

NEW RECORDS OF SOME LITTLE KNOWN AUSTRALIAN POLYCHAETOUS ANNELIDS

By OLGA HARTMAN*

Allan Hancock Foundation, University of Southern California, U.S.A.

Plates 36-38. Fig. 1

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The four species named below were sent to the Allan Hancock Foundation by Miss Elizabeth Pope, Curator of Worms and Echinoderms at the Australian Museum, Sydney, New South Wales. I am indebted to Miss Pope for the privilege of examining these interesting animals. Mr. Carl Petterson, scientific illustrator, prepared the plates of photographs and figures. I am grateful to the Administration of the Allan Hancock Foundation of the University of Southern California for support and the use of physical facilities. The specimens are deposited in the Australian Museum, Sydney.

Family **POLYODONTIDAE** Pflugfelder

Genus **Polyodontes** Audouin and Milne Edwards, 1832

Polyodontes australiensis (McIntosh) 1885

Plate 36 a, b

Eupompe australiensis McIntosh, 1885, pp. 135-139, pl. XXI, figs. 4, 5, pl. XXIII fig. 8, pl. XXIV, fig. 4, pl. XXXIA, figs. 2-6.

Polyodontes australiensis Hartman, 1939, p. 82.

New records: The Basin, Pittwater, Port Jackson, New South Wales.

Diagnosis: A large, posteriorly incomplete specimen measures 150 mm. long by 20 mm. wide and retains about 90 setigerous segments. The species was first described from a fragment measuring 50 mm. long and 24 mm. wide, thus a comparably large individual. The body (pl. 36 a) is thickest in the anterior region between setigers 10 to 20 where it is dorsally arched. The ventrum (pl. 36 b) is nearly flat, and behind segment 40 to 50 the body is depressed. Elytra are large and limited to the sides; they do not cover the dorsum. The prostomium has a pair of prominent eyestalks. The species was referred to *Polyodontes* because the superior neuropodial setae are distally hastate and not penicillate (Hartman, 1939, p. 81).

The present specimen agrees well with the original account of McIntosh (1885, p. 135). The species has remained unreported since first taken by the Challenger Expedition, off Cape York, Torres Strait.

Distribution: New South Wales, Queensland, Australia.

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