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Polychaeta from the Snares Islands, New Zealand*

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Abstract

COLLECTIONS of polychaetes made on the Snares Islands in 1961, 1967 and 1968-69 by members of the University of Canterbury Snares Islands Expeditions are reported on. All specimens were collected intertidally or from the shallow sub-littoral, and represent the first polychaetes recorded from the group.

Twenty species are recorded including three new species, *Notophycus minutus*, *Nudisyllis tinihekea* and *Marphysa unibranchiata*. Two new genera, *Nudisyllis* and *Notophycus* have been established, the latter being the sole genus in a new family, the Notophycidae. A further five species are recorded for the first time from the New Zealand region.

INTRODUCTION

THIS paper reports on collections of polychaetes made on the Snares Islands by members of the Snares Islands Expeditions from the University of Canterbury. The first expedition from January 22 to February 10, 1961, led by the senior author, established a field station as a base for subsequent expeditions and laid the foundations for a long-term biological research programme (Fineran, 1964). A second expedition, January 2 to February 10, 1967, led by J. Warham, included the senior author. This was followed by a third expedition from November 14, 1968, to February 25, 1969. The junior author was a member of the expedition and leader from November 30, 1968, to February 25, 1969.

All the species recorded were collected from the intertidal zone and the upper sub-littoral zone. Collection data refers to the level on the shore from which the specimens were taken and Table I outlines the terminology used for the subdivision of the above into vertical zones (Knox, 1966) and the basic zonation patterns of the dominant plants and animals. The zonation forms a simple pattern with limited species diversity which is reflected in the comparatively short list of polychaete species recorded. Many habitats such as boulder beaches, large intertidal pools with boulders and sand beaches are missing from the Snares Islands shores. A notable feature is the absence of many of the dominant polychaete species of the adjacent New Zealand mainland shores such as the large nereid, *Perinereis amblyodonta*, the phyllodocid, *Eulalia microphylla*, and the serpulids, *Pomatoceros cariniferus* and *Galeolaria hystrix*. Nevertheless a new family, two new genera and three new species have been described and a further five species are recorded from the New Zealand region for the first time. The majority of these are cold-water species found on other southern shores in the subantarctic cold temperature zone as defined by Knox (1960a).

* University of Canterbury Snares Islands Expeditions, Paper No. 7.

TABLE I.—Basic Zonation Patterns on the Rocky Shores of The Snares Islands.

| ZONE | EXPOSED | SHELTERED |
|----------------------|---|--|
| MARITIME | Lichens | Lichens |
| LITTORAL FRINGE | * <i>Melarapha cincta</i> * <i>Notoacmea pileopsis</i> | * <i>Melarapha cincta</i> † <i>Verrucaria</i> |
| Upper EULITTORAL | <i>Melarapha cincta</i> <i>Notoacmea pileopsis</i> | † <i>Hildenbrandia</i> |
| Mid | * <i>Cellana strigilis</i> †“Lithothamnion” † <i>Apophloea</i> † <i>Pachymenia</i> †“Lithothamnion” | * <i>Cellana strigilis</i> † <i>Pachymenia</i> |
| Lower | † <i>Durvillea antarctica</i> | †Mixed red algae |
| UPPER SUBLITTORAL | † <i>Marginariella</i> † <i>Xiphophora</i> † <i>Lessonia variegata</i> | † <i>Gigartina</i> † <i>Cladophora</i> †Mixed red algae |

* Animal dominants, † Plant dominants.

Species List

Family NOTOPHYCIDAE New Family

Notophycus minutus, n.gen., n.sp.

Family SYLLIDAE

Syllis (*Typosyllis*) *augeneri* Haswell, 1920

Odontosyllis maorioria Knox, 1960

Nudisyllis tinihekea, n.gen., n.sp.

Pionosyllis nutrix Monro, 1936

Syllides liouvillei Gravier, 1911

Brania rhopalophora (Ehlers, 1897)

Autolytus charcoti Gravier, 1906

Family NEREIDAE

Namanereis quadraticeps (Blanchard, 1849)

Nereis falcaria (Willey, 1905)

Nereis jacksoni Kinberg, 1866

Platynereis australis (Schmarda, 1861)

Family EUNICIDAE

Marphysa capensis (Schmarda, 1865)

Marphysa unibranchiata n.sp.

