

EUSYLLINAE AND SYLLINAE (ANNELIDA: POLYCHAETA) FROM NORTHERN CYPRUS (EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN SEA) WITH A CHECKLIST OF SPECIES REPORTED FROM THE LEVANT SEA

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ABSTRACT

Shallow and deep-water benthic samples collected during two cruises to northern Cyprus held in 1997 and 1998 showed relatively high species richness of Eusyllinae and Syllinae, with a total of 49 species. The materials contained one species (*Eusyllis kupfferi* Langerhans, 1879) new to the Mediterranean Sea, seven species new to the Eastern Mediterranean Sea, 23 species new to the Levantine Sea and 42 species new to Cyprus. The morphological, biometrical and distributional characteristics of the species as well as a checklist of the Eusyllinae and Syllinae species reported from the Levant coast are provided.

A review of papers treating zoobenthos of the Levantine Sea revealed a total of 33 species of Eusyllinae and Syllinae, eight of which were reported from Cyprus: *Eusyllis assimilis*, *Syllides edentulus* (as *S. edentula*), *Ehlersia ferrugina*, *Haplosyllis spongicola*, *Syllis armillaris*, *S. prolifera*, *S. variegata*, and *Trypanosyllis zebra* (Ben-Eliahu, 1972, 1995; Ben-Eliahu and Fiege, 1995; Russo, 1997).

The present study deals with species richness of Eusyllinae and Syllinae inhabiting shallow and deep-water benthic assemblages of the Cypriot coast, and their morphometrical and distributional patterns.

METHODS

Sampling procedures, depths and nature of the substrata are given in Çınar et al. (this volume).

RESULTS

Faunistic analysis of a total of 77 benthic samples taken by the R/V K. PİRİ REİS during two cruises in May 1997 and July 1998, yielded 1679 specimens belonging to 49 species; the Eusyllinae had 16 species and 347 individuals, and the Syllinae possessed 33 species and 1332 individuals. The biometrical, morphological and distributional patterns of the species encountered are given below.

Subfamily Eusyllinae Malaquin, 1893

Amblyosyllis formosa (Claparède, 1863)

Pterosyllis formosa: Fauvel, 1923: 280, figs. 105h–m; Ergen, 1976: 24.

Amblyosyllis formosa: Campoy, 1982: 345.

Material Examined.—K10c, 1 ind.; K10d, 1 ind.; K11a, 1 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen incomplete, 1.15 mm wide, 4.2 mm long for 11 chaetigers, pale brownish. Blades of falcigers bidentate, 50–25 µm long on anterior parapodia. Proventriculus 0.13 mm long, 0.12 mm wide, through 1^{1/2} segments, with 14 muscle cell rows. Pharynx convoluted, long, provided with a circlet of six tricuspid teeth.

Remarks.—The trepan morphology of the specimens collected on the coast of Cyprus is similar to that of *Amblyosyllis dorsigera* Claparède, 1864. However, San Martín (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, pers. comm.) emphasizes that the taxonomy of *Amblyosyllis* needs a thorough revision and specimens of *Amblyosyllis* in the Mediterranean should be cited under the older name '*Amblyosyllis formosa*.'

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean (Campoy, 1982).

Dioplosyllis cirrosa Gidholm, 1962

Dioplosyllis cirrosa Gidholm, 1962: 253–255, fig. 2.

Material Examined.—D2, 1 ind.

Notes.—Specimen incomplete, 0.55 mm wide, H+10 = 0.90 mm, 2 mm for 18 chaetigers, pale yellowish, with reddish specks around eyes. Blades of falcigers slightly bidentate, with coarse spines on cutting edges, 25–17.5 μ m long on anterior parapodia, 27.5–20 μ m long on middle ones. Proventriculus 0.85 mm long, 0.40 mm wide, with 43 muscle cell rows. Pharynx through 13 segments; pharyngeal tooth large, located at opening of pharynx.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea and eastern Atlantic Ocean (Gidholm, 1962; Campoy, 1982).

Ehlersia ferrugina Langerhans, 1881

Syllis (Ehlersia) ferrugina: Fauvel, 1923: 269, figs. 100k–u.

Langerhansia ferrugina: Ben-Eliahu, 1977: 44, fig. 17; Campoy, 1982: 400, fig. 64.

