857 as the dominant nereidid at Máncora, and Yupanqui et al. (2007, 2011) either only listed a "*Nereis* sp." at Sechura or omitted nereidids altogether, respectively. On the central coast, Paredes et al. (1999) did not report *Perinereis* from the department of Lima; Pastor et al. (2017) and Tasso et al. (2018) did not report this genus from the coast of Ica. In southern Peru, Valencia-Soto (2021) focused only on polynoids on the Arequipa coast (14–17°S), and Valdivia-Chávez et al. (2020) did not mention *P. falklandica* in a broad marine invertebrate checklist in the same region. At the southern end of Peru, on the coast of Moquegua and Tacna, Baldarrago et al. (2017) only identified nereidids to the family level. Overall, taxonomic studies on Peruvian polychaetes are limited or scarce, with many records identified only to genus or restricted to the most common polychaete species.

Southern Peru and northern Chile are within the Humboldtian ecoregion, which is influenced by the Humboldt Current System and nested in the Temperate South America realm (Spalding et al. 2007). Although several marine organisms are known to occur within the area encompassing southern Peru and northern Chile (Camus 2001). However, *P. falklandica* has not been reported in the literature from Peru. This highlights a significant taxonomic gap in Peruvian polychaete research, particularly for nereidid species in this southern region, where distributional records are largely lacking. Here, we document the northernmost record of *P. falklandica* in the Humboldtian ecoregion and the first record of this species from Peru.

Methods

Nereidid specimens were collected from 13 localities along the coast of the Department of Arequipa, southern Peru, in 2021, 2024, and 2025. Collections were made primarily in late spring and summer when calm wave conditions allowed for easy access to the shore. Convenience sampling was conducted on intertidal rocky habitats, including tide pools, with an emphasis on algal turfs, where nereidids are likely to occur. Algal turfs were scraped and placed into containers until specimens began to escape. Then, they were transferred into 100 mL containers with seawater and narcotized using a 7.5% magnesium chloride solution until pharynx eversion was observed (Lewbart et al. 2012), although some specimens did not evert the pharynx. This standardized narcotization process ensured optimal specimen relaxation for subsequent morphological examination.

Specimens were initially fixed in a 4% formaldehyde seawater solution and then transferred to 80% ethanol for long-term preservation (Mackie 1994). In the laboratory, specimens were examined with a stereomicroscope, and the proboscis was ventrally dissected when not fully everted. Temporary chaetae slides were prepared for morphological analysis, and identifications were verified using taxonomic keys (Prajapat et al. 2024, de León-González and Goethel 2013), the original (Ramsay 1914) and subsequent descriptions (Wesenberg-Lund 1962; Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973; Rozbaczylo and Bolados 1980), including the most recent descriptions of the species (Sampértegui et al. 2013; Darbyshire 2014; Wilson et al. 2023). Morphometric measurements and character counts were taken from each specimen, including total body length, body width (excluding parapodia), number of chaetigers, and paragnath counts per area (I–VIII). Measurements of total length and width were not considered for incomplete specimens; values in parentheses correspond to a single large specimen. Fixed specimens were photographed using an OPTIXCAM Summit K2 stereomicroscope camera (OCS-SK2-14X 14 MP), with ToupView software (v. 3.7), and an illustration was created to highlight the species' diagnostic features.

The morphology of our on collected specimens was described using the updated and standardized morphological terms following Wilson et al. (2023) and Villalobos-Guerrero et al. (2021a, 2021b, 2024). All collected specimens were deposited in the invertebrate collection of Museo Sur Peruano (MSP), administered by the Instituto Científico Michael Owen Dillon (IMOD). A distribution map was

created by compiling occurrence records from the published literature, extracting precise coordinates when available, and georeferencing textual locality descriptions when explicit coordinates were not provided. The data underpinning the analysis reported in this paper are deposited at GBIF, the Global Biodiversity Information Facility, and are available at https://doi.org/10.15468/ax8s9n.

Results

Fifty-five specimens of *Perinereis falklandica* were collected from 13 localities in the Department of Arequipa, Peru.

***Perinereis falklandica* (Ramsay, 1914)**

Figures 1, 2

Nereis (*Perinereis*) *falklandica* Ramsay 1914: 44–46, pl. 3 figs. 3–10.

Perinereis falklandica—Fauvel 1941: 280–281; Hartman 1953: 29; Day, 1954: 18; Wesenberg-Lund 1962: 80–83, figs. 30, 31; Hartmann-Schröder 1962b: 410–411; Hartmann-Schröder 1965: 298–299; Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973: 218–220: fig. 2a–f; Rozbaczylo and Bolados 1980: 214–216; Sampértegui et al. 2013: 30–31: fig. 1; Darbyshire 2014: 96–98, fig. 7, 9E, F.

