

ZOOLOGY.—*A new species of polychaete worm of the family Polynoidae from Point Barrow, Alaska.*¹ MARIAN H. PETTIBONE, Arctic Research Laboratory, Johns Hopkins University. (Communicated by Fenner A. Chace, Jr.)

The new species of Polynoidae herein described is part of a collection of polychaetes from Point Barrow, Alaska, collected by George E. MacGinitie, of the Arctic Research Laboratory. The types are deposited in the United States National Museum. I take pleasure in naming it after Austin H. Clark, retiring curator of echinoderms, United States National Museum.

Family POLYNOIDAE

Genus *Eunoë* Malmgren, 1865

Eunoë clarki, n. sp.

Fig. 1, *a-e*

Measurements.—The type (U.S.N.M. no. 21984), of 41 segments, is 38 mm long, 8 mm wide excluding setae, and 12 mm wide including setae. The paratype (U.S.N.M. no. 21985), of 40 segments, is 36 mm long and is of the same width as the type.

Description.—The body is linear-oblong, widest in segments 9 to 27, narrowing slightly anteriorly and slightly more so posteriorly; it is oval in cross section. The middorsum is transversely banded with grayish green; the ventral surface is without color except for the grayish-green coloration anterior and lateral to the mouth. Fifteen pairs of elytra nearly cover the dorsum; they are large, imbricated, arranged on segments 2, 4, 5, 7, 9 . . . 23, 26, 29, and 32. The elytra (Fig. 1, *a*) are oval to subreniform in shape, greenish gray in color, with a darker mottled pattern on most of the exposed parts of the elytra, and with a darker spot medial to a lighter area over the elytraphore—giving the appearance of paired “ocelli” (similar in this regard to *Halosydna brevisetosa* Kinberg). The elytral border is smooth except for scattered clavate micropapillae (Fig. 1, *e*). The elytral surface, although appearing smooth, is furnished with numerous chitinous bluntly conical microtubercles (up to 30 μ in height, Fig. 1, *e*).

The prostomium (Fig. 1, *a*) is bilobed, wider than long, somewhat pigmented, with a deep anteromedian notch; cephalic peaks are lacking. The four eyes are small, the posterior pair situated dorsal and slightly posterior to the widest part of

the prostomium, the anterior pair are anterolateral. The median antenna has a large pigmented ceratophore; the style is about 1.5 times the length of the prostomium, with a pigmented proximal part, and with very short scattered clavate papillae. The lateral antennae are inserted ventral to the median antenna on the prostomium; the ceratophores are short, darkly pigmented; the styles are short—about half the length of the median antenna—and furnished with short papillae. The palpi are about 2.5 times the length of the prostomium, with longitudinal rows of fine papillae.

The tentacular segment (Fig. 1, *a*) has the basal lobes elongated, pigmented on the basal half, with one seta; the tentacular cirri are longer than the median antenna, about 2.5 times the length of the prostomium, with a wide pigmented zone basally and a narrow darker pigmented ring below the subterminal slightly bulbous enlargement, with a filamentous tip, and with short scattered clavate papillae. The dorsal cirri (Fig. 1, *a*) have elongated cirrophores, bulbous basally and narrower distally; the styles are similar to the tentacular cirri, with or without the basal pigmented zone, and extend beyond the tips of the setae. The dorsal tubercles, corresponding to the elytraphores on the cirrus-bearing segments, are short and bulbous. The ventral cirri are subulate, enlarged basally, tapering distally to filamentous tips (Fig. 1, *b*). The anal cirri are missing. The segmental or nephridial papillae begin on segment 6 and continue posteriorly; they are rather long and cylindrical, especially in the segments of the middle third of the body.

The parapodia (Fig. 1, *b*) are biramous. The notopodium is a rounded lobe on the anterodorsal face of the neuropodium, extending out into a narrower acicular lobe from which the aciculum projects. The notosetae (Fig. 1, *b, c*) are amber-colored, moderate in number (about 40), forming a spreading bundle; they are slightly arched, slender to stout (20–80 μ in greatest diameter), with long spinous regions extending over half of the exposed length, and short bare pointed to blunt tips. The neuropodium is obliquely truncate distally, with a longer dorsoanterior acicular lobe. The neurosetae (Fig. 1, *b, d*) are amber-colored, moderate in size (30–50 μ in diameter in the stem

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region, $36-62\mu$ in greatest diameter in the enlarged distal region), with transverse spinous rows (9-24 or so rows), and rather long bare entire tips.