Ehlersia ferrugina: San Martín, 1984: 306, figs. 73, 74; Núñez and San Martín, 1996: 207, figs. 3d–i.

Material Examined.—T4, 4 ind.; T7, 1 ind.; T11, 2 ind.; T18, 2 ind.; D2, 10 ind.; D3, 1 ind.; D4b, 1 ind.; D7, 1 ind.; D8, 1 ind.; D9, 1 ind.; D10, 1 ind.; D13, 1 ind.; D21, 3 ind.; K1a, 2 ind.; K1b, 2 ind.; K1c, 1 ind.; K2a, 2 ind.; K2b, 1 ind.; K3b, 1 ind.; K3c, 3 ind.; K4a, 1 ind.; K5c, 1 ind.; K6c, 7 ind.; K8a, 2 ind.; K10a, 4 ind. (two epitokes female); K12, 2 ind.; K13, 1 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen incomplete, 0.42 mm wide, H+10 = 0.65 mm, 3.25 mm for 44 chaetigers, dark brownish. Blades of pseudospinigers slightly bidentate, 45 μ m long on anterior parapodia, 75 μ m long on middle ones. Blades of falcigers strongly bidentate; proximal tooth larger than distal one particularly on posterior parapodia; 25–15 μ m long on anterior parapodia, 10 μ m long on middle ones. Proventriculus 0.40 mm long, 0.19 mm wide, through 9 segments, with 21 muscle cell rows.

Distribution.—Apparently cosmopolitan (San Martín, 1984).

Eusyllis assimilis Marenzeller, 1875

Eusyllis assimilis: Fauvel, 1923: 294, figs. 112a–g; San Martín, 1984: 82, fig. 10; Núñez and San Martín 1996: 206, figs. 2e–j.

Material Examined.—T2a, 2 ind.; T3, 1 ind.; T4, 1 ind.; T11, 1 ind.; T13, 1 ind.; T17, 9 ind.; T18, 32 ind.; T19, 8 ind.; T20a, 3 ind.; T21, 8 ind.; D4b, 1 ind.; D7, 9 ind.; D13, 7 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen incomplete, 0.83 mm wide, $H+10 = 1.5$ mm, 3.05 mm long for 18 chaetigers, dark brownish. Blades of falcigers strongly bidentate, $42.5\text{--}20\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ long on anterior parapodia. Proventriculus 1.32 mm long, 0.44 mm wide, through ca. 5 segments, with 45 muscle cell rows. Pharynx occupying ca. 6 segments.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (Núñez and San Martín, 1996).

Eusyllis blomstrandii Malmgren, 1867

Eusyllis blomstrandii: Fauvel, 1923: 294, figs. 112h–m; San Martín, 1984: 81, figs. 12g–i.

Material Examined.—T21, 1 ind.

Notes.—Specimen incomplete, 0.32 mm wide, 1.30 mm long for 13 chaetigers, pale yellowish. Blades of falcigers bidentate, $15\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ long throughout. Proventriculus 0.36 mm long, 0.12 mm width, occupying ca. 6 segments, with 53 muscle cell rows. Pharynx almost through 6 segments.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (San Martín, 1984).

Eusyllis kupfferi Langerhans, 1879

(Fig. 1)

Eusyllis kupfferi: San Martín, 1990: 607–609, figs. 12–13; Núñez and San Martín, 1996: 204–205, figs. 2a–d.

Material Examined.—K1b, 3 ind.; K3c, 1 ind.; K7a, 3 ind.; K13, 1 ind.

