

A LIST OF THE ANNELIDS COLLECTED BY CAPTAIN
R. A. BARTLETT IN ALASKA, 1924, WITH A DESCRIPTION
OF A NEW SPECIES

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Among a collection of annelids made by Capt. R. A. Bartlett in Alaska during the summer of 1924, under the auspices of the National Geographic Society, and submitted to me for examination by Dr. Waldo L. Schmitt of the United States National Museum, was a single specimen belonging to the genus *Enipo*, which apparently represents a new species. The specimen is entire, but has lost all of its elytra, so that I am unable to give any details of these latter organs.

The other annelids represented in the collection were *Harmothoe imbricata* Linnaeus, *Eunoe barbata* Moore, *Nereis pelagica* Linnaeus and *Nephtys*, species. The material was dredged at three different localities: About 15 miles north of Big Diomedé Island, Bering Strait, June 14, 1924; south of Big Diomedé Island, and in the mouth of Kotzebue Sound, July 10 and 12, 1924, 12-17 fathoms. From south of Big Diomedé Island but one mutilated and hence questionably determined *Nereis pelagica* was obtained; otherwise the species were found at each of the other localities, except the new species which was taken only in Kotzebue Sound, and the fragmentary *Nephtys* from north of Big Diomedé Island.

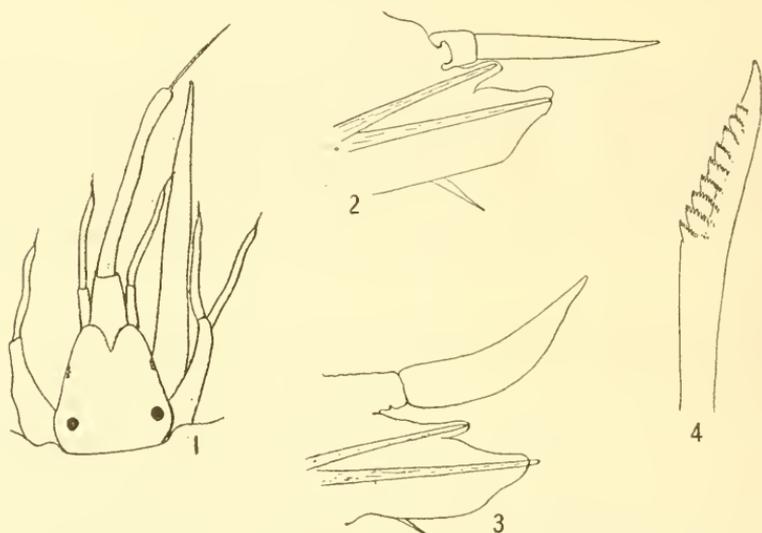
Genus ENIPO Malmgren

ENIPO CIRDATA, new species

The body has a length of 38 mm. with a prostomial width of 1 mm. and a greatest body width of 2 mm.; and contains 64 somites. There are 15 pairs of elyptrophores on somites 2, 4, 5, 7, 9, etc., 23, 26, 29, and 32.

The length of the prostomium (fig. 1) is about equal to its greatest width, which is at the level of the posterior pair of eyes. The median cleft is not very prominent, and the apices are rounded with no trace of pointed peaks. The posterior pair of eyes are large and prominent, the anterior pair equal to these in size but because of their position on the sides of the prostomium are barely visible from above.

The cirrophore of the median tentacle is very large and about one-third to one-fourth as long as the style. The latter tapers only very gradually toward the apex, but suddenly narrows and ends in a long slender terminal filament. The cirrophore is colored a dark brown and this color is continued on to the style, becoming more intense toward the end. The extreme apex of the style and the ter-



FIGS. 1-4.—*ENIPO CIRRATA*, 1, ANTERIOR END $\times 12.5$; 2, 15TH PARAPODIUM $\times 22.5$; 3, PARAPODIUM FROM SOMITE 52 $\times 22.5$; 4, VENTRAL SETA $\times 250$

terminal filament are colorless. The lateral tentacles resemble the median in outline, but are lighter in color and the narrowing to form the terminal filament is much less marked. They are slender and very short, hardly longer than the cirrophore of the median tentacle.

The left palp is lost. That on the right side is colorless, not very stout and extends about as far as the median tentacle. The tentacular cirri resemble the lateral tentacles in form and color.

The body in general is faintly tinged with brown, but there is very little definite pigmentation. On the third somite are short transverse bands in the mid-dorsal line, and these are repeated in subsequent somites up to the ninth, becoming much broader in the latter somites

and in somites 8 and 9 forming an indistinct patch rather than definite bands. Toward the posterior end of the body the broad dorsal cirri are decidedly brown in color.

The fifteenth parapodium (fig. 2) has a truncated neuropodial lobe into the apex of which a single acicula extends. The notopodium is represented only by a small rounded lobe and its acicula is somewhat smaller than that of the neuropodium. The dorsal cirrus has a stout cirrophore, and the style extends about one-half its length beyond the neuropodium. The ventral cirrus is short and slender. In the parapodium drawn there are six stout setae in the neuropodium and stubs of three or four in the notopodium.

A parapodium from somite 52 showed in general much the same structure as the above (fig. 3) except that the dorsal cirrus has a broad flattened style, almost as large as sometimes occurs in the *Phyllodoctidae*. Some of these have small club-shaped processes visible only under high power scattered over the surfaces.

The ventral setae (fig. 4) are stout with ends entire and about 9 rows of toothed plates visible in profile as projecting teeth. I was unable to find any unbroken dorsal setae, but the few fragments that remain indicate that they have very slender shafts with numerous transverse rows of delicately toothed plates.

One anal cirrus remains. This is similar to the posterior dorsal cirri in general form but is rather more slender.

Type.—The unique holotype, Cat. No. 19139, U.S.N.M., was collected in the mouth of Kotzebue Sound, Alaska, July 12, 1924, 12–17 fathoms.

