中国近海合甲虫属一新种*

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作者在整理山东胶州湾和福建厦门五通湾及东山湾的底栖多毛类环虫时，发现白毛虫科（Pilargiidae）合甲虫属（*Synelmis*）的一个新种，共有37个标本。模式标本保存在中国科学院海洋研究所。现将新种描述如下。

中华合甲虫（新种）***Synelmis sinica*** sp. nov.（图 1：1—6）

正模标本 标本号 K171A-8，1980年8月19日采自胶州湾，水深 14m，底质沙。

副模标本 标本号 K632A-16，1981年9月21日采自胶州湾，水深 24m，底质贝壳沙。

形态描述 正模标本长 90mm，宽 0.7mm，具165个刚节。身体细长呈丝状。体壁坚韧，有光泽。背面隆起，腹面有一浅沟。两侧具棕色斑点。吻可翻出，成圆筒状，光滑。口前叶较身体其他部分为窄，中央有一深缺刻。口前叶触手3个，中央触手位于口前叶和围口节的交接处，侧触手比中央触手稍短，位于其前方。触角1对，圆锥形，1对乳突位于其腹侧面。无眼。围口节有2对触须（图 1：1，2）。疣足双叶型，刚毛叶很不发达。足刺刚毛始于第5—7刚节（图 1：3）。从第12—15刚节开始，背须上方出现1根露出的、粗直或末端略弯的刺（图 1：4）。身体前部和后部疣足的背、腹须比中部的长（图 1：5）。除体前面几个刚节外，疣足的腹须均比背须略长。疣足背叶只有足刺，没有刚毛。腹叶有几根一边具细侧齿的毛状刚毛和1根叉状刚毛（图 1：6）。肛须2根。

中华合甲虫分布于黄海、东海文昌鱼群落，水深 8—24m，底质沙和泥沙贝壳。

讨论 本新种与合甲虫属的 *S. albini* 和 *S. annamita* 最为近似。口前叶前端都

三种合甲虫主要特征比较表

特征 \ 种名	*S. albini*	*S. annamita*	*S. sinica*
口前触角	完全分离	不完全分离	完全分离
口前侧触手的位置	触角和口前叶交接处	口前叶中部	口前叶中部
口前触手	较长	很短	较长
眼	有	无	无
疣足腹叶	发达	不发达	不发达
刚毛	毛状、叉状刚毛	毛状、刺状刚毛	毛状、叉状刚毛
刺开始出现的刚节	5—20	13—16	12—15

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有1对圆锥形的触角。口前叶有3个触手，1对侧触手位于中央触手前面。围口节都有2对触须。疣足双叶型。但它们在一些重要特征方面有明显的区别。现将主要特征比较如下：