Description.—Largest specimen incomplete, 0.38 mm wide, 1.2 mm long for 14 chaetigers. Body dorso-ventrally flattened, dark brownish in *Posidonia oceanica* meadows, pale brownish on algae, with a transverse dark line on median region of each anterior segment (Fig. 1A). Prostomium rectangular. Two large pairs of eyes in rectangular arrangement; anterior pair larger. Median antenna emerging between eye pairs, fusiform, extending back to chaetiger 7. Lateral antennae, emerging in front of anterior eyes, slightly wrinkled, reaching chaetiger 2. Palps broad, triangular, half as long as prostomium. Peristomium short, indistinct, covered by a fold of chaetiger 1. Two pairs of tentacular cirri; dorsal pair similar to median antenna in shape, long, three times as long as ventral pair, extending back to chaetiger 6. Dorsal cirri on chaetiger 1 very long, reaching chaetiger 11. Other dorsal cirri equal to, or shorter than body width. Parapodia thick, conical. Ventral cirri triangular, broad, slightly shorter than parapodial lobes. Falcigers numbering 16 on anterior parapodia; blades unidentate, $30\text{--}17.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ long (Fig. 1B). Dorsal simple chaeta from chaetiger 1, slightly curved, with a filament ($20\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ long); tip of shaft with spines, subdistally serrated (Fig. 1C). Ventral simple chaeta not seen. Aciculum with a rounded tip (Fig. 1D). Proventriculus 0.62 mm long, 0.20 mm wide, through ca. 7.5 segments, with about 43 muscle cell rows. Pharynx occupying almost 5 segments; rim smooth on dorsal side, with 15 small, triangular teeth on ventral side, pharyngeal mid-dorsal tooth very large, triangular.

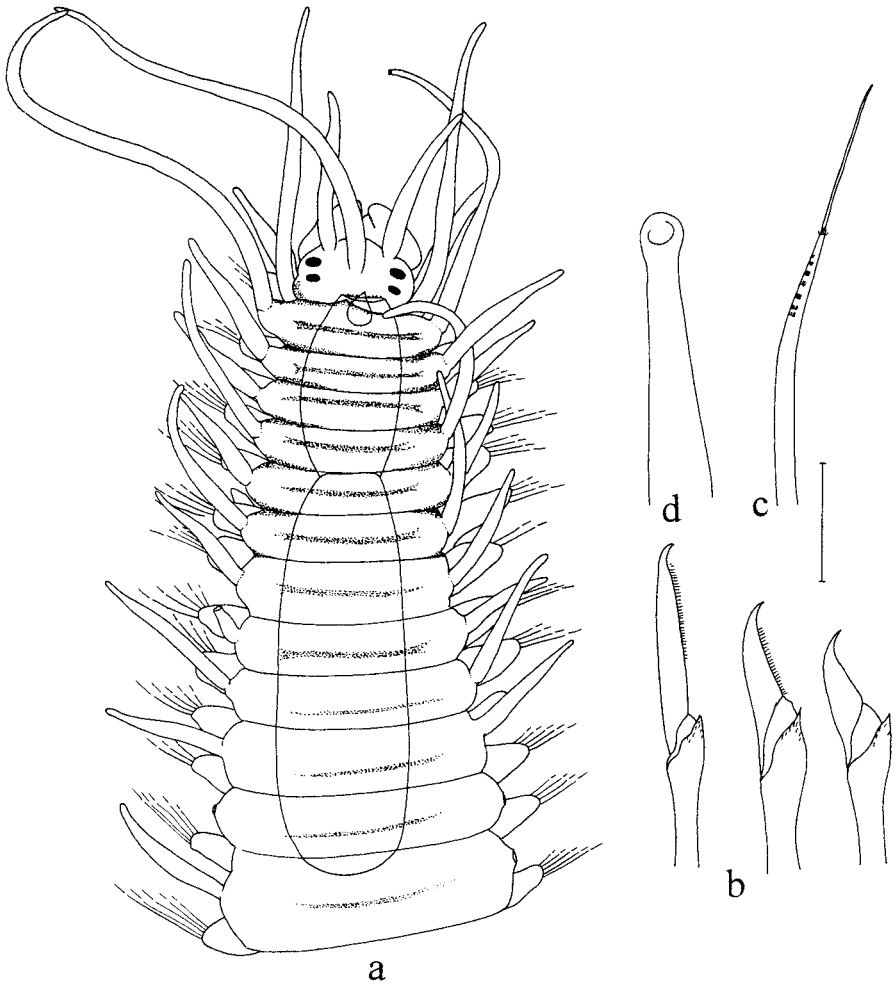


Figure 1. *Eusyllis kupfferi*. a: anterior end, dorsal view; b: falcigers from anterior parapodium; c: dorsal simple chaeta; d: aciculum. Scale bar: (a) 180 μ m; (b–g) 16 μ m.

Distribution.—Atlantic Ocean: Madeira, Cuba (San Martín, 1990) and Cape Verde Islands (Núñez and San Martín, 1996). New to the Mediterranean Sea.