New records. PERU — Arequipa • Islay, Islay, Ballenitas; 17°00′57″S, 072°02′29″W; 17.VIII.2021; C.A. Tejada-Pérez leg.; intertidal, 6 spec., MSP-INV 011 • Same locality as preceding; 18.V.2024; C.A. Tejada-Pérez leg.; intertidal; 2 spec. MSP-INV 012 • Camaná, Quilca, Calahuani de Islay; 16°47′01″S,

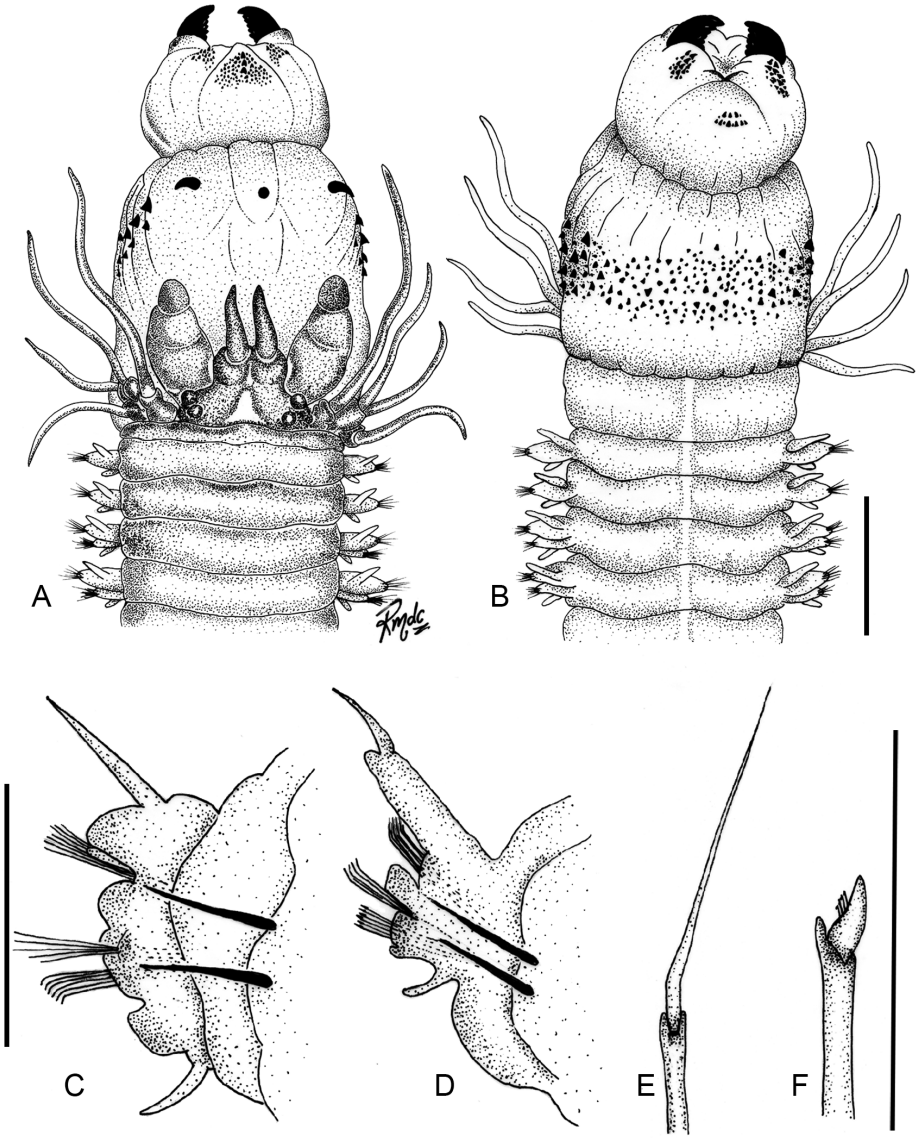

Figure 1. *Perinereis falklandica* (Ramsay, 1914). Illustration based on a specimen collected in Ballenitas, Islay, Arequipa, PERU (MSP–INV 011). **A.** Dorsal view of the anterior end. **B.** Ventral view of the anterior end. **C.** Posterior view of parapodium from midbody. **D.** Posterior view of parapodium from the posterior region. **E.** Homogomph spiniger chaeta from midbody parapodium. **F.** Heterogomph falciger chaeta from midbody parapodium. Total specimen length: 38 mm. Scale bars: A, B = 1 mm; C, D = 0.8 mm; E, F = 0.1 mm.

Figure 2. *Perinereis falklandica* (Ramsay, 1914). Specimen collected in Ballenitas, Islay, Arequipa, PERU (MSP-INV 011). **A.** Dorsal view of anterior end. **B.** Ventral view of the anterior end. Total specimen length: 38 mm. Scale bars: 1 mm.