Lumbrineris sp.

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).

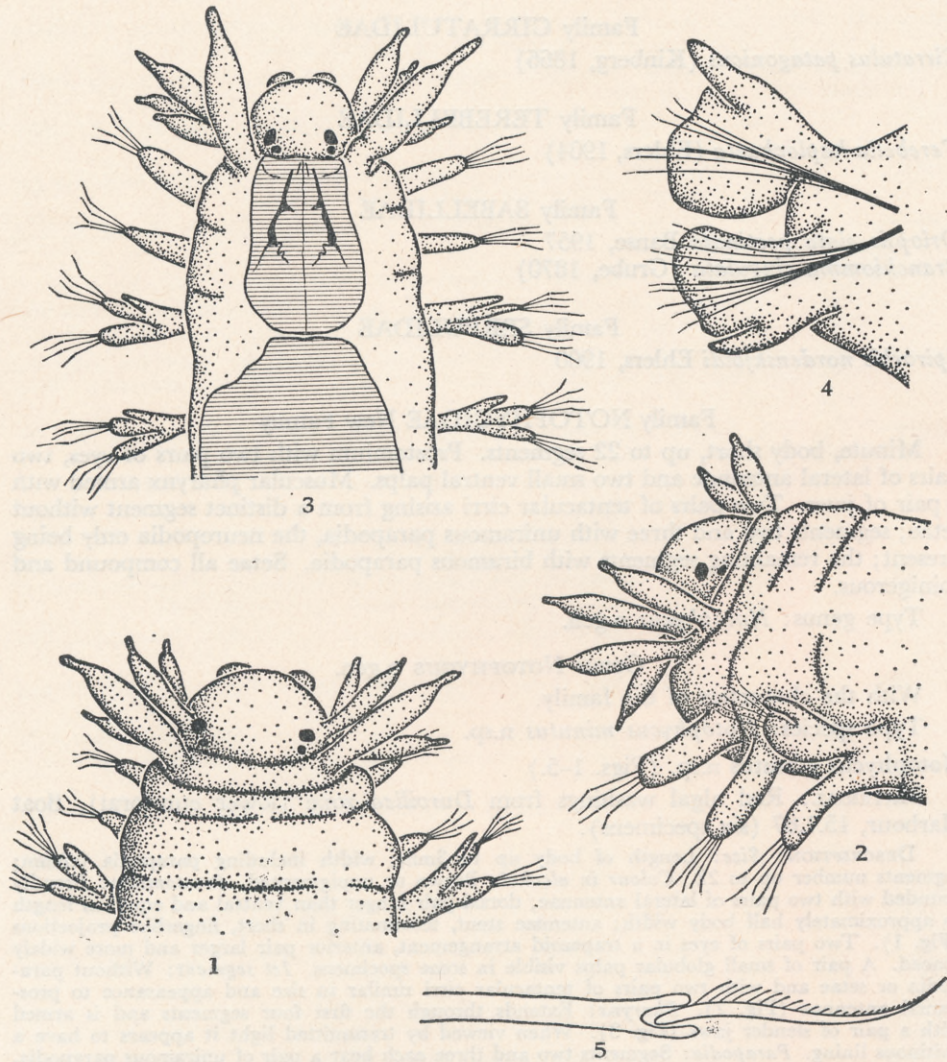
DESCRIPTION: *Size*: Length of body up to 3mm; width including parapodia 0.8mm; segments number up to 22. *Colour in alcohol*: Brown or unpigmented. *Prostomium*: Broadly rounded with two pairs of lateral antennae; dorsal pair longer than ventral and equal in length to approximately half body width; 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.



FIGS. 1-5.—*Notophycus minutus* n.gen. n.sp. Fig. 1.—Anterior end in dorsal view. Fig. 2.—Anterior end in left lateral view. Fig. 3.—Anterior end showing pharyngeal structures. Fig. 4.—Median parapodium. Fig. 5.—Typical seta.

Family SYLLIDAE Grube, 1850

Sub-family SYLLINAE

Genus SYLLIS Savigny, 1817

Subgenus TYPOSYLLIS Langerhans, 1879

Syllis (*Typosyllis*) *augeneri* Haswell, 1920.