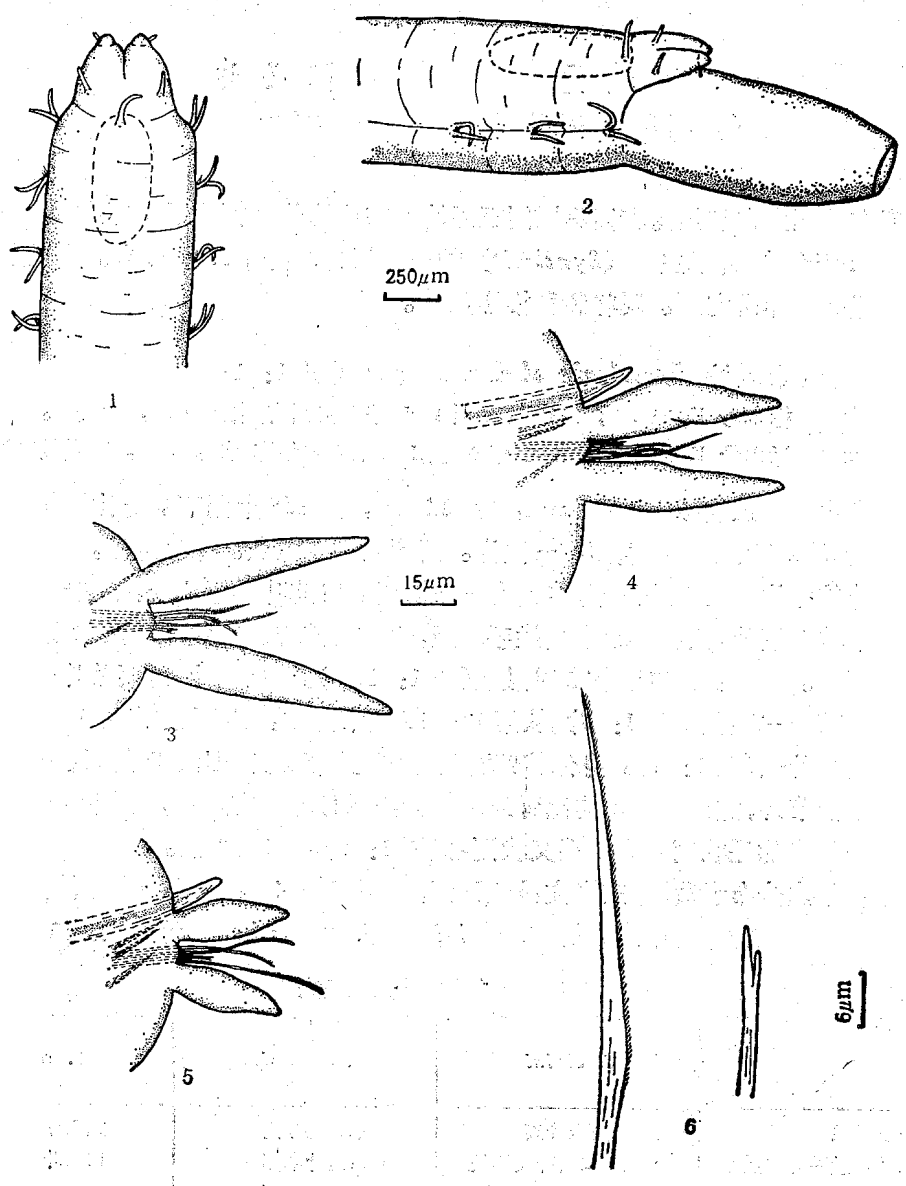

图1 中华合甲虫 *Synelmis sinica* sp. nov.

1.体前部背面观； 2.体前部侧面观； 3.第6对疣足； 4.第15对疣足； 5.体中部疣足；
6.第12刚节的毛状、叉状刚毛

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A NEW SPECIES OF *SYNELMIS* FROM OFFSHORE WATERS OF CHINA*

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ABSTRACT

While working on the benthic polychaetous annelides from the Jiaozhou Bay (in Shandong), Wutong Bay (near Xiamen) and Dongshan Bay (in Fujian coast), a new species (Pilargiidae: *Synelmis*) was found. A total of 37 specimens were studied. Holotype and paratype of the new species are deposited in Institute of Oceanology, Academia Sinica. Description of the new species is as follows.

Family Pilargiidae Saint-Joseph, 1899

Genus *Synelmis* Chamberlin, 1919

Synelmis sinica sp. nov. (Figs. 1—6)

Holotype No. K171A-8, collected from Jiaozhou Bay on Aug. 19, 1980. Depth: 14m. Sediment: sand.

Paratypes No. K632A-16, collected from Jiaozhou Bay on Sept. 21, 1981. Depth: 24m. Sediment: shell-sand.

Description The holotype, with 165 setigerous segments, measures 90 mm in length and 0.7 mm in width. The body is slender and filiform with a shiny and tough surface. The dorsal side swollen, a shallow ventral groove present. There are brown spots on lateral sides. An eversible proboscis cylindrical and smooth. The prostomium is narrower than the rest of the body, with a median deep incision. Three prostomial tentacles, the median one is located on the junction of the prostomium and the peristomium, and slightly longer than the lateral ones, which are located in front of the median one. A pair of prostomial palps conical, two papillae are found on the ventolateral surface of the palps. Eyes absent. Two pairs of peristomium cirri (Figs. 1—2). Parapodia biramous, setal lobs are very undeveloped. Aciculum appears from setiger 5—7 (Fig. 3). A stout, emergent, straight or slightly bent spine beginning on setiger

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12—15 over the dorsal cirrus (Fig. 4). Notopodial and neuropodial cirri in anterior and posterior setigers are longer than that in mid-body (Fig. 5). Ventral cirri slightly longer than dorsal cirri except that of some anterior setigers. Notopodia have aciculum only, no seta. Neuropodia have a few capillary setae with serrations only in one side and one bifurcate seta (Fig. 6). Two anal cirri.

The new species distributes in Yellow Sea, East China Sea, from depth 8—24 m and sand or mud-sand-broken shell. The holotype specimen was collected in *Branchiostoma belcheri* community.

Discussion The new species is similar to the other two species of the genus *S. albini* and *S. annamita*. They have individually a pair of conical palps and three tentacles, the lateral ones are located in front of the median one. Two pairs of peristomium cirri. Parapodia are biramous. However, they are obviously different in the following characters.

Species / Characters	*S. albini*	*S. annamita*	*S. sinica*
Prostomial palps	completely separated	incompletely separated	completely separated
Position of the lateral prostomial tentacles	on the junction of the palps and the prostomium	on the middle of the prostomium	on the middle of the prostomium
Prostomial tentacles	longer	short	longer
Eyes	present	absent	absent
Neuropodia	well developed	undeveloped	undeveloped
Seta	capillary, bifurcate setae	capillary, aciculumlike setae	capillary, bifurcate setae
Spine from setiger	5—20	13—16	12—15