

REMARKS. Neave (Nomenclator Zoologicus, 1940) notes that the generic name *Periamma* was first used in 1848 (Gistel, *Nat. Thierr*, viii) for a beetle. Thus it is preoccupied. Deichmann (1931, p. 134) uses two spellings (*Periamma* and *Perriamma*) for this generic name, and it was first thought that because of this, the name *Perriamma*, differing by the required single letter from the original name, should automatically become the correct name for this genus.

But the fact that *Periamma* and *Perriamma* are used several times on the same page as alternatives, both names being attributed to R. Perrier, and both referring to the one genus with the one type species (*roseum* Perrier), shows clearly that Deichmann (through either a typographical error or *lapsus calami*) intended only the one spelling. Both the names *Periamma* and *Perriamma* refer to the one genus and are of the same origin and meaning. According to Article 33, subsection (b) of the *Code* (1961), the name *Perriamma* must be regarded as an "incorrect subsequent spelling", and thus has no status in nomenclature. Consequently it follows that neither *Periamma* Perrier nor *Perriamma* Deichmann is available for the type species *roseum* Perrier, and a new name is required for the genus of which *roseum* Perrier is the type. The new name given here is an anagram of *Periamma*.

This genus is cosmopolitan, containing seven species, of which five are known from the Pacific and Indian Oceans. Most species are found in depths exceeding 3,000 metres (Madsen, 1953), and recently specimens of "*Periamma*" *naresi* were taken from the Sunda Trench in depths of 7,130–7,160 metres. A new species is here described from north of New Zealand.

Amperima tui n.sp. Pl. IV, figs. 1-3

Material Examined: "*Tui*" Station 098-111, 14 specimens; Station 098-46, 2 specimens.

DESCRIPTION. Body elongate, approximately cylindrical, with a well-defined high anterior end, which is narrower than the rest of body (Pl. XII, figs. 2, 3). Total length ranges from 42mm to 70mm. Mouth ventral, surrounded by a ring of 10-12 tentacles with poorly defined terminal discs, anus subdorsal. Midventral radius naked. Anterior half of each ventrolateral radius naked, while posterior half carries short pedicels in a single row, six large pedicels (ca. 2mm diameter) followed by six small and very inconspicuous pedicels. Dorsally, there are four finger-like processes (Pl. IV, fig. 2) arranged in a transverse row approximately 15mm from anterior end of body. Slightly behind and lateral to this row of processes are two small pairs of papillae (Pl. IV, fig. 2), which are often difficult to see. These papillae lie in radii. In dorsal interradius, immediately behind the row of large processes, is a single small unpaired papilla (Pl. IV, fig. 2).

Bodywall thick and firm, colour in alcohol light yellow to light greyish-brown. Ventrolateral pedicels sometimes darker than the rest of the body.

Calcareous ring a fragile network. The single polian vesicle is long, tubular (Pl. IV, fig. 1) and semi-transparent. Intestine broad, describing a large loop in the posterior half of the body. This loop is supported by mesenteries which are reduced to strong narrow bands attached in lateral interradii. Rectum supported by numerous muscle fibres, which attach in the left lateral interradius and the right ventral interradius.

The gonad comprises a single elongate, flattened tube, which broadens in the distal half of its length (Pl. IV, fig. 1), and gives rise to isolated tufts of short, branching genital caeca. Genital duct opens to exterior immediately anterior to large dorsal processes. A short stone canal also opens to exterior adjacent to the genital duct.

Radial muscles well developed as broad straps, light orange in colour. Transverse muscles are feebly developed.

No calcareous deposits were found anywhere in the body.

HOLOTYPE. The holotype (55mm total length) and four paratypes are lodged in the Dominion Museum, Wellington (Ech. 930, 931).