Syllis (*Typosyllis*) *augeneri* Haswell, 1920, p. 98; pl. 11, figs. 19-20.

Syllis (*Typosyllis*) *augeneri*: Knox, 1960b, p. 101; figs. 93-96.

MATERIAL: Skua Point, *Durvillea* zone (lower eulittoral) in algae, 9.1.67 (one specimen).

REMARKS: The single specimen agrees with that recorded from the Chatham Islands (Knox, 1960b). This is the second record from the New Zealand region.

DISTRIBUTION: Australia, New Zealand, Snares Islands.

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.

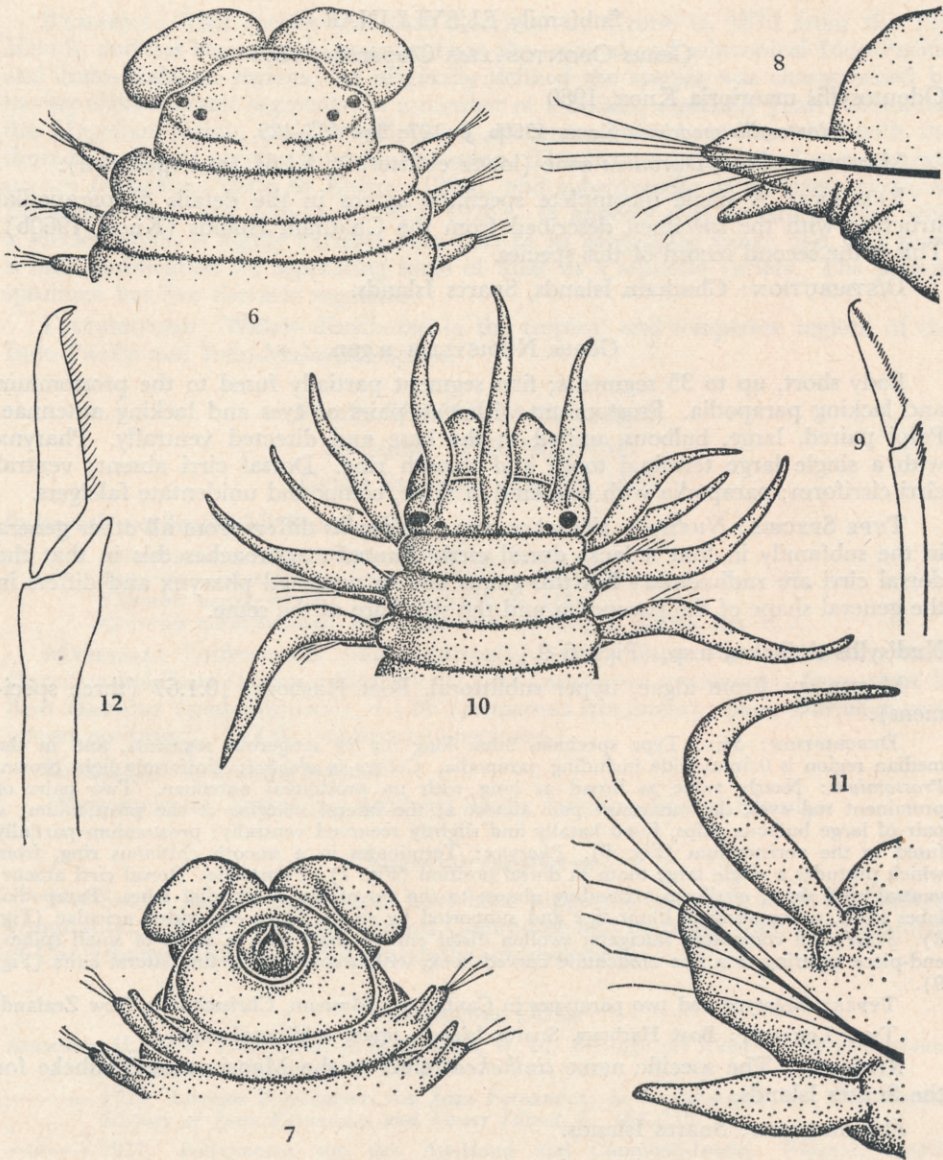
DISTRIBUTION: Snares Islands.