072°20′14″W; 30.XII.2024; C.A. Tejada-Pérez leg.; intertidal; 1 spec. MSP-INV 013 • Islay, Punta de Bombón, Bahía Club Los Delfines; 17°15′51″S, 071°31′11″W; 31.XII.2024; C.A. Tejada-Pérez leg.; intertidal; 2 spec. MSP-INV 014 • Camaná, Mariscal Cáceres, La Chira; 16°31′06″S, 072°55′23″W; 26.I.2025; C.A. Tejada-Pérez leg.; intertidal; 9 spec. MSP-INV 015 • Camaná, Ocoña, Playa Km. 763 Panamericana Sur; 16°23′58″S, 073°12′44″W; 26.I.2025; C.A. Tejada-Pérez leg.; intertidal; 1 spec. MSP-INV 016 • Camaná, Ocoña, Chimbalete; 16°24′47″S 073°14′03″W; 27.I.2025; C.A. Tejada-Pérez leg.; intertidal; 5 spec. MSP-INV 017 • Caravelí, Atico, Playa Km. 732 Panamericana Sur; 16°17′48″S, 073°23′45″W; 27.I.2025; C.A. Tejada-Pérez leg.; intertidal; 9 spec. MSP-INV 018 • Caravelí, Atico, La Bodega; 16°15′38″S, 073°31′48″W; 28.I.2025; C.A. Tejada-Pérez leg.; intertidal; 4 spec. MSP-INV 019 • Caravelí, Atico, Los Huesos; 16°14′08″S, 073°36′24″W; 28.I.2025; C.A. Tejada-Pérez leg.; intertidal; 8 spec. MSP-INV 020 • Caravelí, Atico, Poza Verde; 16°14′19″S, 073°36′15″W; 28.I.2025; C.A. Tejada-Pérez leg.; intertidal; 1 spec. MSP-INV 021 • Caravelí, Cháparra, Punta de Lobos; 16°06′17″S, 073°54′07″W; 29.I.2025; C.A. Tejada-Pérez leg.; intertidal; 3 spec.MSP-INV 022 • Caravelí, Atiquipa, Puerto Inka; 15°50′26″S, 074°18′40″W; 30.I.2025; C.A. Tejada-Pérez leg.; intertidal; 3 spec. MSP-INV 023 • Caravelí, Cháparra, Playa Km. 637 Panamericana Sur; 15°54′27″S, 074°08′58″W; 1.II.2025; C.A. Tejada-Pérez leg.; intertidal; 1 spec. MSP-INV 024.

Identification. Length 9.5–38(55) mm, width 1–1.8(3.7) mm, number of chaetigers 52–75. Prostomium dark green or brown, with median pale line in basal area between eyes or palps (Figures 1A, 2A). Prostomium longer than broad. Antennae shorter than palps and stout; in small individuals (length 9.5–12 mm), antennae almost of same size as palps. Palps with subconical palpostyles. Four violet eyes barely distinguishable due to dark prostomial color. Tentacular belt longer than chaetiger 1, best appreciated ventrally when pharynx everted (Figure 1B). Four pairs of slender tentacular cirri; posterodorsal extends to chaetigers 4–6. Jaws dark, with 4–6 teeth. Maxillary ring of pharynx with conical paragnaths: area I: 41–112 small, blunter cones in a triangle shape with 1–3 large central position cones shifted upward; area II: 15–30 small and large cones irregularly arranged but tending to form a triangle at each side; area III: 9–12 small cones in an oval patch; area IV: 12–20 small and large cone, tip eroded, in irregular patch, sometimes very clustered. Oral ring with conical and bar-shaped paragnaths: area V: 1 large, central position cone, parallel to area VI; area VI: 1 large paragnaths with oval-elongated base and pointed apex; areas VII–VIII: 11–20 single large cones laterally and 76–100

small cones irregularly arranged in a broad band. Area VI-V-VI pattern, ∪-shaped. Gap between areas VI and VIII narrow, as broad as palpostyle. Parapodia of anterior and middle region with short, rounded ligules; dorsal ligules being slightly longer than ventral ones, dorsal cirrophores short, cirrostyles slender and acute (Figure 1C). In posterior parapodia, dorsal ligule rounded and short; dorsal cirrophores considerably longer than ventral ones, quite slender, digitiform to tapered, bearing acute cirrostyles, subdistally in notopodia. Ventral cirrostyles smaller in posterior parapodia than in anterior ones (Figure 1D). Notochetae with homogomph spinigers (Figure 1E). Supracicular neurochaetae with homogomph spinigers and heterogomph falcigers, and subacicular neurochaetae with heterogomph falcigers only (Figure 1F). Body relatively uniform in width and tapers toward the posterior (last 5 or 6 segments), ending in a pygidium with two ventral, smooth cirri.

Distribution. Widely found along the coast of Chile, typically from Arica (18°28′S) in the north (Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973) to Cape Horn (Orange Bay, Hoste Island, Hardy Peninsula) (Fauvel 1941) in the far south. It is also present in the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands (51–52°S) (Ramsay 1914; Darbyshire 2014) (Figure 3) and Tristan da Cunha Island (37°S, 012°W) (Day 1954) in the South Atlantic Ocean (see Appendix Table A1 for all records).

Habitat. *Perinereis falklandica* occurs in intertidal zones to a depth of 30 m (Hartmann-Schröder 1965). The species has been found in associations with mussel beds of *Perumytilus purpuratus* (Lamarck, 1819) (Rozbaczylo et al. 2024), aggregations of *Pyura chilensis* (Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973), macroalgae (e.g. *Corallina* spp., *Lithothamnion* spp., and *Macrocystis* sp.), and algal turfs (Table 1), as well as under rocks, in crevices and on sandy bottoms (Hartmann-Schröder 1962b; Sampértegui et al. 2013; Darbyshire 2014).