Remarks.—*Eunoë clarki* resembles in superficial appearance *Halosydna brevisetosa* Kinberg—the common Pacific coast polynoid—particularly in its linear shape and mottled elytral pigmentation with paired “ocelli.” It differs from *Eunoë nodosa* (Sars) and *Eunoë oerstedii* Malmgren in lacking macrotubercles and fringes of papillae on the

elytra, in the smaller eyes, and in the location of the anterior pair of eyes—anterolateral and not anterodorsal. It might well prove to be commensal in habit, as shown by the small eyes, absence of elytral macrotubercles, and elytral fringes of papillae.

Locality.—Two specimens were collected at Point Barrow base, Alaska, by George E. MacGinitie, October 17, 1949. They were washed ashore after a storm along with many other animals, including numerous polychaetes.

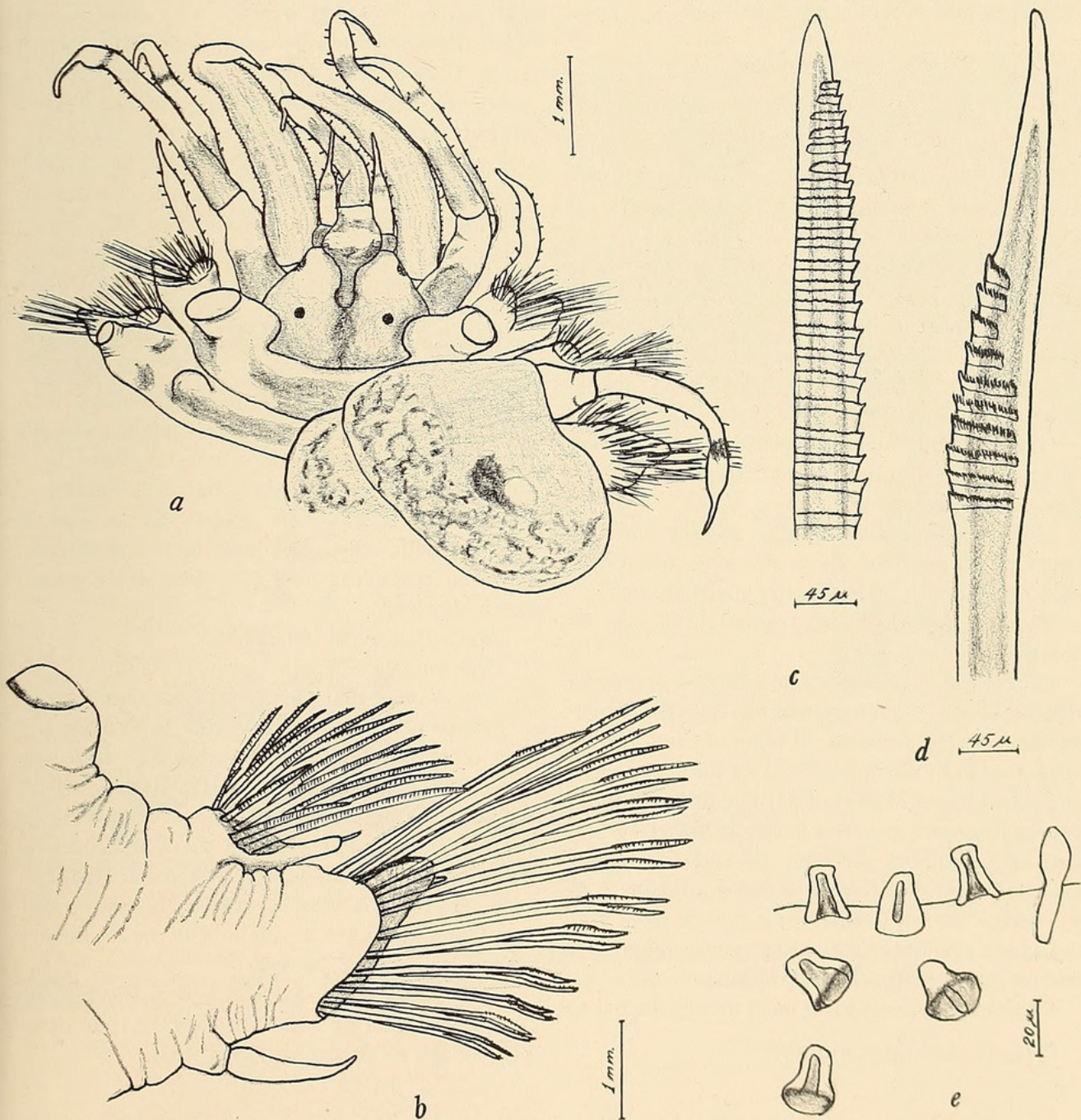


FIG. 1.—*Eunoë clarki*, n. sp.: a, Dorsal view prostomium, first three segments, and second right elytron and parapodium of fourth segment (first elytral pair and second left elytron removed); b, thirteenth right parapodium, posterior view; c, tip of notoseta; d, tip of middle subacicular neuroseta; e, few microtubercles and papilla from eighth elytron.



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