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.



FIGS. 6-9.—*Nudisyllis tinihekea* n.gen. n.sp. Fig. 6.—Anterior end in dorsal view. Fig. 7.—Anterior end in ventral view showing mouth and terminal tooth. Fig. 8.—Typical parapodium. Fig. 9.—Compound seta. FIGS. 10-12.—*Syllides liouvillei* Gravier, 1911. Fig. 10.—Anterior end in dorsal view. Fig. 11.—Median parapodium in anterior view. Fig. 12.—Typical seta.

Genus SYLLIDES Oersted, 1845

Syllides liouvillei Gravier, 1911. (Figs. 10-12)

Syllides liouvillei Gravier, 1911, pp. 46-49; pl. 1, figs. 4-6.

Syllides liouvillei: Hartman, 1964, p. 91; pl. XXVIII, figs. 9-10.

MATERIAL: Red algae washings (lower eulittoral), Boat Harbour, 15.1.67 (one specimen); washings from *Xiphophora* zone (lower eulittoral), 15.1.67 (one specimen).

DESCRIPTION: *Size*: Length of body about 3.5mm; segments number 32. *Colour in alcohol*: Colourless. *Prostomium*: About twice as broad as long; antennae about equal in length to the anterior dorsal cirri, smooth and tapering to fine points. Two pairs of eyes, almost in a straight line, outer pair much larger and slightly in front of the other pair (Fig. 10). *Peristomium*: First segment bears two pairs of tentacular cirri, dorsal pair somewhat longer than prostomial antennae. *Parapodia*: Dorsal cirri smooth, tapering, extend to tips of setae or beyond; ventral cirri short, extending distally slightly beyond the parapodial lobes (Fig. 11). *Setae*: All composite falcigers with unidentate end pieces (Fig. 12).

REMARKS: These specimens appear to agree in all respects with the description given by Gravier for *Syllides liouvillei*. This is the second record of the species, the original specimens being described from Petermann Island.

DISTRIBUTION: Petermann Island, Snares Islands.

Subfamily EXOGONINAE

Genus BRANIA Quatrefages, 1865

Brania rhopalophora (Ehlers, 1897)

Grubea rhopalophora Ehlers, 1897, p. 53; pl. 3, figs. 66-70.

Grubea rhopalophora: Monro, 1939, pp. 114-115.

Grubea clavata: Monro, 1930, p. 99.

Brania rhopalophora: Hartman, 1964, p. 79; pl. XXV, fig. 1.

MATERIAL: From algae (lower eulittoral) washings, January, 1961 (one specimen).

REMARKS: The single complete specimen measures about 3mm for 38 segments; it has the characteristic clavate prostomial tentacles, tentacular and dorsal cirri. It agrees in other respects with the descriptions given for *B. rhopalophora*. This is the first record of the species from the New Zealand region.

DISTRIBUTION: Kerguelen and Falkland Islands, Commonwealth Bay, Snares Islands.

Subfamily AUTOLYTINAE

Genus AUTOLYTUS Grube, 1850

Autolytus charcoti Gravier, 1906

Autolytus charcoti: Gravier, 1907, pp. 7-8; pl. 1, figs. 1-2.

Autolytus charcoti: Benham, 1921, p. 27; pl. 5, figs. 7-10.

Autolytus charcoti: Monro, 1936, pp. 131-132.

Autolytus charcoti: Hartman, 1964, p. 77; pl. XXIV, fig. 1.

MATERIAL: From algae (lower eulittoral), January, 1967 (one specimen).

REMARKS: The single incomplete specimen has the characteristic long, smooth antennae and tentacular cirri, and the pair of divergent nuchal epaulettes extending back to the third segment. This is the first record of this species from the New Zealand region.

DISTRIBUTION: South Georgia, Falkland Islands, Antarctic Peninsula, Snares Islands.

Family NEREIDAE Johnston

Genus NAMANEREIS Chamberlin, 1919

Namanereis quadraticeps (Blanchard, 1849)

Lycastis quadraticeps: Ehlers, 1897, p. 70.

