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PRESENTED



POLYCHÆTA

BY

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WITH TWENTY-EIGHT TEXT-FIGURES.

INTRODUCTION

THE present collection was obtained in the Red Sea and the Arabian Sea, in the Gulfs of Aden and Oman, off the South Arabian Coast, and in the Zanzibar and Maldiva areas. Except for a few nereids taken on the shore of the South Arabian Coast, there was no littoral collection made, but all the material was obtained from coastal or deep-water positions.

There follows a list of species :

Family AMPHINOMIDÆ.

Euphrosyne foliosa Audouin and Milne-Edwards.

Benthoscolex cæcus Horst.

Notopygos sp.

Pseudeurythoë acarunculata n. sp.

P. ambigua (Monro).

Eurythoë complanata (Pallas).

Chloeia tumida Baird.

C. fusca McIntosh.

C. violacea Horst.

Family POLYNOIDÆ.

Harmothoë cornuta (Potts).

H. arabica n. sp.

H. lunulata (Delle Chiaje).

Hololepidella commensalis Willey.

Eunoë pallida (Ehlers).

Allmaniella sp.

Nectochaeta caroli Fauvel.

N. grimaldii Marenzeller.

Family APHRODITIDÆ.

Lætmatonice producta Grube var. *benthamiana* McIntosh.

Aphrodite talpa Quatrefages.

Hermione hystrix (Savigny).

Aphrogenia alba Kinberg.

Family SIGALIONIDÆ.

Sigalion mathildæ Audouin and Milne-Edwards.

Leanira vulturis Horst.

L. japonica McIntosh.

Euthalanessa djiboutiensis (Gravier).

Family POLYODONTIDÆ.

- Polyodontes melanonotus* (Grube).
Polyodontes sp.
Panthalis ærstedii Kinberg.

Family CHRYSOPETALIDÆ.

- Chrysopetalum occidentale* H. P. Johnson.

Family PHYLLODOCIDÆ.

- Phyllodoce madeirensis* Langerhans.
Notophyllum splendens (Schmarda).
Eulalia tenax Grube.
Lopadorhynchus uncinatus Fauvel.
L. brevis Grube.
L. brevis Grube var. **nuchalis** var. nov.

Family ALCIOPIDÆ.

- Rhynchonerella fulgens* Greeff.
Vanadis formosa Claparède.

Family TOMOPTERIDÆ.

- Tomopteris (Johnstonella) dunckeri* Rosa.
T. (Johnstonella) duccii Rosa.
T. cavallii Rosa.
T. planktonis Apstein.

Family HESIONIDÆ.

- Hesione intertexta* Grube.

Family SYLLIDÆ.

- Syllis variegata* Grube.
S. gracilis Grube.
S. krohnii Ehlers.
S. brachychæta Schmarda.
S. curticirris n. sp.
Syllis sp.
S. (Haplosyllis) spongicola Grube.
S. (Ehlersia) cornuta Rathke.
Trypanosyllis zebra Grube.
Parasphærosyllis indica gen. et sp. nov.

Family NEREIDÆ.

- Nereis jacksoni* Kinberg.
N. zonata Malmgren var. *persica* Fauvel.
N. longilingulis n. sp.
Platynereis pulchella Gravier.
Ceratonereis mirabilis Kinberg.
Leonnates jousseaumei Gravier.

Family NEPHTHYDIDÆ.

- Nephtys dibranchis* Grube.
N. inermis Ehlers.

Family GLYCERIDÆ.

- Glycera rouxii* Audouin and Milne-Edwards.
G. subænea Grube.
G. lancadivæ Schmarda.
Goniada multidentata Arwidsson var. **indica** var. nov.
G. eximia Ehlers.
G. longicirrata Arwidsson.

Family EUNICIDÆ.

- Eunice indica* Kinberg.
E. australis Quatrefages.
E. antennata Savigny.
E. tentaculata Quatrefages.
E. validobranchiata n. sp.
E. investigatoris Fauvel.
Marphysa simplex Crossland.
Lysidice collaris Grube.
Onuphis furcatoseta n. sp.
O. aucklandensis Augener.
O. eremita Audouin and Milne-Edwards.
Onuphis sp.
Diopatra neapolitana Delle Chiaje.
Hyalinæcia tubicola (O. F. Müller).
Rhamphobrachium bipes n. sp.
R. diversosetosum n. sp.
Lumbrinereis latreilli Audouin and Milne-Edwards.
L. impatiens Claparède.
L. heteropoda Marenzeller.
L. quasibifilaris n. sp.
Drilonereis filum Claparède.