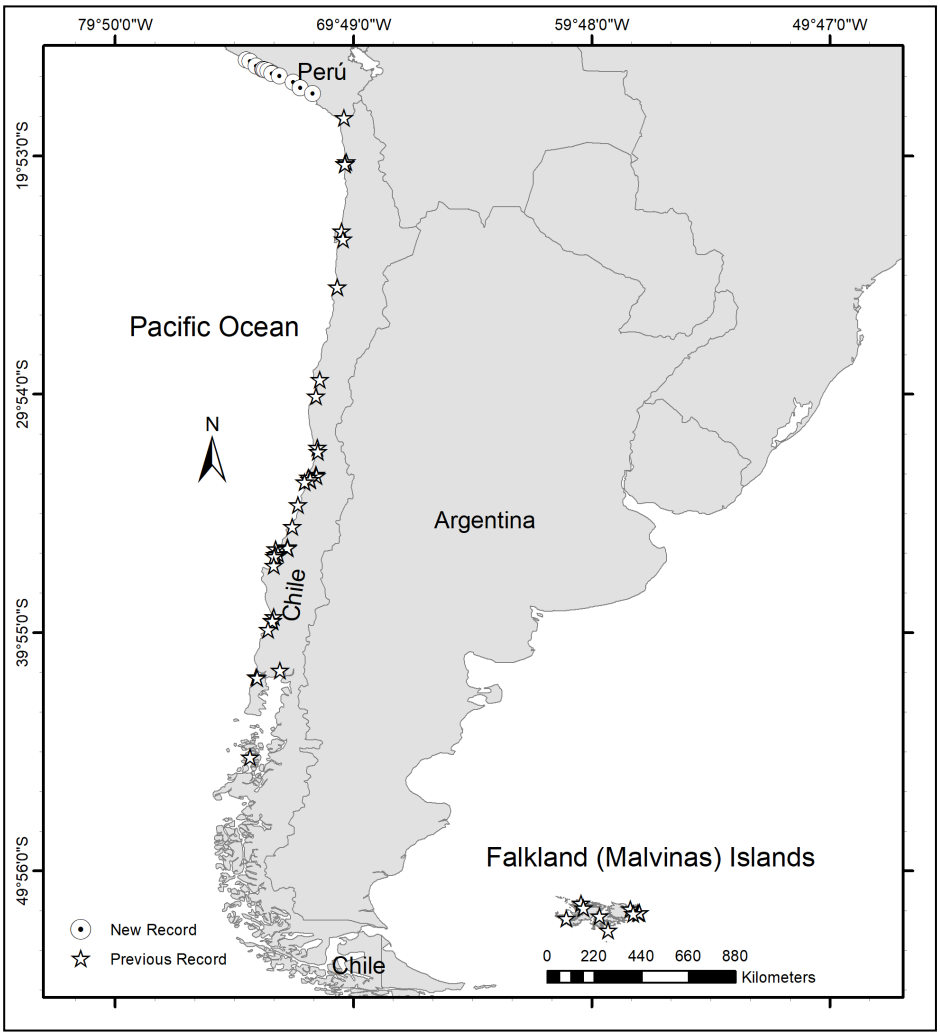

Figure 3. Distribution map of *Perinereis falklandica* (Ramsay, 1914) in South America. Previously known records in Chile and Falkland (Malvinas) Islands (☆) and new records in Peru (⊙).

Table 1. New records of *Perinereis falklandica* from Peru, including localities, geographical coordinates, and habitat descriptions.

Localities	Geographic coordinates	Habitat descriptions	Catalog no. (no. of specimens)	Sampling date
Ballenitas, Islay	17°00′57″S, 072°02′29″W	Rocky intertidal zone. *Corallina officinalis* and *Dictyota kunthii* turfs	MSP–INV 011 (6)	17.08.2021
Ballenitas, Islay	17°00′57″S, 072°02′29″W	Rocky intertidal zone. *Corallina officinalis* turfs	MSP–INV 012 (2)	18.05.2024
Calahuani de Islay, Quilca	16°47′01″S, 072°20′14″W	Rocky intertidal zone. *Iridaea tuberculosa* turfs	MSP–INV 013 (1)	30.12.2024
Bahía Club Los Delfines, Punta de Bombón	17°15′51″S, 071°31′11″W	Rocky intertidal zone. *Iridaea tuberculosa* turfs	MSP–INV 014 (2)	31.12.2024
La Chira, Mariscal Cáceres	16°31′06″S, 072°55′23″W	Rocky intertidal zone. *Iridaea tuberculosa* and *Gigartina glomerata* turfs	MSP– INV 015 (9)	26.01.2025
Playa Km. 763 Panamericana Sur, Ocoña	16°23′58″S, 073°12′44″W	Rocky intertidal zone. *Montemaria* sp. turfs	MSP–INV 016 (1)	26.01.2025
Chimbalete, Ocoña	16°24′47″S, 073°14′03″W	Rocky intertidal zone. *Iridaea tuberculosa* turfs	MSP–INV 017 (5)	27.01.2025
Playa Km. 732 Panamericana Sur, Atico	16°17′48″S, 073°23′45″W	Rocky intertidal zone. *Mazzaella denticulata* turfs	MSP–INV 018 (9)	27.01.2025
La Bodega, Atico	16°15′38″S, 073°31′48″W	Rocky intertidal zone. *Corallina officinalis* and *Iridaea tuberculosa* turfs, including tide pools	MSP–INV 019 (4)	28.01.2025
Los Huesos, Atico	16°14′08″S, 073°36′24″W	Rocky intertidal zone. *Mazzaella denticulata* turfs	MSP–INV 020 (8)	28.01.2025
Poza Verde, Atico	16°14′19″S, 073°36′15″W	Rocky intertidal zone. *Mazzaella denticulata* turfs	MSP–INV 021 (1)	28.01.2025
Punta Lobos, Chaparra	16°06′17″S, 073°54′07″W	Rocky intertidal zone. *Mazzaella denticulata* turfs	MSP–INV 022 (3)	29.01.2025
Puerto Inka, Atiquipa	15°50′26″S, 074°18′40″W	Rocky intertidal zone. *Corallina officinalis* turfs	MSP–INV 023 (3)	30.01.2025
Playa Km. 637 Panamericana Sur, Chaparra	15°54′27″S, 074°08′58″W	Rocky intertidal zone. Various macroalgae species on boulders	MSP–INV 024 (1)	01.02.2025

