

Review of *Pseudopolynoe* DAY, 1962, with a supplementary description of the type species, *Polynoe inhaca* DAY, 1951 (Polynoidae: Lepadastheniinae)

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ABSTRACT: The genus *Pseudopolynoe* DAY, 1962 and the type species *Polynoe inhaca* DAY, 1951 from Inhaca Island, Mozambique are reviewed and the descriptions supplemented, based on a study of a specimen from near the type locality, sent on loan by the author. The species is referred to the subfamily Lepadastheniinae, instead of Lepidonotinae, based on the form of the neuropodia.

KEYWORDS: *Pseudopolynoe*, Polychaeta, Taxonomy.

Introduction

A new species from Delagoa Bay, Inhaca Island, Mozambique, *Polynoe inhaca*, was doubtfully placed in *Polynoe* (*sensu lato*) by DAY (1951:15), based on its superficial appearance to *Polynoe scolopendrina*. Based on additional specimens from the same area, DAY (1957:62) referred his species to *Allmaniella*. Then after further study, DAY (1962:634) erected the new genus *Pseudopolynoe* for the species, emphasizing the terminal position of the three antennae arising from the prostomium at the same level, as in *Lepidonotus*. *Pseudopolynoe* was included in the subfamily Lepidonotinae by FAUCHALD (1977:65). The genus is herein referred to Lepadastheniinae PETTIBONE, 1989, based on the different types of parapodia and elytra. In Lepadastheniinae the neuropodia are truncate distally and notched dorsally, forming subequal anterior and posterior lobes, and lacking projecting presetal acicular lobes, as in *Lepidonotus*. Based on a specimen of *Polynoe inhaca* from near the type locality, kindly sent on loan in 1966 by the late John H. DAY, the description of the genus and species is supplemented.

Genus *Pseudopolynoe* DAY, 1962

Type species: *Polynoe inhaca* DAY, 1951, by original designation. Gender: feminine.

Diagnosis: Body long, vermiform, flattened, tapering posteriorly, with numerous segments (60-80). Elytra and bulbous elytophores 16 pairs, on segments 2, 4, 5, 7, alternate segments to 29 and 30, leaving long posterior region without elytra; elytra smooth except for few conical microtubercles, without fringes of papillae. Dorsal cirri on non-elytrigerous segments, with cylindrical cirrophores and smooth styles; dorsal tubercles nodular, especially well developed in posterior region not covered with elytra. Prostomium bilobed, with 3 antennae, 2 palps, and 2 pairs of eyes; median antenna with ceratophore in anterior notch of prostomium; lateral antennae with ceratophores inserted terminally, on same level as median antenna. First or tentacular segment with tentaculophores lateral to prostomium, achaetous, each with dorsal and ventral tentacular cirri; with conical ventral facial tubercle. Second segment with slightly raised nuchal area, biramous parapodia, and ventral buccal cirri longer than following ventral cirri. Biramous parapodia with notopodia small, rounded, on

anterodorsal faces of larger neuropodia. Neuropodia long, diagonally truncate, notched dorsally and forming subequal rounded anterior and posterior lobes. Notosetae slender, finely serrated along one side, tapering to fine tips. Neurosetae all similar, stout, with short spinous regions and slightly falcate, bidentate tips. Ventral cirri short, subulate.

