Technical Reports
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Office of Naval Research
Contracts Nonr-477(10)
and Nonr-477(37)
Project NR 055 012

Reference M66-1
January 1966

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON 98105
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RICHARD H. FLEMING
CHAIRMAN

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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.).

Technical Report No. 137
SYNONYMS OF PROTODORVILLEA EGENA (EHLERS) (EUNICIDAE, POLYCHAETA), by K.
Banse and G. Hartmann-Schröder. Proceedings of the Biological Society of

Technical Report No. 138
THE INFLUENCE OF VARIABLE DEPTH ON STEADY ZONAL BAROTROPIC FLOW, by Gene
H. Porter and Maurice Rattray, Jr. Deutsche Hydrographische Zeitschrift,

Technical Report No. 139
THE MESOPELAGIC CARIDEAN SHRIMP NOTOSTOMUS JAPONICUS BATE IN THE NORTH­
EASTERN PACIFIC, by Belle A. Stevens and Fenner A. Chace, Jr.

Technical Report No. 140
CARBONIFEROUS GLACIAL ROCKS FROM THE WERRIE BASIN, NEW SOUTH WALES,
AUSTRALIA, by John T. Whetten. Geological Society of America Bulletin,

Technical Report No. 141
THE ORIGIN OF MANGANESE NODULES ON THE OCEAN FLOOR, by Enrico Bonatti and
1965.
SYNONYMS OF PROTODORVILLEA EGENA (EHLERS)  
(EUNICIDAE, POLYCHAETA) ¹

BY K. BANSE AND G. HARTMANN-SCHRÖDER

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Zoologisches Staatsinstitut und Zoologisches Museum, 
Universität Hamburg

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 mandapamae Banse, 1959, p. 166, fig. 1.
Dorvillea graciloides Hartmann-Schröder, 1960, p. 117, figs. 169-172.

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 Proto­
dorvillea 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

¹ Contribution No. 306 from the Department of Oceanography, University of 
Washington, prepared with partial support by Contract Nonr-477(10), Project 
NR 083 012, with the Office of Naval Research. We acknowledge also helpful 
correspondence with Professor J. H. Day in Cape Town.

27—PROC. BIOL. SOC. WASH., VOL. 77, 1964 (241)
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. egenea* from the type locality, so Ehlers may have erred in reporting blades with pointed tips.

Augener (1917) saw the type of *P. egenea* 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.

**LITERATURE CITED**


