

THE POLYCHAETOUS ANNELIDS IN KOREA(II)

Description of *Nectoneanthes latipoda*, sp. nov.

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한국산 다모환충류의 분류(II)

新種 *Nectoneanthes latipoda*에 관하여

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한국산 *Nectoneanthes*屬에 관하여는 필자(1972)에 의해 *N. oxypoda*가記載된 바 있고, 1972년 11월과 12월에 마산과 칠천도에서 채집된 12개체를 조사한 결과 新種 *N. latipoda*, 경남남적발갯지렁이를 얻었다.

신종 *N. latipoda*는 체장 163mm, 체폭 15mm, 체절수 127개이다. 본종은 *N. oxypoda*와 비슷하나 proboscis의 제 III구역에 있는 paragnatha의 수가 현저히 적고(Mode의 비, 5:14), 제 VII과 제 VIII구역의 paragnatha 배열이 *N. oxypoda*에서는 작은 흑점이 전 구역에 무수히 불규칙하게 산재해 있는 반면, *N. latipoda*는 maxillary part에서는 큰 흑점이 1열로 배열되고 proximal part에서는 작은 흑점이 띠를 이룬다. 이와 같이 paragnatha의 수와 배열 차이로 *N. oxypoda*와는 뚜렷이 구분된다.

INTRODUCTION

Nectoneanthes oxypoda is the only *Nectoneanthes* species which has been previously known in Korean waters(Paik, 1972). *Nectoneanthes latipoda* is reported new to science as a new species.

The new type specimen is kept at the Department of Fisheries Biology, Pusan Fisheries College under the code number of PFC-27.

DESCRIPTION

Fam. Nereidae

Gen. *Nectoneanthes* IMAJIMA, 1972

Bull. Nant. Sci. Mus. Tokyo 15 (1), p. 113.

Nectoneanthes latipoda sp. nov. (Fig. 1, a-j)

Korean name; Gyeongnam neobjeogbal-gaet-jireong-i(경남남적발갯지렁이)

Material examined: 10 specimens, intertidal zone, Masan, November 1972; Two specimens, intertidal zone, Chilcheondo in Geoje, December 1972.

Diagnosis: The body is 163 mm long for 127 segments; it is 15 mm wide including parapodia at segment 40. The prostomium and the anterior dorsum are deep brown, and other parts are brownish red. The prostomium is broader than long and has two short frontal antennae. The peristomial cirri are short, with the longest one extending to setiger 3(Fig. 1 a).

The paragnathes of the proboscis are as follows: Area I has 4 cones in a longitudinal row;

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area II has 24 cones in three or four irregular rows; area III has 8 cones: there is a large, middle one at lower part; area IV has 19 or 21 cones in a curved group; area V has a single cone; area VI has 12 or 13 cones in a circular group; area VII and VIII, continuous, have a single row of larger cones on the maxillary part and a transverse band of smaller cones on the proximal part (Fig. 1 b, c).

The general appearance is similar to that of *Nectoneanthes oxypoda* principal differences are in the arrangement of the paragnaths on the proboscis (Fig. 1 k, l, Table 1).

Anterior parapodia have three conical notopodial ligules; all are slender digitiform and the supra- and infra-acicular are slightly larger than the superior ligule. The neuropodial pre- and post-acicular ligules are equally long. The dorsal cirrus arises from the dorsal margin of the superior ligule (Fig. 1 d). From the 14th parapodium the dorsal cirrus has a conical lobe at its base (Fig. 1 e) and the notopodial superior ligule is triangular lobe. In segment 47 the superior lobe of the notopodium is much enlarged as well as the one at the base of the dorsal cirrus. The dorsal cirrus is deeply inserted between the dorsal lobe and the superior ligule (Fig. 1 f). The notch on the superior notopodial ligule, where a dorsal cirrus is located, becomes shallower from about segment 70 and posteriorly, but other features are similar to those of median parapodia (Fig. 1 g, h).

All notopodial and neuropodial setae have homogomph spinigers only (Fig. 1 i, j).