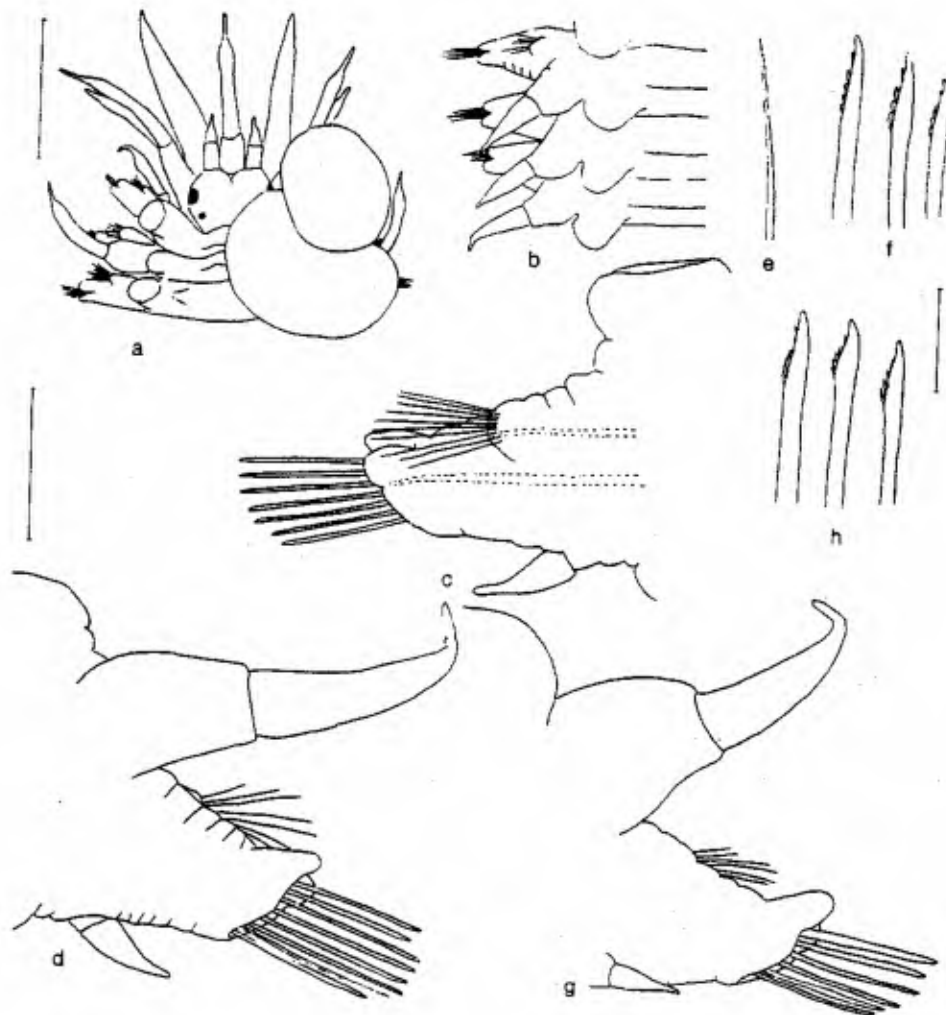


Fig. 1. *Pseudopolynoe inhaca* DAY (drawn from specimen from Mozambique, J.H. DAY-collection, South African Museum): a, dorsal view of anterior end, left elytra removed; b, dorsal view of left side of 3 cirriferous segments from posterior region of body; c, right elytriferous parapodium from anterior region of body, anterior view, elytron removed, position of acicula indicated by dotted lines; d, right cirriferous parapodium from anterior region of body, posterior view; e, notoseta from same; f, upper, middle, and lower neurosetae from same; g, right cirriferous parapodium from posterior region of body, posterior view; h, upper, middle, and lower neurosetae from same. — Scales: a,b = 1.0 mm; c,d,g = 0.5 mm; e,f,h = 0.1 mm.

Pseudopolynoe inhaca (DAY, 1951)

Fig. 1

1951 - *Polynoe inhaca* DAY: 15, text-fig. 3a-g.1957 - *Allmaniella inhaca* DAY: 62.--HARTMAN, 1959:61 (Catalogue).1962 - *Pseudopolynoe inhaca* DAY: 634; 1967:86, fig. 1.15.e-j. - HARTMAN, 1965:11 (Catalogue). - FAUCHALD, 1977:65.

Material examined.--Indian Ocean: Mozambique Island, further north of type locality (Delagoa Bay, Inhaca Island), 1 specimen (on loan from J.H. DAY in 1966, South African Museum).

Description.--Body elongate, flattened, tapering posteriorly, with 58+ segments (incomplete; 75 segments, 45 mm long, in DAY, 1951). Elytra restricted to anterior half of body, 16 pairs, on bulbous elytriphores, on segments 2, 4, 5, 7, continuing on alternate segments to 29 and 30; elytra large, oval, smooth, except for few scattered microtubercles (Fig. 1a,c). Dorsal cirri, on non-elytrigerous segments, with cylindrical cirrophores, inflated basally, and tapering styles with filamentous tips and extending slightly beyond setae, but shorter on posterior segments; dorsal tubercles near bases of cirrophores, nodular and especially prominent on posterior segments without elytra (Fig. 1a,b,d,g).

Bilobed prostomium with ceratophore of median antenna inserted in anterior notch, with long style; lateral antennae with ceratophores inserted terminally on same level as median antenna, with shorter styles (styles extra short on specimen examined, probably regenerating); palps stout, tapered; anterior pair of eyes in region of greatest width of prostomium, larger than posterior pair; tentaculophores lateral to prostomium, achaetous, with 2 pairs of tentacular cirri, similar to median antenna (Fig. 1a). Segment II with slightly raised nuchal area, first pair of large elytriphores, biramous parapodia, and long ventral buccal cirri, longer than following ventral cirri (Fig. 1a).

Biramous parapodia with notopodia small, rounded, on anterodorsal sides of larger neuropodia; neuropodia long, diagonally truncate, deeply notched dorsally, forming subequal anterior and posterior lobes; ventral cirri short, subulate (Fig. 1c,d,g). Notosetae moderate in number (14-20), slender, tapering to fine tips, with fine serrations along one side (Fig. 1c,e). Neurosetae moderate in number (8-12), stout, with short spinous regions (4-5 rows) and slightly falcate bidentate tips (Fig. 1c,d,f-h). Nephridial papillae small, beginning about segment 14. Pharynx (?), not extended. Pygidium (?), not complete).

Distribution.--Indian Ocean, Inhaca Island (Delagoa Bay), Mozambique Island.

ADDENDUM: I appreciate the opportunity to add my congratulations to GESA HARTMANN-SCHRÖDER in recognition of her many contributions to the study of the Polychaeta and the generous help she has given to fellow scientists. I also acknowledge the help given me by the late John H. DAY that includes the kindly loan of the specimen, which was sent to me some years ago and belatedly covered in this report. I must have been saving it for this happy occasion. Congratulations, GESA!

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