

SOME NEPHTYIDAE (POLYCHAETA) FROM AUSTRALIAN WATERS

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Figures 1-4

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During a stay at the Allan Hancock Foundation, University of Southern California, U.S.A., made possible by a grant from the Norwegian Research Council for Science and the Humanities, I had the opportunity to study a small collection of nephtyids from Australian waters sent to Dr. Olga Hartman by Mr. S. J. Edmonds, University of Adelaide, South Australia, Miss Isobel Bennet, the Australian Museum, Sydney, and Miss Barbara Dew, School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, Sydney. I wish to express my gratitude to Dr. Olga Hartman for giving me the opportunity to study this collection and for all her help and advice during my stay at the Allan Hancock Foundation. I also wish to thank Mr. Anker Petersen for preparing the drawings.

The following summarizes the reports of nephtyids from Australian waters. The large report of Augener (1913) named only one, *Nephtys gravieri*, from Fremantle, Western Australia. Benham (1915, 1916) reported *Aglaophamus macroua* (Schmarda) 1861 from southern Australia. Augener (1922) reported and redescribed *Aglaophamus dibranchis* (Grube) 1878 from one specimen from southern Australia and later Augener (1927) reported *N. gravieri* and *A. dibranchis?* from Western Port, Victoria, and Disaster Bay respectively.

Key to Australian Species

1. Interramal cirri recurved *Nephtys* 2
Interramal cirri involute *Aglaophamus* 4
2. Proximal surface of proboscis smooth *N. gravieri* Augener 1913
Proximal surface of proboscis with prickles 3
3. Interramal cirri present from setiger 3; median acicular lobes broadly incised (Fig 3) *N. mirocirris* n. sp.
Interramal cirri present from setiger 4; median acicular lobes not incised (Fig. 1) *N. australiensis* n. sp.
4. Superior edge of the anterior neuropodia with a long erect lobe; notopodial cirri digitiform *A. dibranchis* (Grube) 1878
Superior edge of the anterior neuropodia with a small erect lobe; notopodial cirri foliaceous *A. macroua* (Schmarda) 1861