Eusyllis lamelligera Marion and Bobretzky, 1875

Eusyllis lamelligera: Fauvel, 1923: 294, fig. 113; San Martín, 1984: 83, fig. 11.

Material Examined.—T11, 1 ind.; K1b, 1 ind.; K3b, 1 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen incomplete, 0.46 mm wide, $H+10 = 1.05$ mm, 1.55 mm long for 13 chaetigers, dark brownish. Blades of falcigers bidentate, 22.5–20 μ m long on anterior parapodia, 42.5–22.5 μ m long on middle ones. Proventriculus 0.56 mm long, 0.32

mm wide, almost through 5 segments, with 24 muscle cell rows. Pharynx through ca. 5 segments.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (San Martín, 1984).

Odontosyllis ctenostoma Claparède, 1868

Odontosyllis ctenostoma: Fauvel, 1923: 277, figs. 104f–e; San Martín, 1984: 97, fig. 15.

Material Examined.—K1b, 18 ind.; K3c, 1 ind.; K4a, 1 ind.; K5a, 1 ind.; K5b, 2 ind.; K7a, 9 ind.; K8b, 1 ind.; K9c, 1 ind.; K11a, 1 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen incomplete, 0.58 mm wide, $H+10 = 2.2$ mm, 8 mm long for 40 chaetigers, dark brownish. Blades of falcigers unidentate, 17.5–10 μ m long on anterior parapodia, 15–5 μ m long on middle and posterior ones. Proventriculus 1.8 mm long, 0.40 mm wide, occupying ca. 10 segments, with 65 muscle cell rows. Pharynx through 6 segments.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean (San Martín, 1984).

Odontosyllis fulgurans (Audouin and Milne Edwards, 1833)

Odontosyllis fulgurans: Fauvel, 1923: 274, figs. 103f–i; San Martín, 1984: 93, fig. 14.

Material Examined.—T4, 1 ind.; D2, 2 ind.; K2a, 3 ind.; K2b, 3 ind.; K4a, 3 ind.; K6b, 1 ind.; K6c, 1 ind.; K7a, 3 ind.; K9a, 2 ind.; K13, 6 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen complete, 0.30 mm wide, $H+10 = 0.90$ mm, 2.65 mm long for 27 chaetigers, brownish. Blades of falcigers strongly bidentate, 12.5–10 μ m long on anterior parapodia, 10–7.5 μ m and 10–5 μ m long on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Proventriculus 0.30 mm long, 0.23 mm wide, through 3.5 segments, with ca. 26 muscle cell rows. Pharynx occupying 2.5 segments.

Distribution.—Apparently cosmopolitan (San Martín, 1984).

Odontosyllis gibba Claparède, 1863

Odontosyllis gibba: Fauvel, 1923: 275, figs. 104a–e; San Martín, 1984: 91, fig. 13.

Material Examined.—T2a, 1 ind.; T17, 1 ind.; T21, 1 ind.; D1, 1 ind. (epitok ♀); D7, 1 ind.; D18, 1 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen complete, 0.75 mm wide, 3.13 mm long for 15 chaetigers, dark brownish. Blades of falcigers unidentate, 50–25 μ m long on anterior parapodia, 50–20 μ m long on posterior ones. Proventriculus 0.76 mm long, 0.33 mm wide, through about 4 segments, with 35 muscle cell rows. Pharynx occupying 2 segments.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Atlantic and Indian Oceans (San Martín, 1984).

Opisthodonta morena Langerhans, 1879

Opisthodonta morena: Hartmann-Schröder, 1971:100–104, figs. 1–3; Núñez and San Martín, 1996: 206–207, figs. 3a–c.

Material Examined.—T4, 1 ind.

Notes.—Specimen incomplete, 0.60 mm wide, $H+10 = 1$ mm, 2.5 mm long for 19 chaetigers, dark brownish. Four eyes almost overlapped. Two small ocular specks on anterior margin of prostomium. Antennae missing. Peristomium not distinct. Tentacular cirri missing except for dorsal ones, slightly wrinkled. All dorsal cirri missing. Blades of falcigers strongly bidentate, 30–12.5 μm long on anterior parapodia, 30–17.5 μm long on middle ones. Aciculum with a circlet of teeth subdistally. Proventriculus 0.85 mm long, 0.38 mm wide, through 9 segments, with 23 muscle cell rows. Pharynx occupying 10.5 segments; pharyngeal tooth large, rhomboidal, located posterior to middle of pharynx.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea and Atlantic Ocean (Núñez and San Martín, 1996).

