

IV. — NEW SPECIES OF THE GENUS *AMMOTRYPANE* RATHKE.  
BY Dr. R. HORST. (WITH 3 TEXTFIGURES).

Among the collection of Annelida of the Leyden Museum I met with some specimens of the interesting genus *Ammotrypane*, collected in the Malay Archipelago. Our knowledge of this genus of *Opheliidae* is rather scanty. However as, according to the investigations of Grube <sup>1)</sup> and Kükenthal <sup>2)</sup>, the number of segments and branchiae in each species are fixed, I presume that the species, mentioned in this paper, hitherto have not been described. The only species mentioned till now from that part of the Indo-Pacific are *Ammotr. remigera* Ehl. and — *polycheles* Gr. <sup>3)</sup>, also found in the neighbourhood of the Aroe-isles, like three of our species.

*Ammotrypane kampeni* n. sp. Fig. 1.

A specimen, measuring in length 35 mm. and provided with 58 pairs of parapodia, could not be identified with any of the species, already

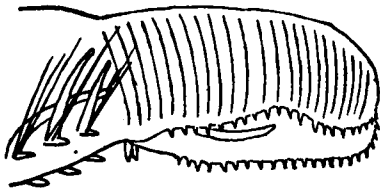


Fig. 1.

described. The body is faintly annulated, but does not show intersegmental grooves. The head is rounded above, not keeled and furnished with a conspicuous palpode. The first pair of parapodia lacks the branchia and consists only of a short, conical process with bristles; however the succeeding ones are all provided with it. In the anterior segments the branchia reaches to half the length of the lateral

side, but commencing with the 10<sup>th</sup> one they grow longer, though not extending to the dorsal median line. A ventral cirrus, as present in some species, is not visible; the ventral bristles, dilated at their base, are shorter than the capillary dorsal ones. The anal tube much resembles that of *A. langii* Kth.; it is elongated, nearly translucent and shows about 30 rings. Along the border of the ventral opening short cirri are placed, which are wanting in *A. langii* and at the base of the tube a couple of

1) Die Familie der Opheliacéen: Jahresber. Schles. Gesellsch. f. Vaterland. Kultur, 1868.

2) Die Opheliacéen der Expedition der „Vettore Pisani“: Jen. Zeitschr. f. Naturwissenschaft, Bd. XXI, 1887, p. 361, Pl. XXI.

3) Polych. Anneliden von den Aru- und Kei-Inseln: Senckenb. Naturf. Gesellschaft, Bd. XXXV, 1917, p. 245, Pl. XVII, figs. 1—4.

short cirri is situated, whereas inside the tube a long, unpaired cirrus occurs, presumably corresponding to the foliaceous appendage in *Ammotr. remigera*.

Jedan, Aroe-isles. P. N. van Kampen, 1907.

*Ammotrypane ehlersi* n. sp. Fig. 2.

This species, agreeing in length with the preceding one, can easily be distinguished from it, the number of its segments being much smaller (38) and the parapodia being situated at a greater distance from each other, two thirds of the breadth of the body. The body is faintly annulated in its posterior region, but does not show intersegmental grooves. The head is covered with rings of small tubercles and furnished with a rather long palpode, dilated in its distal extremity. The first parapodia are without branchia and consist only of a slender, conical process with bristles; the succeeding ones bear a cirrus-shaped branchia, hook-like bent and extending along the lateral side of the body to the middle of the dorsum. At the ventral side of each parapodium a small cirrus occurs, dilated in its distal extremity, like in *Ammotr. remigera* Ehl.; there is a dorsal fascicle of capillary bristles, half as long as the branchia, whereas the ventral setae are much shorter. The anal tube is short (? broken off), the branchiae and bristles of the posterior two parapodia therefore extending beyond it; its opening is elongated oval, narrowed in front of the median region and furnished with a couple of elongated papillae at its ventral side.



Fig. 2.

Jedan, Aroe-isles. P. N. van Kampen, 1907.

*Ammotrypane kükenthali* n. sp.

Two small specimens, the largest one measuring 18 and the smaller one measuring 15 mm. in length, are provided with 29 pairs of parapodia. The head is furnished with a knob-shaped palpode; the pharynx in one of the specimens is protruded and beset with small, acute papillae. The parapodia, excepting the first one and the last three ones, are provided with a rather long, cirriform branchia, that however not reaches to the median dorsal line; a small ventral cirrus is present. The bristles of the last pair of parapodia extend beyond the anal tube. The anal tube is gutter-shaped, faintly annulated, distally not so high as in the proximal part; along its posterior margin there occur 8 to 9 cirri, but its lateral borders are smooth. From the ventral opening of the tube an unpaired anal branchia projects.

Jedan, Aroe-isles. P. N. van Kampen, 1907.

*Ammotrypane buitendijki* n. sp. Fig. 3.

A specimen in a rather indifferent state of preservation; it measures 40 mm. in length and is provided with 64 pairs of parapodia, a number greater than in any species hitherto known. No intersegmental grooves are visible. The head is furnished with a conspicuous palpode. Commencing with the 2<sup>nd</sup> setigerous segment each parapodium is provided with a long, cirriform branchia, bending along the lateral side of the body and reaching to the median dorsal line; in the posterior segments the branchiae gradually grow shorter. The parapodial lobe has a slender, conical shape and in the anterior body-region measures about a tenth of the length of the branchia; in the posterior segments however it grows longer and attains a third of the branchial length. A short, cylindrical, ventral cirrus is present, measuring in length a third of the parapodial lobe. The anal tube is a slender, gutter-shaped appendage, provided with rather long cirri along its border; at its base a couple of long cirri occurs.



Fig. 3.

Java Sea. P. Buitendijk, 1906.