Table 1. Comparison of Paragnath Numbers of *Nectoneanthes latipoda* and *Nectoneanthes oxypoda*

Species	Localities	No. of Specimens	Areas of proboscis							
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII—VIII	
<i>Nectoneanthes latipoda</i>	Chilcheondo	2	4-6	20-24	7-8	} (5)	18-22	1	12-15	Continuous; bearing a single row of larger cones on the maxillary part and a transverse band of smaller cones on the proximal part (Fig. 1 b, c)
	Masan	10	2-3	13-21	3-11		9-21	1	8-12	
<i>Nectoneanthes oxypoda</i>	Boseong	23	2-6	19-43	10-25	} (14)	27-46	1	9-18	Continuous; paragnath are distributed all over the area except the marginal part of the maxillary part (Fig. 1 k, l)
	Jangheng	2	3-4	28-32	13-34		31-34	1	12-15	
	Beolgyo	22	2-6	24-43	10-24		26-49	1	12-17	

() : Mode

SUMMARY

Nectoneanthes latipoda is reported new to science as a new species, and added new to Korean fauna.

THE POLYCHAETOUS ANNELIDS IN KOREA (I)

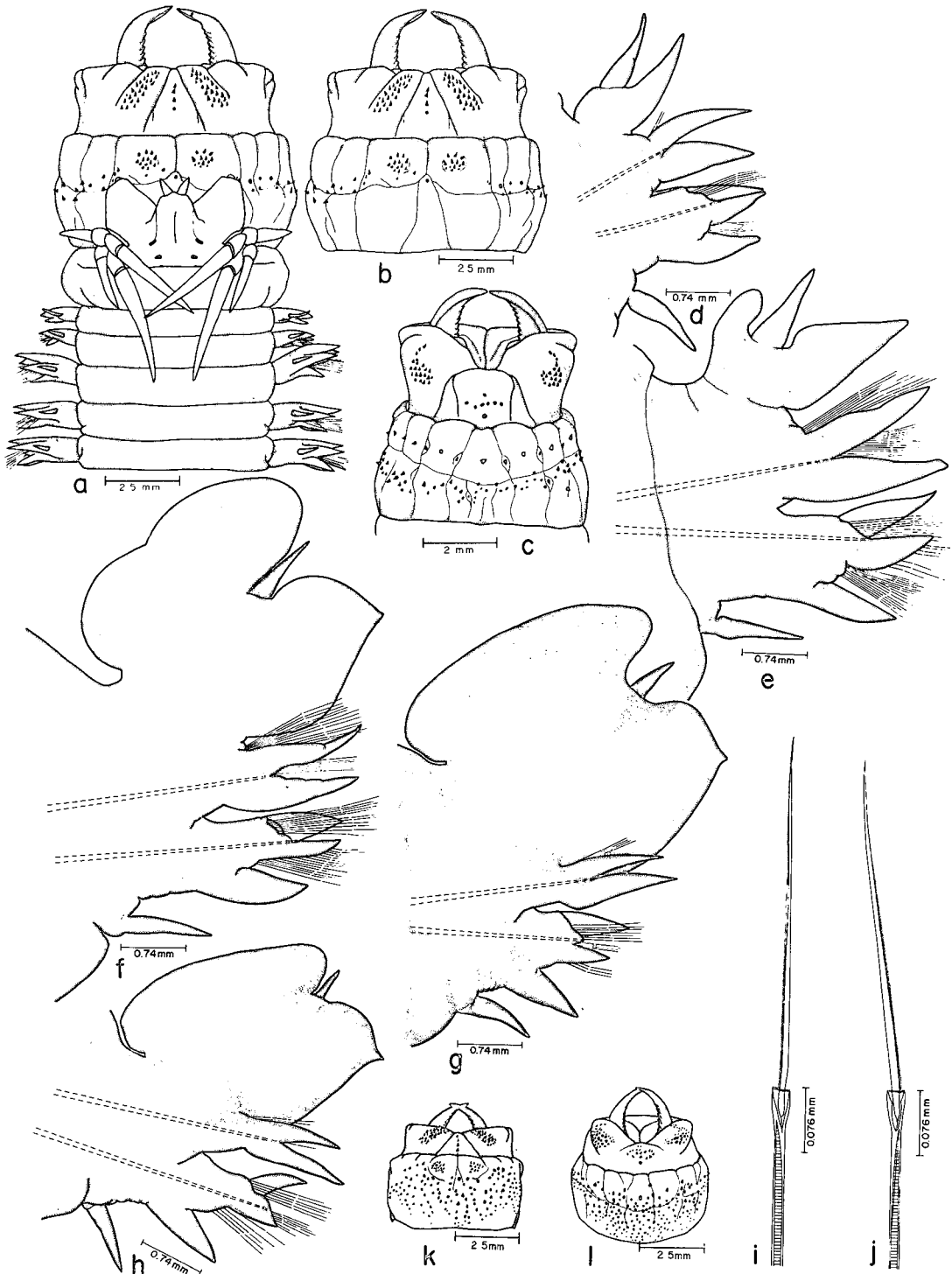


Fig. 1. *Nectoneanthes latipoda*. a. anterior end, in dorsal view; b. proboscis showing paragnaths, in dorsal view; c. the same, in ventral view; d. fourth parapodium, in anterior view; e. 14th parapodium, in anterior view; f. 47th parapodium, in anterior view; g. 72th parapodium, in anterior view; h. posterior parapodium, in anterior view; i. notopodial homogomph spiniger from median parapodium; j. neuropodial homogomph spiniger from median parapodium. *Nectoneanthes oxypoda*. k. proboscis showing paragnaths, in dorsal view; l. the same, in ventral view.

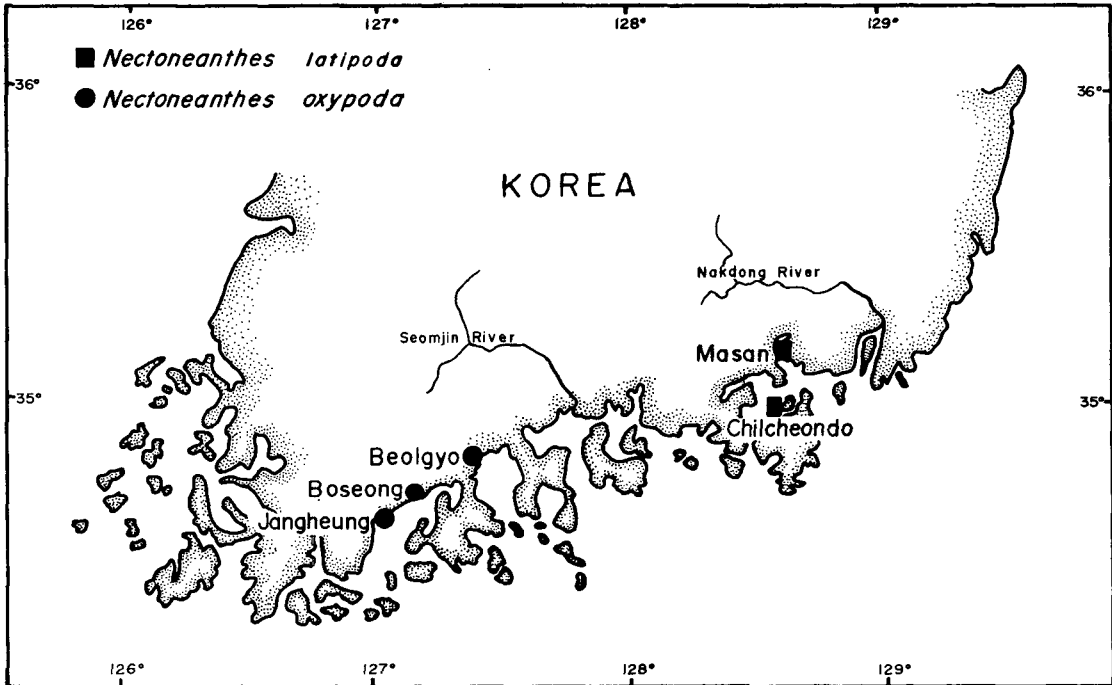


Fig. 2. Distribution of species of *Nectoneanthes* in Korea.

REFERENCES

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