Lycastis quadraticeps: Augener, 1923, pp. 39-40.

Namanereis quadraticeps: Hartman, 1964, p. 97; pl. XXXI, figs. 10-12.

MATERIAL: Rock crevice, upper eulittoral zone, Boat Harbour, 14.1.67 (four specimens).

REMARKS: These are typical representatives of this widespread subantarctic species. This species also extends on to the New Zealand mainland; we have examined specimens taken from a clay bank above mean high water in the vicinity of the Portobello Marine Laboratory, Otago Harbour.

DISTRIBUTION: Southern Chile, Patagonia, New Zealand subantarctic islands and mainland.

Genus NEREIS Linnaeus, 1758

Nereis falcaria (Willey, 1905)

Ceratonereis falcaria Willey, 1905, p. 272; pl. 4, fig. 89.

Nereis kauderni Fauvel, 1921, p. 8; pl. 1, figs. 1-7.

Nereis falcaria: Knox, 1951, p. 215; pl. 44, figs. 1-5.

Nereis falcaria: Knox, 1960b, pp. 115-116; figs. 146-153.

MATERIAL: Boat Harbour, in algae from *Durvillea* zone (lower eulittoral), 3.2.61 (three specimens).

REMARKS: Specimens typical.

DISTRIBUTION: Widespread in the southern hemisphere.

Nereis jacksoni Kinberg, 1866

Nereis jacksoni Kinberg, 1866, p. 169.

Nereis jacksoni: Kott, 1951, p. 95; fig. 3.

Nereis jacksoni: Hartman, 1953, p. 31; figs. 26-29.

Nereis jacksoni: Knox, 1960b, p. 117; figs. 185-186.

MATERIAL: From algae washings (lower eulittoral), January, 1967 (one specimen).

REMARKS: The single specimen agrees with previous specimens recorded from the New Zealand mainland (Knox, 1951), and the Chatham Islands (Knox, 1960b).

DISTRIBUTION: Pacific Ocean, Australia, New Zealand, New Caledonia, Indo-China, India, Arabian Sea, Snares Islands.

Genus PLATYNEREIS Kinberg, 1866

Platynereis australis (Schmarda, 1861)

Heteronereis australis Schmarda, 1861, p. 101; pl. 31, fig. 242.

Platynereis magalhaensis Kinberg, 1910, p. 53; pl. 20, fig. 6.

Nereis eatoni McIntosh, 1885, p. 233; pl. 35, figs. 5-6.

Platynereis australis Knox: 1951, pp. 223-225; pl. XLIX, figs. 34-40.

Platynereis australis Hartman: 1964, p. 102; pl. XXXI, figs. 6-7.

MATERIAL: Pool, *Durvillea* zone (lower eulittoral), Boat Harbour, 4.1.67 (one specimen); pool, *Durvillea* zone (lower eulittoral), 6.1.67 (one specimen).

REMARKS: This widespread southern, cold-temperature nereid was the most abundant of the intertidal nereids. Many specimens were seen.

DISTRIBUTION: New Zealand, Snares Islands, subantarctic areas south of Australia.

Family EUNICIDAE Savigny

Subfamily EUNICINAE Kinberg

Genus MARPHYSA Quatrefages, 1865

Marphysa capensis (Schmarda, 1865)

Marphysa aenae: Benham, 1909, p. 244.

Marphysa capensis: Knox, 1960b, p. 126; figs. 196-198.

MATERIAL: Under rocks, lower eulittoral, 29.1.67 (one specimen); from *Durvillea* holdfasts (lower eulittoral), 10.12.68 (one specimen); Station Cove mid-eulittoral rock pools 2.2.69 (numerous specimens).

REMARKS: Gills commence on the 14th–19th setiger, depending on size. The number of dark aciculae varies from three to five depending on the size and position on the body. The single large yellow unidentate acicular setae commence from about the 30th segment. Numerous large specimens (up to 300mm) of this species were collected from a mid littoral rock pool in February, 1969, during a period of abnormally dry weather, calm seas, and neap tides. Owing to little wave action the temperature in the rock pools rose steadily and hundreds of these eunicids were seen emerging from the dense algal mat on the sides of the pool. Most soon died and accumulated on the bottom as the pools became more stagnant.

