



## Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 8

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:  
<http://www.tandfonline.com/loi/tnah14>

### LXIV.—A preliminary note on the Alciopinæ, Tomopteridæ, and Typhloscolecidæ from the Atlantic adjacent to Ireland

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Published online: 15 Sep 2009.

To cite this article: R. Southern B.Sc. (1910) LXIV.—A preliminary note on the Alciopinæ, Tomopteridæ, and Typhloscolecidæ from the Atlantic adjacent to Ireland , Annals and Magazine of Natural History: Series 8, 5:29, 428-429, DOI: [10.1080/00222931008692800](https://doi.org/10.1080/00222931008692800)

To link to this article: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00222931008692800>

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following to be essential to gephyrocercy: "the posterior part of the tail to have aborted and the interval between the dorsal and anal to have become bridged across by a secondary formation of rays, inserted on basalia and derived from the dorsal and anal fins." Now the caudal fin of *Fierasfer dentatus* fulfils all these conditions except that the rays are not inserted on basalia; this latter condition is one which I have not seen insisted on before; moreover, Ryder quotes *Fierasfer* as illustrating his definition of gephyrocercy, and such eminent authorities as Professors L. Dollo\* and B. Dean† consider this form typically gephyrocercal.

According to Mr. Regan's description of the caudal fin of *Genypterus*, viz. that it possesses two expanded hypurals, this form is undoubtedly homocercal. Since this is so, it is fairly safe to conclude that in the larval stages this fin passes through a heterocercal stage; but *Fierasfer* has no hypurals, and according to all records that have been available to me there is no evidence of a heterocercal stage during development. Again, the caudal fin of *Genypterus*, being supported by hypurals, is morphologically a ventral fin, while that of *Fierasfer* is shared by dorsal and ventral rays, and a gap remains between the two halves. For these reasons we are scarcely justified, I think, in considering the caudal fin of *Fierasfer* to be in a "condition somewhat more specialized than in *Genypterus*," which implies that they are to be considered in the same category; on the contrary, it appears to me that *Fierasfer* has a typically gephyrocercal and *Genypterus* a homocercal caudal fin.

LXIV.—*A Preliminary Note on the Alciopinæ, Tomopteridæ, and Typhloscolecidæ from the Atlantic adjacent to Ireland.*

By R. SOUTHERN, B.Sc., Irish National Museum, Dublin.

THE collection of Polychæta made by the Scientific Staff of the Fisheries Branch of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland contains a number of species belonging to the above pelagic families. With the exception of the two species *Tomopteris helgolandica* and *T. septentrionalis*, none of them has hitherto been recorded from the British Marine Area. The list of species is as follows:—

\* 'Sur la Phylogénie des Dipneustes,' 1895.

† 'Journal of Morphology,' 1894, p. 102.

ALCIOPINÆ.

- Vanadis formosa*, Claparède.  
*Greeffia celox* (Greeff).  
*Callizona angelini* (Kinberg).  
 — *setosa* (Greeff).  
 — *nasuta*, Greeff.

TOMOPTERIDÆ.

- Tomopteris helgolandica*, Greeff.  
 — *septentrionalis*, Quatrefages (Steenstrup).  
 — *nisseni*, Rosa.  
 — *cavallii*, Rosa.

TYPHLOSCOLECIDÆ.

- Travisioipsis lanceolata*, sp. n.  
 — *levinseni*, sp. n.  
*Sagitella kowalewskii*, N. Wagner.  
*Sagitella* sp.

Of these species only *T. helgolandica* occurs in the coastal waters and inland seas. The others are found in the European branch of the Gulf Stream, which flows in a northerly direction past the west coast of Ireland.

A full report on this collection will shortly be published in the 'Scientific Investigations' of the Fisheries Branch.

The two new species of *Travisioipsis* are distinguished by the following characters:—

*Travisioipsis lanceolata*, sp. n.

Length 25–30 mm. Number of body-segments 22. Median dorsal papilla pear-shaped, with free posterior lobe. Lateral tentacles long, reaching as far back as the middle of the fourth segment. Prostomium conical, with filiform tip. Cirri almost square, with narrow area of attachment. Anal cirri powerful, lanceolate. Longitudinal muscles in dorsal and ventral pairs, broad and close together.

*Travisioipsis levinseni*, sp. n.

Length 20–24 mm. Body much slenderer than in the previous species. Number of body-segments 25. Median dorsal papilla sessile, without the posterior projecting lobe. Lateral tentacles short and thick. In front of these, on each side, is a smaller lobe. Prostomium conical, with filiform tip. Cirri square, with very broad area of attachment. Anal cirri powerful, spatulate. Longitudinal muscles in dorsal and ventral pairs, narrower and further apart than in *T. lanceolata*.