

A NEW MARINE ANNELID FROM CHILE.

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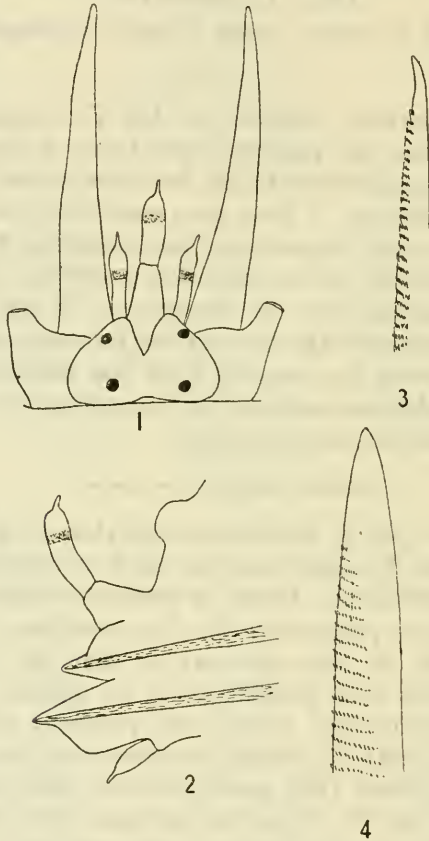
Among other material collected by Dr. F. Felippone, at Punta Arenas, Chile, during the past year was found a single, incomplete annelid, which was submitted to me for examination by the United States National Museum. I have been unable to find this described in any literature at my disposal and am recording it here as a new species, though because of the imperfect condition of the specimen the specific description must be incomplete. It has been included under *LAGISCA*, because of the form of the prostomium, the fact that the neuropodial setae are smaller than the notopodial and have transverse denticulations, and on the assumption that only a small portion of the posterior end is missing.

LAGISCA CRASSA, new species.

The prostomium (fig. 1) is much broader than long, and is divided anteriorly by a deep V-shaped incision which extends half way of the length of the prostomium. From its posterior angle a slight dorsal depression continues posteriorly for the remainder of the prostomium. The result of this structure is that the prostomium is divided into halves, each roughly ovate in outline with its outer margin decidedly rounded toward its posterior end. From the point of greatest width the lateral margins slope gradually toward the anterior end where they meet with the inner margins which form the edges of the V. These two margins meet at a blunt angle but do not form a decided "peak." The eyes are all of approximately the same size, the posterior pair situated near the dorsal mid-line of the corresponding half of the prostomium a little posterior to its center. The anterior eyes are a very little farther apart than the posterior, and situated near the anterior margins.

The median tentacle has a stout cirrophore which completely fills the above-mentioned V in the prostomium, and is about as long as the prostomium. The terminal joint is about as long as the cirro-

phore, is rather thick, and terminates in a fine filament arising from the abruptly narrowing end of the tentacle. The lateral tentacles are much shorter and more slender than the median, but have approximately the same form. The palps are six to eight times as long as the prostomium and rather heavy. In the specimen they are very much wrinkled, a condition probably a result of the preservation. The tentacular cirri are like the tentacles in form but are



LAGISCA CRASSA, NEW SPECIES. FIG. 1, ANTERIOR END $\times 10$; FIG. 2, PARAPODIUM $\times 17$; FIG. 3, NEUROPODIAL SETA $\times 170$; FIG. 4, NOTOPODIAL SETA $\times 170$.

larger while the dorsal cirri have a similar form and are about as large as the median tentacle. All tentacles and cirri are colorless at the apex, an appearance which in some is heightened by a sub-apical pigment band. The contrast between the pigment band and the colorless apex sometimes makes them look as if the apex were slightly swollen, but this is evidently merely an optical effect. Except for this colorless apex, the cirri around the prostomium and the palps show traces of a brown color. A similar color appears on

the dorsal cirri, and a poorly defined band of brown pigment extends along the mid-dorsal line of the body broken only by a prominent white patch in each somite near the dorsal anterior margin. This coloration is more sharply marked toward the posterior end of the fragment. On the dorsal surface of somites which do not carry cirrophores is a rounded lobe lying in line with the cirrophores of other somites (fig. 2) and toward the posterior part of the specimen these knobs show the same brown color.

The protruded proboscis is about twice as long as the palps and has at the apex, above and below, nine prominent conical marginal lobes.

Most of the elytra are lost, but they evidently did not cover the dorsal surface when in place. They are roughly circular in outline, are more or less mottled with brown and under low power, because of the distribution of this pigment, look as if the margins were thicker than the center. This is apparently merely an effect produced by the pigment. The elytron is thickly studded over its surface with short sharp conical spines which extend to the margins and sometimes protrude beyond this.

The neuropodium (fig. 2), has an obliquely truncated setal lobe, with the upper outer angle prolonged into a conical "tongue" into which the apex of the acicula extends. Aside from this terminal protrusion the neuropodium is cylindrical, showing no narrowing up to the point where the truncation begins. The neural setae are smaller than the notal and are golden yellow in color. Each has (fig. 3) transversely arranged plates whose free margins are denticulated. These plates are longer than the width of the seta so that seen in full face they extend on both sides of the shaft. In profile they have the appearance shown in the figure. The notopodial lobe of the parapodium is rounded in form and is shorter than the neuropodial but has a similar apical "tongue" into which the acicula extends. The notopodial setae are chestnut-brown in color and are larger than the neuropodial. Each seta (fig. 4) has transverse rows of spines the row nearest the apex being the shortest and from here there is a gradual increase in length so that the longest are more than half as long as the diameter of the seta.

Type.—Cat. No. 19101, U.S.N.M.