Family SPIONIDÆ.

Prionospio pinnata Ehlers.

Family MAGELONIDÆ.

Magelona sp.

Family CHÆTOPTERIDÆ.

Phyllochætopterus sp.

Family CIRRATULIDÆ.

Cirratulus sp.*Chætozone setosa* Malmgren.

Family CHLORHÆMIDÆ.

Stylarioides xanthotrichus (Schmarda).**S. hamocarens** n. sp.*Brada villosa* (Rathke).*Flabelligera diplochaitos* (Otto).**Ilyphagus hirsutus** n. sp.

Family CAPITELLIDÆ.

Notomastus latericeus Sars.*Dasybranchus caducus* Grube.

Family MALDANIDÆ.

Maldane cristata Treadwell.**M. sarsi** Malmgren var. **tropica** var. nov.*Notoproctus pacificus* (Moore).*Clymene* (*Praxillella*) *gracilis* (Sars).*Clymene* sp.*Clymenella* sp.*Nicomache* sp.**Petaloproctus cirratus** n. sp.

Family OWENIIDÆ.

Owenia fusiformis Delle Chiaje.

Family SABELLARIIDÆ.

Sabellaria spinulosa Leuckart.*S. spinulosa* Leuckart var. *alcocki* Gravier.

Family AMPHARETIDÆ.

Amphicteis gunneri Sars.

Family TERESELLIDÆ.

Thelepus comatus (Grube).*Nicolea gracilibranchis* (Grube).*Polymnia nebulosa* (Montagu).*Loimia medusa* Savigny.*Pista herpini* Fauvel.*P. typha* (Grube).*P. robustiseta* Caullery.

Family SABELLIDÆ.

Demonax leucaspis Kinberg.*Dasychone cingulata* Grube.*Branchiomma mushaensis* Gravier.*Euratella puncturata* (Augener).

Family SERPULIDÆ.

Serpula vermicularis L.*Hydroides exaltata* (Marenzeller) var. *vesiculosa* Fauvel.*H. homoceros* Pixell.*Spirobranchus giganteus* Pallas.**S. giganteus** var. **arabica** var. nov.*S. maldivensis* Pixell.*Vermiliopsis glandigera* Gravier.*V. acanthophora* Augener.*V. multicristata* (Philippi).*Placostegus tridentatus* (Fabricius).*Ditrupa arietina* (O. F. Müller).

The total number of species or varieties is 133, belonging to 83 genera. The proportion of new forms is high, for there are 1 new genus, 13 new species and 4 new varieties, and this is probably to be explained by the fact that much of the material was obtained from very considerable depths.

Fauvel has recently (1932) published under the title of "The Annelida Polychæta of the Indian Museum" a comprehensive paper on the Indian Ocean Polychæta, in which he gives a diagnosis, with ample citations and lists of synonyms, of every species represented. He also provides a full list of the literature of the Indian Ocean Polychæta. A large proportion of the species in the present collection is to be found in Fauvel's Indian Museum material, and to obviate reduplication I have simply given the reference to Fauvel's paper when the same species is present in both collections.

Apart from new forms, the following species were not represented in the Indian Museum collection :

Pseudeurythoë ambigua.

Chlœia tumida.

C. violacea.

Harmothoë cornuta.

H. lunulata.

Nectochæta caroli.

N. grimaldii.

Leanira vulturis.

Sigalion mathildæ.

Chrysopetalum occidentale.

Notophyllum splendens.

Lopadorhynchus brevis.

Rhynchonerella fulgens.

Vanadis formosa.

Tomopteris (Johnstonella) dunckeri.

T. (J.) duccii.

T. cavallii.

T. planktonis.

*Syllis krohnii.**

*S. (Ehlersia) cornuta.**

Platynereis pulchella.

Nephthys inermis.

Glycera subænea.

Goniada eximia.

G. longicirrata.

Marphysa simplex.

Chætozone setosa.

