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Technical Reports

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Technical Report No. 136

ON THE VERTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ZOOPLANKTON IN THE SEA, by K. Banse. Pp. 55-125 in Progress in Oceanography, vol. II (Mary Sears, ed.). Pergamon Press, London. 1964.

Technical Report No. 137

SYNONYMS OF PROTODORVILLEA EGENA (EHLERS) (EUNICIDAE, POLYCHAETA), by K. Banse and G. Hartmann-Schröder. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington, 77:241-242. 30 December 1964.

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PROCEEDINGS
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SYNONYMS OF *PROTODORVILLEA EGENA* (EHLERS) (EUNICIDAE, POLYCHAETA)[1]

BY K. BANSE AND G. HARTMANN-SCHRÖDER

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Since we may not have the opportunity to incorporate this note in an appropriate larger paper, we wish to report that we believe now that *Dorvillea mandapamae* and *D. graciloides*, described by us, are synonyms of *Stauronereis egena* Ehlers (1913) from Simonstown, South Africa. Following Pettibone (1961) the species is called *Protodorvillea egena.*

Stauronereis egena Ehlers, 1913, p. 501, pl. 35, figs. 1–6.
Stauronereis egena Augener, 1917, *partim*, p. 379.
Dorvillea egena Day, 1957, p. 95.
Dorvillea mandapamae Banse, 1959, p. 166, fig. 1.
Dorvillea graciloides Hartmann-Schröder, 1960, p. 117, figs. 169–172.
Protodorvillea egena Pettibone, 1961, p. 180.
Protodorvillea egena Day, 1963, p. 412.

There are minor deviations in the various descriptions which do not justify maintaining of separate species: the number and position of eyes differ, but the variability of the character during development has been shown for *D. mandapamae.* The anterior margin of the first segment of the single known specimen of *D. graciloides* is not straight as in the other forms. It is not known whether this is due to contraction or whether its represents nuchal organs not described for any other *Protodorvillea* species. Variations in relative lengths of the first and the second segments may as well be due to variable states of contraction.

None of the later authors has seen two aciculae supporting the two bundles of setae according to Ehlers (1913). A new inspection of a paratype of *D. mandapamae* (Museum Hamburg No. V.13021) shows that the inner margins of the prongs of the forked setae are not smooth but are feathered (Fig. 1) as in *P. egena*; Augener (1917) had already

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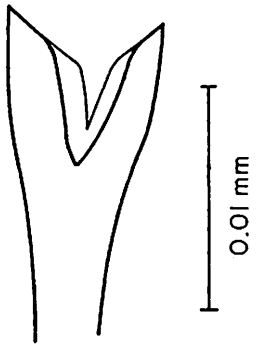

FIG. 1. Tip of forked seta from juvenile specimen from Mandapam.

suggested that Fig. 4 of Ehlers (1913) represents the forked seta but that the caption is wrong. *D. graciloides* seems to possess smooth forked setae. While some compound bristles with blades having tridentate tips were reported for *D. graciloides*, the blades of *D. mandapamae* appear as bidentate under 1000-fold magnification. Day (1963) has observed bidentate blades in new material of *P. egena* from the type locality, so Ehlers may have erred in reporting blades with pointed tips.

Augener (1917) saw the type of *P. egena* and added to the original description. However, his own material from Southwest Africa does not represent this species, as also pointed out by Day (1963). Both the single specimens from Swakopmund (Museum Hamburg No. V.8792) and from Lüderitzbucht (No. V.8753) belong to *Stauronereis sensu* Pettibone (1961), and seem to be identical with the specimens reported as *S. neglecta* from many places in South Africa.

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