Discussion

This study documents the first record of *Perinereis falklandica* in southern Peru, expanding the known northernmost occurrence at Arica, Chile (18°28′S) (Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973; Rozbaczylo and Bolados 1980) by approximately 300 km north to Puerto Inka in Arequipa, Peru (15°50′S). Our findings establish a new northern limit for the species within the marine Humboldtian ecoregion. The presence of the species in southern Peru is biogeographically expected, as the region has other taxonomic groups in common with northern Chile (Camus 2001); these regions are both in the Warm Temperate Southeastern Pacific Marine Province (Spalding et al. 2007). Similar environmental conditions throughout this ecoregion, especially in intertidal habitats, suggest that other invertebrate species are expected to have wider distributions and occur in these neighboring coastal areas of Peru and Chile. Moreover, *P. falklandica* could occur even farther north, as there are similar habitats and water conditions on the coast north of our new records within the marine Humboldtian ecoregion.

All the specimens of *P. falklandica* were collected from intertidal habitats, including tide pools (Table 1). This aligns with the typical habitat for *P. falklandica* (Hartmann-Schröder 1962b; Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973; Darbyshire 2014; Sampértegui et al. 2013; Rozbaczylo et al. 2024). It is uncertain why the species has not been identified previously in Peruvian waters, although it appears to have been either overlooked or misidentified, probably due to its morphological similarity to other local nereidid species, including those from different genera, such as *Nereis callaona* or *Pseudonereis gallapagensis*.

Although the morphology of *P. falklandica* in Peruvian specimens is largely consistent with previous descriptions, minor size differences were observed. Peruvian specimens range from 9.5 to 38 mm in length and 1.0 to 1.8 mm in width, with only one specimen measuring 55 mm in length and 3.7 mm in width. This is in line with specimens from Arica (Chile), which reach up to 26 mm in length (Rozbaczylo and Bolados 1980). However, the individuals from higher latitudes are larger, ranging from 80 to 140 mm in length, with width proportional to length (Ramsay 1914; Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973). Additionally, at middle latitudes (36°35′–39°25′S), Sampértegui et al. (2013) reported medium-sized specimens ranging from 22 to 72 mm in length, which falls between the two size ranges reported above.

These differences in body size may also explain the observed differences in parapodial shape. In the posterior parapodia, the cirrophore is elongated, slender, and digitiform to tapered in specimens from southern Peru, similar to specimens from Arica (Rozbaczylo and Bolados 1980). This contrasts with specimens from middle and higher latitudes, which are clearly enlarged, broad, and robust (Ramsay 1914; Sampértegui et al. 2013; Darbyshire 2014). Also, the ventral cirrostyles of posterior parapodia are conspicuous and easily distinguishable, similar to those described by Rozbaczylo and Castilla (1973), but contrasting the original description (Ramsay 1914) from higher latitudes, where they are relatively small in proportion to the whole parapodia.

On the other hand, some minor differences in the arrangement of the paragnaths on areas I and II can be observed. The specimens found in southern Peru exhibit a triangular arrangement in area I, like those described by Rozbaczylo and Castilla (1973) and Sampértegui et al. (2013) from Chile and by Darbyshire (2014) from the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands. In contrast, Wesenberg (1962) illustrated the area I having the paragnaths in an oval arrangement without further details of specimens from Chile. Ramsay's (1914) original description only stated that area I bears numerous minute paragnaths,

without specifying their disposition, and noted that area II is triangular and with paragnaths very closely packed. This aligns with our observations of the densely packed or nearly clustered paragnaths in these areas.

These morphological differences in *P. falklandica* may be due to a local adaptation, where multiple environmental factors may shape body size and other morphological traits across latitudes. Although body size variation has been commonly linked to temperature through Bergmann's rule (Bergmann 1848; Atkinson 1994), other factors such as dissolved oxygen availability, predation pressure, and food availability may also play a role in marine invertebrates (Berke et al. 2013; Manyak-Davis et al. 2013). Since colder water holds more dissolved oxygen and predation pressure is generally higher at lower latitudes, both factors may simultaneously favor larger individuals at higher latitudes (Manyak-Davis et al. 2013). Variation in primary productivity along the Southeast Pacific coast may further contribute to the observed size differences (Berke et al. 2013). It is worth mentioning that specimens from deeper water may reach larger sizes at lower latitudes, where Peru is located; however, our specimens were only from intertidal habitats. Additionally, Darbyshire (2014) found one specimen of *P. falklandica* with an anomalous greater number of paragnaths in area I. Rozbaczylo et al. (2024) also reported individuals of *P. falklandica* with anomalies, such as fused antennae in three specimen. Las Cruces, Central Chile (33°29′S). Other *Perinereis* species show similar anomalies in Brazil (Coutinho and Santos 2014). Therefore, we consider that *P. falklandica* displays clear morphological variation among populations both across latitudes and between neighboring localities. Nevertheless, further analyses, including molecular studies, are needed to determine whether these morphological differences are attributable to phenotypic plasticity in response to local conditions, genetic mutations, or cryptic diversity (Hutchings and Kupriyanova 2018).