DISTRIBUTION: South West Africa, Antarctica, Falkland Islands, New Zealand, Snares Islands.

Marphysa unibranchiata n.sp. (Figs. 13–22)

MATERIAL: Seal Point, from algae washings (lower eulittoral), 9.1.67 (three specimens). From *Durvillea* holdfasts (lower eulittoral), 10.12.68 (one specimen).

DESCRIPTION: *Size*: Length up to 8mm, width 1.5mm, segments number 70. *Colour in alcohol*: Dorsum light brown, ventrum unpigmented. *Prostomium*: Slightly broader than long, bilobed with a median groove limited to the anterior third. Antennae extremely variable; in one specimen there are five very short antennae, the median being about twice the size of the first pair of laterals, and the outermost lateral pair, situated anterior to the eyes, are minute (Fig. 13). In a second specimen there is no sign of the outer pair of minute antennae and the other three antennae are longer, the median extending just beyond the tip of the prostomium (Fig. 14). In the 3rd specimen the antennae have been broken off although the stump of the median one is present. A single pair of prominent dark brown eyes are present in all specimens. *Peristomium*: About twice the length of the setigerous segments. *Parapodia*: Single gills present on all segments from segment 17 (all specimens) to approximately segment 40. Dorsal cirrus elongate, conical, extending to about the end of the parapodial lobe. Embedded aciculae stout, black, tapering to a fine point and numbering one per parapodium (Fig. 16). *Setae*: A dorsal bundle with a variable number of simple capillary setae (Fig. 17) and three to four short pectinate setae with asymmetrical lateral extensions (Fig. 19); in some cases one of these extensions may be up to four times the length of the other (Fig. 18). Ventral setae are compound falcigers which are hooded and distally bidentate (Figs. 20 and 21). A single subacicular hook is present in a variable number of middle and posterior segments; each is distally bidentate with rounded blunt unequal teeth covered by a rounded hood (Fig. 22). *Mouth parts*: (Fig. 15). Carriers of the maxillae stout, short with blunt tips; forceps (maxillae I) smooth and curved; maxillae II have four or five teeth; maxillae III have four or five equal teeth; maxillae IV are situated alongside maxillae III and lack teeth.

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

TYPE LOCALITY: Seal Point, Snares Islands, intertidal.

REMARKS: One of the distinguishing features of this species is the variability in the size and number of prostomial antennae; apart from this all other features such as the arrangement of gills, parapodial structure, and setae, are constant. The single gill separates it from the majority of species in the genus, and the pectinate setae with the elongated lateral extension on one side are highly characteristic. This combination of characters has not previously been recorded.

DISTRIBUTION: Snares Islands.