Stylarioides xanthotrichus.

Brada villosa.

Flabelligera diplochaitos.

Maldane cristata.

Notoproctus pacificus.

Thelepus comatus.

Demonax leucaspis.

Branchiomma mushaensis.

Euratella puncturata.

Hydroides exaltata var. *vesiculosa.*

H. homoceros.

*Vermiliopsis glandigera.**

*V. acanthophora.**

V. multicristata.

Placostegus tridentatus.

The Amphinomids are represented by nine species, among which there is a small eyeless *Notopygos* from a depth of over 1200 m., a new species devoid of a caruncle of Fauvel's recent genus *Pseudeurythoë*, and a representative of *Pseudeurythoë ambigua* previously known only from the Panama region. The Polynoids yielded several deep-water examples, one of which I have attributed to *Harmothoë cornuta* and another to *Allmaniella*; there is a new *Harmothoë* with smooth dorsal and upper ventral bristles, and two pelagic members of the family are represented, *Nectochæta caroli* and *N. grimaldii*. Among the Polyodontids there is a young *Polyodontes* which appears to combine the characters of *P. melanonotus* and *P. maxillosus*. The single Chrysopetalid agrees with Johnson's *Ch. occidentale* from the Californian coast, which is probably the same as the

* Those marked with an asterisk are represented in Fauvel's (1930) 'Littoral Fauna of Krusadai Island, Gulf of Manaar'.

European *Ch. debile* Grube. Among the Phyllodocids Grube's pelagic Mediterranean *Lopadorhynchus brevis* is represented, and also a *Lopadorhynchus* with very conspicuous nuchal organs.

There are four species of Tomopterids, among which is *Tomopteris* (*Johnstonella*) *duccii*, remarkable for having three distinct kinds of pedal glands and a sting.

There are two new species and one new genus of Syllids, the new genus being distinguished by having over part of the body slender, moniliform dorsal cirri alternating with smooth, swollen dorsal cirri; the new species has dorsal cirri with only three to four articles.

Among the Nereids the new *N. longilingulis* has extraordinarily long, cirriform pedal languets, and I am able to relate a curious heteronereid showing the *polyscalma* type of modification to *Platynereis pulchella*.

There are five species of Glycerids, and among them there is an example from a depth of over 1519 m. of the Magellan, cold-water *Goniada eximia*. The Eunicids are represented by 21 species, among which the new deep-water *Eunice validobranchiata* has an extraordinary development of gill. Fauvel's recent *E. investigatoris* was also obtained from a depth of over 1000 m. There is a new deep-water *Onuphis* with ramified woolly gills and curious, forked, anterior hooks. There are two new species of the rare *Rhamphobrachium*, one of which has only the first two feet modified, and a new *Lumbrinereis* with long, paired, cirriform pedal ligules and compound anterior hooks.

The Magelonids are represented by a pelagic post-larva, and among the Cirratulids there is an example of the northern European *Chaetozone setosa* not previously recorded from tropical waters.

The Chlorhæmids have five species, among which is a new *Stylarioides* entirely devoid of hooks and an example of the rare deep-water genus, *Ilyphagus*.

The Maldanids include specimens of Treadwell's Californian *Maldane cristata* and Moore's *Notoproctus pacificus*, previously known from the neighbourhood of Vancouver Island, a new variety from below the 1000 m. line of *Maldane sarsi*, and a new *Petaloproctus* with a cirriferous anal plate. Among the Terebellids is an example of *Thelepus comatus* previously known from Chile and the Panama region. The Sabellids include examples of the curious *Euratella puncturata* known from the West African coast, and among the Serpulids there are a new variety of *Spirobranchus giganteus* with small chitinous hooks on the operculum, and an example of the European *Placostegus tridentatus*.

Fauvel has already called attention to the number of species common to the Indian Ocean and to the Atlantic and Mediterranean, and has often emphasized the fact that many Polychætes have a cosmopolitan distribution.

It is perhaps worth calling attention to the great variety of species obtained at two stations, St. 45, South Arabian Coast, depth 38 m., bottom lithothamnion, and St. 53, South Arabian Coast, depth 13·5 m., bottom rock, shingle, shells and lithothamnion. Examples of no less than 38 species were taken at one or both of these two stations.