Pionosyllis anophthalma Capaccioni and San Martín, 1990

Pionosyllis anophthalma Capaccioni and San Martín, 1990: 45–48, figs. 1–3.

Material Examined.—K11c, 1 ind.

Notes.—Specimen incomplete, 0.70 mm wide, $H+10 = 1$ mm, 3.50 mm long for 30 chaetigers, pale yellowish. Eyes absent. Dorsal cirri longer than body width. Blades of pseudospinigers bidentate, 87.5 μm long on anterior parapodia, 145 μm long on posterior ones. Blades of falcigers strongly bidentate, with coarse basal spines on cutting edges; distal spines fine, long, surpassing distal tooth level; 42.5–22.5 μm long on anterior parapodia, 55–20 μm long on posterior ones. Proventriculus 0.43 mm long, 0.19 mm wide, through 5 segments, with 25 muscle cell rows. Pharynx contracted, occupying 5 segments; pharyngeal tooth conical, located at opening of pharynx.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea (Capaccioni and San Martín, 1990).

Pionosyllis lamelligera Saint-Joseph, 1856

Pionosyllis lamelligera: Fauvel, 1923: 288, figs. 110a–g; San Martín, 1984: 105, fig. 16.

Material Examined.—T11, 1 ind.; T18, 2 ind.; D2, 2 ind.; K1a, 1 ind.; K1b, 2 ind.; K3b, 1 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen incomplete, 0.27 mm wide, $H+10 = 0.80$ mm, 1.55 mm long for 19 chaetigers, pale yellowish, a black short transverse line on posterior part of each anterior segment. Blades of falcigers bidentate, 27.5–12.5 μm long on anterior parapodia, 37.5–17.5 μm long on middle ones. Proventriculus 0.32 mm long, 0.19 mm wide, through 5 segments, with 17 muscle cell rows. Pharynx through 3 segments.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean (San Martín, 1984).

Pionosyllis serratisetosa López, San Martín and Jiménez, 1997

Pionosyllis serratisetosa López et al., 1997: 294–296, fig. 1

Material Examined.—T23, 1 ind.; D4b, 1 ind.; D17, 1 ind.; K3b, 3 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen incomplete, 0.33 mm wide, $H+10 = 0.90$ mm, 1.45 mm long for 16 chaetigers, pale yellowish. All antennae, tentacular and dorsal cirri missing on the largest specimen. Ventral cirri conical, shorter than parapodial lobes. Blades of falcigers bidentate, subdistally expanded; proximal tooth on inferior falcigers longer than distal one, strongly recurved, with tip touching cutting edge; 45–20 μ m long on anterior parapodia, 37.5–20 μ m and 30–10 μ m long on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Solitary dorsal simple chaeta very thin, slightly bidentate. Solitary ventral simple chaeta four times as thick as dorsal one, strongly bidentate. Proventriculus 0.40 mm long, 0.21 mm wide, through ca. 4 segments, with 18 muscle cell rows. Pharynx with brown glands, protruded.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea (López et al., 1997).

Pionosyllis weissmanni Langerhans, 1879

Pionosyllis weissmanni: Ben-Eliahu, 1977: 50, figs. 20a–g; Uebelacker, 1984: 30–67, fig. 30–60.

Material Examined.—T11, 2 ind.; T17, 1 ind.; T25, 1 ind.; D4b, 1 ind.; D9, 3 ind.; D10, 1 ind.; D17, 75 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen complete, 0.25 mm wide, $H+10 = 1.20$ mm, 6.25 mm long for 48 chaetigers, pale yellowish. Superior falcigers slightly heterogomph, inferior ones homogomph, bidentate (inferior ones stronger); blades 37.5–12.5 μ m long on anterior parapodia, 35–10 μ m and 32.5–10 μ m long on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Dorsal simple chaeta relatively thin, slightly bifid, with truncated tip. Ventral simple chaeta very thick (diameter ca. 5 μ m), bidentate; proximal tooth large, stout, strongly recurved, with a ligament touching shaft. Proventriculus 0.37 mm long, 0.14 mm wide, occupying ca. 2.5 segments, with 40 muscle cell rows. Pharynx through 6 segments; pharyngeal tooth located in anterodorsal part of pharynx.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea and Atlantic Ocean (Uebelacker, 1984).