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Additional information

Conflict of interest

The authors declare that no competing interests exist.

Ethical statement

No ethical statement is reported.

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Author contributions

Conceptualization: CATP. Data curation: NR, ODD. Investigation: CATP. Methodology: CATP. Resources: CATP. Validation: SP, NR, ODD. Visualization: CATP. Writing – original draft: CATP. Writing – review and editing: CATP, SP, NR, ODD.

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Data availability

All data supporting the findings of this study are available in the main text and the Appendix; Table A1 includes a dataset with all new and previously published records of *Perinereis falklandica*.

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Appendix

Table A1. New and previously published records of *Perinereis falklandica*.

Country/ territory	Latitude	Longitude	Locality	Habitat description	Reference	Record
Peru	−15.8406	−074.3111	Puerto Inka, Atiquipa	Rocky intertidal zone. *Corallina officinalis* turfs. 3 specimens (MSP-INV 023). 30.01.2025	This study	New
Peru	−15.9076	−074.1495	Playa Km. 637 Panamericana Sur, Cháparra	Rocky intertidal zone. Various macroalgae species on boulders. 1 specimen (MSP-INV 024). 01.02.2025	This study	New
Peru	−16.1046	−073.9019	Punta Lobos, Cháparra	Rocky intertidal zone. *Mazzaella denticulata* turfs. 3 specimens (MSP-INV 022). 29.01.2025	This study	New
Peru	−16.2355	−073.6067	Los Huesos, Atico	Rocky intertidal zone. *Mazzaella denticulata* turfs. 8 specimens (MSP-INV 020). 28.01.2025	This study	New
Peru	−16.2387	−073.6042	Poza Verde, Atico	Rocky intertidal zone. *Mazzaella denticulata* turfs. 1 specimen (MSP-INV 021). 28.01.2025	This study	New
Peru	−16.2605	−073.5300	La Bodega, Atico	Rocky intertidal zone. *Corallina officinalis* and *Iridaea tuberculosa* turfs. 4 specimens (MSP-INV 019). 28.01.2025	This study	New
Peru	−16.2967	−073.3958	Playa Km. 732 Panamericana Sur, Atico	Rocky intertidal zone. *Mazzaella denticulata* turfs. 9 specimens (MSP-INV 018). 27.01.2025	This study	New
Peru	−16.3996	−073.2121	Playa Km. 763 Panamericana Sur, Ocoña	Rocky intertidal zone. *Montemaria* sp. turfs. 1 specimen (MSP-INV 016). 26.01.2025	This study	New
Peru	−16.4131	−073.2341	Chimbalete, Ocoña	Rocky intertidal zone. *Iridaea tuberculosa* turfs. 5 specimens (MSP-INV 017). 27.01.2025	This study	New
Peru	−16.5183	−072.9230	La Chira, Mariscal Cáceres	Rocky intertidal zone. *Iridaea tuberculosa* and *Gigartina glomerata* turfs. 9 specimens (MSP-INV 015). 26.01.2025	This study	New
Peru	−16.7836	−072.3372	Calahuani de Islay, Quilca	Rocky intertidal zone. *Iridaea tuberculosa* turfs. 1 specimen (MSP-INV 013). 30.12.2024	This study	New
Peru	−17.0158	−072.0413	Ballenitas, Islay	Rocky intertidal zone. *Corallina officinalis* and *Dictyota kunthii* turfs. 6 specimens. (MSP-INV 011). 17.08.2021	This study	New
Peru	−17.0158	−072.0413	Ballenitas, Islay	Rocky intertidal zone. *Corallina officinalis*. 2 specimens. (MSP-INV 012). 18.05.2024	This study	New
Peru	−17.2643	−071.5198	Bahía Club Los Delfines, Punta de Bombón	Rocky intertidal zone. *Iridaea tuberculosa* turfs. 2 specimens (MSP-INV 014). 31.12.2024	This study	New
