

Family CIRRATULIDAE

Cirratulus patagonicus (Kinberg, 1866)

Family TERESELLIDAE

Terebella haplochaeta (Ehlers, 1904)

Family SABELLIDAE

Oriopsis alata pectinata Banse, 1957*Branchiomma cingulata* (Grube, 1870)

Family SERPULIDAE

Spirorbis nordenskjoldi Ehlers, 1900

Family NOTOPHYCIDAE New Family

Minute, body short, up to 22 segments. Prostomium with two pairs of eyes, two pairs of lateral antennae and two small ventral palps. Muscular pharynx armed with a pair of jaws. Two pairs of tentacular cirri arising from a distinct segment without setae; segments two and three with uniramous parapodia, the neuropodia only being present; the remaining segments with biramous parapodia. Setae all compound and spinigerous.

Type genus: *Notophycus* n.gen.

Genus NOTOPHYCUS n.gen.

With the characters of the family.

Type species: *Notophycus minutus* n.sp.*Notophycus minutus* n.sp. (Figs. 1-5.)

MATERIAL: Red algal washings from *Durvillea* zone (lower eulitoral), Boat Harbour, 15.1.67 (six specimens).

DESCRIPTION: *Size*: Length of body up to 3mm; width including parapodia 0.8mm; segments number up to 22. *Colour in alcohol*: Brown or unpigmented. *Prostomium*: Broadly rounded with two pairs of lateral antennae; dorsal pair longer than ventral and equal in length to approximately half body width; antennae stout, terminating in short, fingerlike projections (Fig. 1). Two pairs of eyes in a trapezoid arrangement, anterior pair larger and more widely spaced. A pair of small globular palps visible in some specimens. *1st segment*: Without parapodia or setae and with two pairs of tentacular cirri similar in size and appearance to prostomial antennae (Fig. 2). *Pharynx*: Extends through the first four segments and is armed with a pair of slender jaws (Fig. 3). When viewed by transmitted light it appears to have a chitinous lining. *Parapodia*: Segments two and three each bear a pair of uniramous parapodia, the other segments with biramous parapodia. Notopodia and neuropodia approximately equal in size, widely separated and each supported by a single large aciculum. Dorsal and ventral cirri small, finger-like, not extending beyond the parapodial lobes which are constricted basally (Fig. 4). *Setae*: Notosetae (6-8) and neurosetae (8-11) all compound homogomph spinigers, end pieces distally entire with a row of fine hairs along the concave edge (Fig. 5). *Pygidium*: Small, coneshaped, with a pair of short appendages.

TYPES: Holotype and five paratypes in Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, New Zealand.

TYPE LOCALITY: Boat Harbour, Snares Islands, intertidal.

REMARKS: The new family erected for this species is related to the group of families which lie between the Phyllodocidae and the Syllidae. It is closest to the Hesionidae in agreeing with some of the genera in having two pairs of eyes, a pair of palps, a muscular pharynx with jaws, two pairs of tentacular cirri and biramous parapodia. It differs, however, in having two pairs of prostomial antennae, in lacking acicula in the tentacular cirri, and in having compound setae in the notopodia. It also shows affinities with the Isopilidae and the Pontodoridae. It could not, however, be included in any of these families without considerable modification of the family characters, and hence it has been placed in a new family.

DISTRIBUTION: Snares Islands.