Syllides fulvus (Marion and Bobretzky, 1875)

Syllides longocirrata: Fauvel, 1923: 284, figs. 108a–g (non Saint-Joseph, 1887).

Syllides fulvus: San Martín, 1984: 134, fig. 24.

Material Examined.—T2a, 1 ind.; T3, 1 ind.; T13, 1 ind.; T18, 2 ind.; T19, 5 ind.; D2, 1 ind.; D13, 7 ind.; K1a, 3 ind.; K4b, 1 ind. (epitoke ♂).

Notes.—Largest specimen incomplete, 0.40 mm wide, $H+10 = 0.88$ mm, 1.6 mm long for 16 chaetigers, brownish, with a dark transverse line on median region of anterior segments. Blades of falcigers slightly bidentate, 60–37.5 μ m long on anterior parapodia, 70–37.5 μ m long on middle ones. Proventriculus 0.38 mm long, 0.27 mm wide, through 5 segments, with ca. 30 muscle cell rows. Pharynx occupying ca. 5 segments.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea and Atlantic Ocean (San Martín, 1984).

Subfamily Syllinae Grube, 1850

Branchiosyllis exilis (Gravier, 1900)

Syllis (*Typosyllis*) *cirropunctata*: Fauvel, 1923: 266, figs. 99n–p.

Branchiosyllis exilis: Ben-Eliahu, 1977: 17; San Martín, 1984: 294–303, figs. 69–71.

Material Examined.—K4b, 1 ind.; K9a, 2 ind.; K9b, 1 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen incomplete, 0.72 mm wide, H+10 = 2.6 mm, 8.3 mm long for 37 chaetigers, pale brownish, with a short black transverse line on median region of segments after chaetiger 15. Median antenna with 14 joints, lateral antennae with 11. Tentacular cirri with 22–16 joints. Dorsal cirri with 29–17 joints on anterior parapodia, 26–22 joints on posterior ones. Blades of falcigers on anterior parapodia bidentate, 42.5–27.5 μm long; those on posterior parapodia sickle-shaped, some bending at a right angle with 90°, 35–32.5 μm long. Proventriculus 2 mm long, 0.53 mm wide, through 9 segments, with 45 muscle cell rows. Pharynx through 8 segments.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea, Atlantic and Pacific Oceans (San Martín, 1984).

Eurysyllis tuberculata Ehlers, 1864

Eurysyllis tuberculata: Fauvel, 1923: 271, figs. 101i–o; Ben-Eliahu, 1977: 18; San Martín, 1984: 264, fig. 60.

Material Examined.—T4, 2 ind.; T11, 2 ind.; T17, 4 ind.; T18, 13 ind.; T19, 6 ind.; T21, 4 ind.; D7, 6 ind.; K1b, 1 ind.; K3b, 1 ind.; K4a, 2 ind.; K9b, 1 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen complete, 0.55 mm wide, H+10 = 0.65 mm, 5.2 mm long for 74 chaetigers, pale yellowish, body dorso-ventrally flattened, with four rounded large tubercles on dorsum of each segment. Dorsal cirri with long cirrophores and rounded cirrostyles. Blades of falcigers bidentate, 12.5–10 μm long on anterior parapodia, 10–7.5 μm long on middle and posterior ones. Dorsal simple chaeta not seen. Ventral simple chaeta thin, sigmoid. Aciculum thick, subdistally enlarged. Proventriculus 0.27 mm long, 0.19 mm wide, occupying 4 segments, with 16 muscle cell rows. Pharynx almost through 8.5 segments.

Distribution.—Apparently cosmopolitan (San Martín, 1984).

Haplosyllis spongicola (Grube, 1855)

Syllis (*Haplosyllis*) *spongicola*: Fauvel, 1923: 257, figs. 95a–d; Ben-Eliahu, 1977: 18.

Haplosyllis spongicola: San Martín, 1984: 318–322, fig. 77.