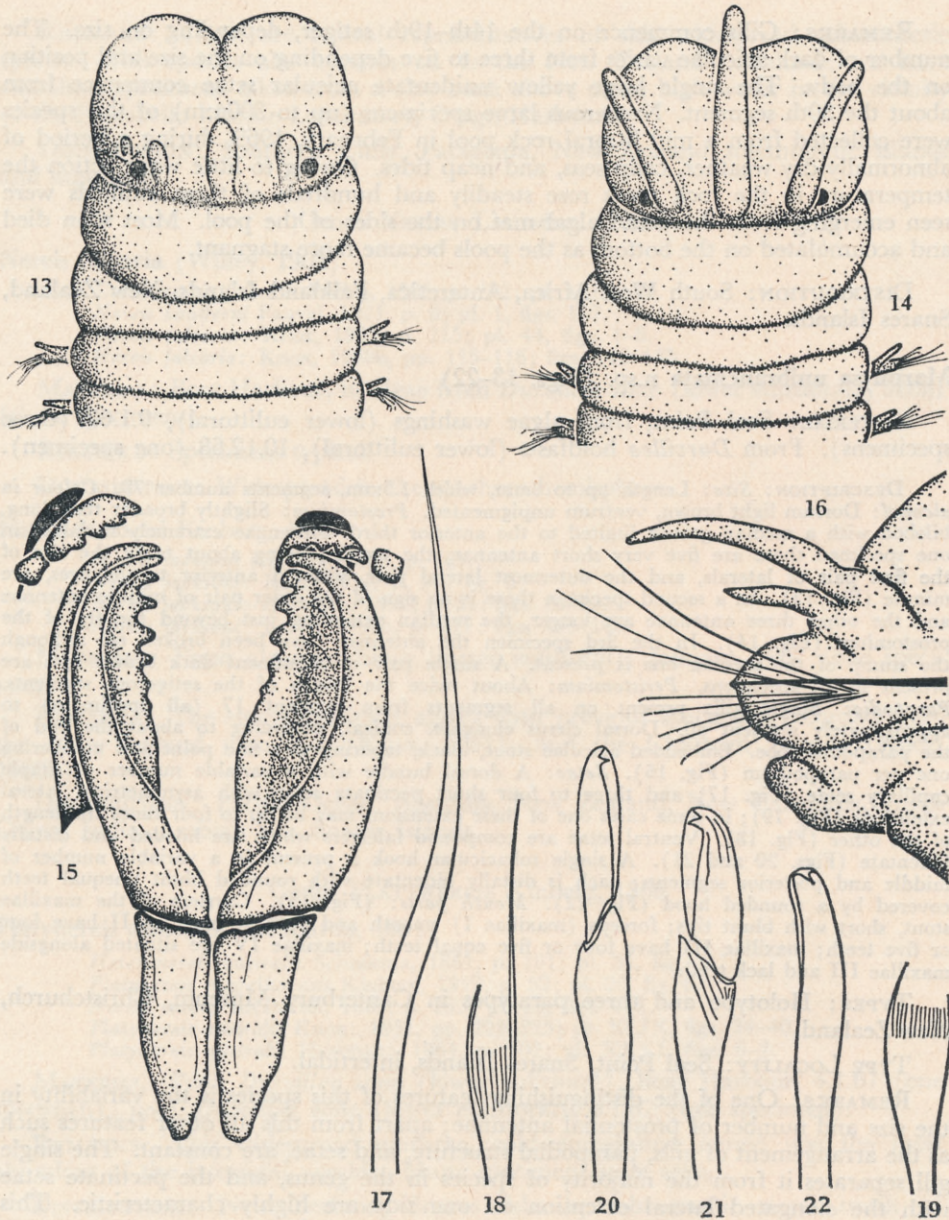
Subfamily LUMBRINERINAE

Genus LUMBRINERIS Blainville, 1828

Lumbrineris sp.

MATERIAL: From algae washings, lower eulittoral zone, January, 1967 (one specimen).

REMARKS: The single incomplete specimen is probably *L. sphaerocephala* (Schmarda, 1861).



FIGS. 13-22.—*Marphysa unibranchiata* n.sp. FIGS. 13 and 14.—Anterior ends of two specimens in dorsal view showing variation in prostomial antennae. FIG. 15.—Maxillae. FIG. 16.—Parapodium from the 25th segment. FIG. 17.—Simple capillary dorsal setae. FIGS. 18 and 19.—Short, pectinate, setae. FIGS. 20 and 21.—Compound falcigers. FIG. 22.—Bidentate, hooded, acicular seta.

Family CIRRATULIDAE Carus

Genus CIRRATULUS Lamarck, 1801

Cirratulus patagonicus (Kinberg, 1866)

Archidice patagonica Kinberg, 1866, p. 255.

Archidice patagonica Kinberg, 1858-1910, p. 65; pl. 25, figs. 3a-g.

Cirratulus patagonicus: Hartman, 1966, p. 27; pl. VII, figs. 6-8.

MATERIAL: From algae, pool (lower eulittoral), Boat Harbour, 10.1.67 (one anterior fragment).

REMARKS: An anterior fragment appears to belong to this species. The prostomium is short, without eyes; there are four dorsal tentacles on one side and two on the other, attached to the fourth segment. The lateral branchiae are attached a short distance above the notopodial papillae; all segments bear slender capillary setae. This species has been recorded previously from the Strait of Magellan and this is the first record outside that area.

DISTRIBUTION: Strait of Magellan, Snares Islands.