Chile	−18.2800	−070.2100	Arica, Arica	Intertidal zone, 5 specimens	Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973	Previous
Chile	−20.1400	−070.1000	Iquique, Iquique	Intertidal zone, 12 specimens	Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973	Previous
Chile	−20.2167	−070.1667	Huaiquique, Iquique	Intertidal zone, on rocks, 7 specimens in 01.1979 and 9 specimens. 04.1979	Rozbaczylo and Bolados 1980	Previous
Chile	−20.2167	−070.1667	Huaiquique, Iquique	Subtidal (3–4 m depth), on *Fissurella maxima* limpets, 3 specimens. 06.1979	Rozbaczylo and Bolados 1980	Previous
Chile	−20.2353	−070.1681	Iquique area, Iquique	Tidal belt: varying in exposicion, rocks with rock pools. 5.07.1949	Wesenberg−Lund, 1962	Previous
Chile	−23.0500	−070.3000	Mejillones, Antofagasta	Intertidal zone, 38 specimens	Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973	Previous
Chile	−23.3900	−070.2500	Antofagasta, Antofagasta	Intertidal zone, 4 specimens	Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973	Previous
Chile	−25.4000	−070.4833	Taltal, Antofagasta	Fine−filament red algae on rocky shore, 17 °C, 4 specimens. 30.01.1959	Hartmann−Schröder 1965	Previous
Chile	−25.4000	−070.4833	Taltal, Antofagasta	Moss-like brown algae, eulittoral zone, 17 °C, 3 specimens. 30.01.1959	Hartmann−Schröder 1965	Previous
Chile	−29.2900	−071.2200	Totoratillo−Panul, Petorca	Intertidal zone, 47 specimens	Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973	Previous
Chile	−29.9808	−071.3822	Coquimbo area, Coquimbo	Tidal belt: rather sheltered boulders, stones, and sand. 22.06.1949	Wesenberg−Lund, 1962	Previous
Chile	−32.1400	−071.3300	Punta Molles, Petorca	Intertidal zone, 25 specimens	Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973	Previous
Chile	−32.3200	−071.3000	Zapallar, Petorca	Intertidal zone, 13 specimens	Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973	Previous
Chile	−33.2700	−071.3800	El Tabo, San Antonio	Intertidal zone, 12 specimens	Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973	Previous
Chile	−33.3400	−071.3700	San Antonio, San Antonio	Intertidal zone, 2 specimens among *Pyura chilensis*	Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973	Previous
Chile	−33.3833	−071.7000	El Quisco, San Antonio	Tiny rock pools with moss algae/*Corallina*, upper eulittoral, 6 specimens. 11.09.1959	Hartmann−Schröder 1965	Previous
Chile	−33.4833	−071.6333	Quebrada de Córdova en Las Cruces, San Antonio	Under rocks in gravel and coarse sand, mid−low shore, 1 specimen. 22.10.1958	Hartmann−Schröder 1965	Previous
Chile	−33.4833	−071.6333	Quebrada de Córdova en Las Cruces, San Antonio	Pool with *Enteromorpha* algae, 20‰ salinity, 1 specimen. 22.10.1958	Hartmann−Schröder 1965	Previous
Chile	−33.4833	−071.6333	Quebrada de Córdova en Las Cruces, San Antonio	*Mytilus* and red algae zone, 50 specimens. 22.10.1958	Hartmann−Schröder 1965	Previous
Chile	−33.4833	−071.6333	Quebrada de Córdova en Las Cruces, San Antonio	Fine-filament red algae, 5 specimens. 22.10.1958	Hartmann−Schröder 1965	Previous
Chile	−33.5008	−071.6298	San Antonio, Las Cruces	Intertidal, matrices of *Perumytilus purpuratus* mussels, 3 specimens. 12.2014	Rozbaczylo et al. 2024	Previous

