

The Tropical Marine Sciences Institute, NUS
&
Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research
Department of Biological Sciences, NUS



Proudly present

Marine flowers: the diversity and anthropogeneous distribution of serpulid polychaetes

by

Dr Harry ten Hove

Project manager, Zoological Museum, University of Amsterdam

The phylum Annelida contains about 15,000 species, most of which belong to the class Polychaeta. The topic of this talk will be the Serpulidae or calcareous tubeworms, one of the most species-rich families out of the 75 polychaete families. The only visible body part of a serpulid is its colourful branchial crown, which looks like a marine flower. Despite their attractive looks, calcareous tubeworms rank among the most notorious fouling organisms. Reasons that some species are common foulers and others are not, may be sought in their extremely diverse life-histories. The ability to hitch-hike long distances attached to ships' hulls is the reason for some of the circum-(sub)tropical distribution of some of these nuisance species, affecting present day biodiversity.

Tue 24th February 2004

4 -5 pm

DBS Conference Room

Blk S3 Level 5, Department of Biological Sciences, The National University of Singapore, Science Drive 4

Hosted by Dr. Serena Teo (Tropical Marine Science Institute) and Dr. Darren Yeo (Raffles Museum, Department of Biological Sciences)

Background of Speaker

Dr ten Hove obtained his B.Sc (Biology), M.Sc (Systematic Zoology and Animal Ecology) and PhD (Serpulids systematics) from University of Utrecht, Netherlands. He became a lecturer in the University of Utrecht in 1975. In 1985, he joined the University of Amsterdam as a lecturer and scientist in the Institute for Taxonomic Zoology, Zoological Museum. Since 1996, Dr. ten Hove has been working as project manager and curator in the Zoological Museum.

Dr. ten Hove is a leading expert on serpulid taxonomy and systematics, with over 40 publications on serpulid taxonomy and ecology. His current research interests include taxonomy of serpulids in Red Sea, cold seep and hydrothermal environments; revision of the genera *Hydrooides* and *Filogranella*; and the phylogeny of *Spiraserpula*.



All are welcome