Family TEREBELLIDAE Malmgren
Subfamily AMPHITRITINAE Hessele
Genus TEREBELLA Linnaeus, 1767

Terebella haplochaeta (Ehlers, 1904)

Leprea haplochaeta Ehlers, 1904, p. 59; pl. VIII, figs. 13–18.
Leprea (Terebella) haplochaeta: Augener, 1926, p. 233.
Leprea haplochaeta: Benham, 1927, p. 106.
Terebella haplochaeta: Hartman, 1959, p. 508.

MATERIAL: From *Durvillea* holdfasts (lower eulittoral), 15.12.68 (one specimen); under locks lower eulittoral, 29.1.61 (eight specimens).

REMARKS: The largest of the specimens measured 30mm in length. The present specimens agree in all respects with Ehlers' description except that there is no sign of the prostomial eyes.

DISTRIBUTION: New Zealand and the Subantarctic Islands.

Family SABELLIDAE Malmgren
Subfamily FABRICIINAE Rioja
Genus ORIOPSIS Caullery and Mesnil, 1896

Oriopsis alata pectinata Banse, 1957

Oriopsis alata pectinata Banse, 1957, pp. 74–75; fig. 2.
Oriopsis alata pectinata: Hartman, 1966, p. 121; pl. XLI, figs. 1–2.

MATERIAL: From algae, pool (lower eulittoral), Boat Harbour, 14.1.67 (three specimens); from *Xiphophora* zone (lower eulittoral), Boat Harbour, 15.1.67 (two specimens).

REMARKS: This species was common in the algal washings and agrees with the subspecies *pectinata* as described by Banse, 1957, in that the thoracic uncini have a large number of teeth, and that the abdominal uncini are highly denticulate.

DISTRIBUTION: Campbell, Auckland, and Snares Islands; South Georgia.

Subfamily SABELLINAE Chamberlin
Genus BRANCHIOMMA Kolliker, 1858

Branchiomma cingulata (Grube, 1870)

Dasychone cingulata: Grube, 1878, p. 259.
Dasychone curta: Ehlers, 1906, p. 263.
Dasychone curta: Ehlers, 1907, p. 28.
Dasychone cingulata var. *curta*: Augener, 1922, pp. 211–213.
Dasychone cingulata var. *curta*: Augener, 1926, p. 259.
Branchiomma cingulata var. *curta*: Hartman, 1959, p. 538.

MATERIAL: Washings from algae in *Xiphophora* zone (lower eulittoral), Boat Harbour, 15.1.67 (one specimen).

REMARKS: This species was first described by Grube in 1870 from the Fiji Islands, and has been widely reported from the tropical and subtropical Indo-Pacific and Indo-Malayan regions. As originally defined the species was characterised by having eight thoracic segments; in a number of localities, especially Juan Fernandez, the Magellan region, and New Zealand, specimens have been recorded with the thoracic segments varying from four to seven. This form was described as a separate species *Dasychone curta* by Ehlers (1906), and subsequently as a variety *curta*, of *Dasychone cingulata* (Augener, 1922, 1926). It appears that we are dealing with a species which is highly variable over part of its geographic range and that there is little justification for separating some of these as a separate variety. The present specimen has five thoracic segments.

DISTRIBUTION: Widely distributed in the tropical and temperate regions of the Indo-Pacific and Indo-Malayan regions.

Family SERPULIDAE Savigny

Subfamily SPIRORBINAE

Genus SPIRORBIS Daubin, 1800

Spirorbis nordenskjoldi Ehlers, 1900

Spirorbis nordenskjoldi Ehlers, 1900, p. 222.

Spirorbis nordenskjoldi: Gravier, 1911, pp. 153–155; pl. 11, figs. 153, 154.

Spirorbis nordenskjoldi: Benham, 1921, p. 113.

Spirorbis nordenskjoldi: Hartman, 1966, p. 139; pl. XLVI, figs. 1, 2.

MATERIAL: Under rocks (mid-eulittoral), 8.1.67 (numerous specimens); from *Durvillea holdfasts* (lower eulittoral), 21.1.67 (numerous specimens); from algae in Boat Harbour (mid-eulittoral), 4.1.69 (numerous specimens); pool, *Durvillea* zone (lower eulittoral), 29.1.61 (numerous specimens).

REMARKS: Specimens typical.

DISTRIBUTION: Antarctica, southern South America, Snares Islands.

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