Country/ territory	Latitude	Longitude	Locality	Habitat description	Reference	Record
Chile	−33.5833	−071.8667	Punta de Tralca Bay, San Antonio	Extensive intertidal matrices of *Perumytilus purpuratus* mussels. 09.2002	Prado and Castilla 2006	Previous
Chile	−34.5500	−072.1400	Duao, Curicó	Intertidal zone, 2 specimens	Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973	Previous
Chile	−35.4700	−072.3700	Pelluhue−Curanipe, Cauquenes	Intertidal zone, 27 specimens	Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973	Previous
Chile	−36.3200	−072.5700	Dichato, Concepción	Intertidal zone, 1 specimen	Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973	Previous
Chile	−36.3700	−072.5800	Cocholgüe, Concepción	Intertidal zone, 4 specimens	Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973	Previous
Chile	−36.3700	−072.5800	Tomé, Concepción	Intertidal zone, 1 specimen	Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973	Previous
Chile	−36.4000	−073.0700	Península de Tumbes, Concepción	Intertidal zone, 54 specimens	Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973	Previous
Chile	−36.5947	−072.9781	Cocholgüe Beach, Concepción	Rocky shore associated to mussel bed, 15 specimens	Sampertegui et al. 2013	Previous
Chile	−36.6339	−073.0911	Tumbes Beach, Concepción	Rocky shore associated to mussel bed, 19 specimens	Sampertegui et al. 2013	Previous
Chile	−36.7267	−073.1361	Bahía San Vicente, Concepción	Tidal belt: rather exposed rocks with small rock pools, boulders. 9.06.1949	Wesenberg−Lund, 1962	Previous
Chile	−37.1047	−073.1542	Golfo de Arauco, Arauco	Tidal belt: extremely exposed, hard rocks and boulders in coarse sand. 10.06.1949	Wesenberg−Lund, 1962	Previous
Tristan da Cunha	−37.1090	−012.2777	Tristan da Cunha Island	Intertidal and sublittoral (0–60 m), on rocky substrates, *Lithothamnion* pools, under stones, holdfasts of *Macrocystis*, corallines in surf, and rock crevices	Day 1954	Previous
Chile	−39.2600	−073.1500	Mehuín, Valdivia	Intertidal zone, 12 specimens	Rozbaczylo and Castilla 1973	Previous
Chile	−39.4239	−073.2178	Pichicuyín Beach, Valdivia	Rocky shore associated with mussel bed, 12 specimens	Sampertegui et al. 2013	Previous
Chile	−39.4242	−073.2175	Mehuín, Valdivia	Rocky shore associated with mussel bed, 8 specimens	Sampertegui et al. 2013	Previous
Chile	−39.4333	−073.2167	Mehuín, Valdivia	Small pools (2−3L) with *Ulva*/*Patella*, 20−25 °C, 13 specimens. 29.12.1960	Hartmann−Schröder 1965	Previous
Chile	−39.4333	−073.2167	Mehuín, Valdivia	Sabellariid worm colonies, medium sand, lower eulittoral, 3 specimens. 29.12.1960	Hartmann−Schröder 1965	Previous
Chile	−39.7928	−073.3922	Calfuco Beach, Valdivia	Rocky shore associated with mussel bed, 7 specimens	Sampertegui et al. 2013	Previous
Chile	−41.5017	−072.8992	Seno de Reloncaví, Llanquihue	Tidal belt: rather exposed boulders in sand. 04.1949	Wesenberg−Lund 1962	Previous
Chile	−41.7833	−073.8853	Canal Chacao, Chiloé	Tidal belt: extremely exposed flat rocks with small holes and very shallow rock pools. 28.02.1949	Wesenberg−Lund 1962	Previous
Chile	−41.8317	−073.8628	Bahía de Ancud, Chiloé	Tidal belt: rather exposed rocks, boulders, and stones. 2.03.1949	Wesenberg−Lund 1962	Previous
Chile	−45.1500	−074.1500	Aysén Province	Not specified between intertidal and subtidal and accurate locality, 2 specimens	Soto and Paterson 2010	Previous
Falkland (Malvinas) Is.	−51.3081	−060.2417	Saunders Island: The Neck, stn 42d, East Falkland	Under stones on rock ledges, midshore, 3 specimens (NMW.Z.2012.082.0011). 17.01.2013	Darbyshire 2014	Previous
Falkland (Malvinas) Is.	−51.5005	−060.1288	West Falkland: Shallow Bay, stn 57b,East Falkland	In crevices and under stones, high-mid shore, 2 specimens (NMW.Z.2012.082.0012). 01.02.2013	Darbyshire 2014	Previous
Falkland (Malvinas) Is.	−51.5005	−060.1288	West Falkland: Shallow Bay, stn 57c, East Falkland	In crevices and under stones, low shore, 5 specimens (NMW.Z.2012.082.0013). 01.02.2013	Darbyshire 2014	Previous
Falkland (Malvinas) Is.	−51.5500	−058.1500	Port Louis, Greenpatch	Shore. Shallow depth; rock with algae. 1 specimen. 28.07.1902	Hartman 1953	Previous
Falkland (Malvinas) Is.	−51.6934	−057.8496	Port Stanley	Not specified, 1 specimen (Station 118). 01.1903	Ramsay 1914	Previous
Falkland (Malvinas) Is.	−51.6953	−057.7851	The Canache, east of Stanley, stn 2c, East Falkland	Under rocks in gravel and coarse sand, mid-low shore, 9 specimens (NMW.Z.2011.039.0108–0109). 16.1.2011	Darbyshire 2014	Previous
Falkland (Malvinas) Is.	−51.6999	−057.7791	Hookers Point, stn 6a, East Falkland	Under pink encrusting algae, low shore, 3 specimens (NMW.Z.2011.039.0110). 21.11.2011	Darbyshire 2014	Previous
Falkland (Malvinas) Is.	−51.6999	−057.7791	Hookers Point, stn 6c., East Falkland	Under pink encrusting algae, low shore, 3 specimens (NMW.Z.2011.039.0111). 21.11.2011	Darbyshire 2014	Previous
Falkland (Malvinas) Is.	−51.6999	−057.7791	Hookers Point, stn 6d, East Falkland	In silty gravel washings from rock pool, low shore, 1 specimen (NMW.Z.2011.039.0112). 21.11.2011	Darbyshire 2014	Previous
Falkland (Malvinas) Is.	−51.7500	−058.0500	Tussock Islands	Dredged from 27m, sandy bottom, 1 specimen (Station 349). 02.12.1903	Ramsay 1914	Previous
Falkland (Malvinas) Is.	−51.8392	−059.4559	Egg Harbour, stn 25, East Falkland	Rocks and mussel bed in silty coarse sand, mid-low tide, 12 specimens (NMW.Z.2011.039.0114). 03.12.2011	Darbyshire 2014	Previous
Chile	−51.9333	−060.8500	Orange Bay, Isla Hoste	Not specified	Fauvel 1941	Previous
Falkland (Malvinas) Is.	−52.4384	−059.1038	Sea Lion Island: East Loafers Bay, stn 20a, East Falkland	In and under pink encrusting algae, mid-low shore, 1 specimen (NMW.Z.2011.039.0113). 28.11.2011	Darbyshire 2014	Previous