

Subfamily EUSYLLINAE

Genus ODONTOSYLLIS Claparede, 1863

Odontosyllis maorioria Knox, 1960

Odontosyllis maorioria Knox, 1960b, p. 107; figs. 123–125.

MATERIAL: Pool, *Durvillea* zone (lower eulittoral), 5.1.61 (one specimen).

REMARKS: A single incomplete specimen agrees in the details of parapodial structure with the specimen described from the Chatham Islands (Knox, 1960b). This is the second record of this species.

DISTRIBUTION: Chatham Islands, Snares Islands.

Genus NUDISYLLIS n.gen.

Body short, up to 35 segments; first segment partially fused to the prostomium and lacking parapodia. Prostomium with two pairs of eyes and lacking antennae. Palpi paired, large, bulbous, united at the base and directed ventrally. Pharynx with a single large terminal tooth and smooth ring. Dorsal cirri absent; ventral cirri cirriform; parapodia with one kind of setae, compound unidentate falcigers.

TYPE SPECIES: *Nudisyllis tinihekea* n.sp. *Nudisyllis* differs from all other genera in the subfamily in that it lacks dorsal cirri. *Fauvelia* approaches this in that the dorsal cirri are rudimentary but this genus has an unarmed pharynx and differs in the general shape of the parapodia and the structure of the setae.

Nudisyllis tinihekea n.sp. (Figs. 6–9.)

MATERIAL: From algae, upper sublittoral, Boat Harbour, 10.1.67 (three specimens).

DESCRIPTION: *Size*: Type specimen 3mm long for 34 setigerous segments, and in the median region is 0.5mm wide including parapodia. *Colour in alcohol*: Uniformly light brown. *Prostomium*: Nearly twice as broad as long with no prostomial antennae. Two pairs of prominent red eyes, the outermost pair almost at the lateral margins of the prostomium; a pair of large bulbous palps, fused basally and slightly recurved ventrally; prostomium partially fused to the peristomium (Fig. 6). *Pharynx*: Terminates in a smooth chitinous ring, from which protudes a single large tooth in dorsal position (Fig. 7). *Parapodia*: Dorsal cirri absent; ventral cirri short, cirriform, extending almost to the tip of the parapodial lobes. Parapodial lobes stout, terminating in blunt tips and supported by single, black embedded aciculae (Fig. 8). *Setae*: All compound falcigers; swollen distal end of shaft with a series of small spines; end-piece tapering to a fine unidentate curved hook, with a row of very fine lateral hairs (Fig. 9).

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

TYPE LOCALITY: Boat Harbour, Snares Islands, upper sublittoral zone.

REMARKS: The specific name *tinihekea* refers to the Maori name Tiniheke for the Snares Islands.

DISTRIBUTION: Snares Islands.

Genus PIONOSYLLIS Malmgren, 1867

Pionosyllis nutrix Monro, 1936.

Pionosyllis nutrix Monro, 1936, pp. 128–129; figs. 21a–d.

Pionosyllis nutrix: Hartman, 1964, p. 88; pl. XXVII, figs. 6–7.

MATERIAL: From algae in pool (lower eulittoral) Boat Harbour, 9.1.67 (one specimen); Skua Point, from algae in *Durvillea* zone (lower eulittoral), 9.1.67 (one specimen).

REMARKS: One complete specimen measures about 2.5mm for 27 segments; another incomplete specimen measures 3.5mm for 26 anterior segments. They have short, simple, subulate dorsal cirri, somewhat thickened basally and tapering to a point. This is the first record of this species from the New Zealand region.

DISTRIBUTION: Kerguelen Islands, South Georgia, Snares Islands.