Material Examined.—T2b, 1 ind.; T9, 9 ind.; T11, 5 ind.; T17, 2 ind.; T18, 1 ind.; T19, 1 ind.; T23, 1 ind. (stolon ♂); T26, 1 ind.; D13, 2 ind.; D17, 2 ind.; D18, 1 ind.; K3b, 6 ind.; K4a, 4 ind.; K5a, 1 ind.; K5b, 1 ind.; K5c, 1 ind.; K8b, 1 ind.; K11b, 1 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen incomplete, 1 mm wide, H+10 = 3 mm, 25 mm for 97 chaetigers, pale brownish. Median antenna with 38 joints, lateral antennae with 30. Tentacular cirri with 29–20 joints. Dorsal cirri with 30–15 joints on anterior parapodia, 22–19 joints on middle ones. Only simple chaeta present; bifid, with a subdistal large trian-

gular tooth. Proventriculus 4 mm long, 0.5 mm wide, occupying ca. 10 segments, with 40 muscle cell rows.

Distribution.—Apparently cosmopolitan (San Martín, 1984).

Plakosyllis brevipes Hartmann-Schröder, 1956

Plakosyllis brevipes: Weinstein, 1961: 119, figs. 1–2.

Eurysyllis brevipes: Gidholm, 1962: 250–252, fig. 1.

Material Examined.—D2, 1 ind.; D4b, 1 ind.; D13, 1 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen complete, 0.25 mm wide, $H+10 = 0.60$ mm, 1.75 mm long for 27 chaetigers, pale yellowish. Blades of superior falcigers unidentate, with 3–4 long spines on cutting edge; those of inferior falcigers with smooth cutting edges; $7.5\text{--}3.8\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ long on anterior and middle parapodia, $5\text{--}2.5\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ long on posterior ones. Proventriculus 0.11 mm long, 0.9 mm wide, occupying ca. 2 segments, with 12 muscle cell rows. Pharynx through almost 3 segments; pharyngeal tooth large, located just behind opening of pharynx.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea (Sardá, 1991) and Atlantic Ocean (Gidholm, 1962).

“Pseudosyllis brevipennis” Grube, 1863

Syllis (Typosyllis) brevipennis: Fauvel, 1923: 265, figs. 99g–k.

Pseudosyllis brevipennis: San Martín, 1984: 270, fig. 6; Núñez et al., 1992: 113, figs. 1d, g.

Material Examined.—T5, 1 ind.; T9, 2 ind.; T10, 11 ind.; T17, 3 ind.; T19, 1 ind.; T21, 2 ind.; T23, 1 ind.; D2, 1 ind.; D4b, 3 ind.; D17, 5 ind.; K1a, 1 ind.; K1b, 5 ind.; K3b, 1 ind.; K5a, 1 ind.; K6c, 1 ind.; K9a, 1 ind.; K10c, 5 ind.; K11b, 2 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen incomplete, 0.75 mm wide, $H+10 = 1.75$ mm, 5 mm long for 66 chaetigers, pale brownish, without color markings, body dorso-ventrally flattened. Median antenna with 9 joints, lateral antennae with 6. Tentacular cirri with 12–8 joints. Dorsal cirri shorter than body width, 11–9 joints on anterior parapodia, 10–7 and 7–5 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Blades of falcigers bidentate, $32.5\text{--}25\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ long on anterior parapodia, $30\text{--}20\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ and $25\text{--}15\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ long on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Proventriculus 0.45 mm long, 0.28 mm wide, almost through 6 segments, with 16 muscle cell rows. Pharynx reddish, occupying ca. 6 segments; pharyngeal tooth large, placed on anterodorsal margin of pharynx.

Remarks.—This genus and species are considered as a *nomen dubium* by G. San Martín (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, pers. comm.). We think that it would be better to keep the name until the status of genus and species is resolved.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea, Atlantic and Indian Oceans (San Martín, 1984).

Syllis alternata Moore, 1908

Syllis alternata: San Martín and Viéitez, 1984: 153, figs. 1, 2.

Material Examined.—T2a, 1 ind.; T11, 1 ind.; T24, 2 ind. (inside an empty tube of *Vermiliopsis infundibulum*); K1b, 1 ind.; K3b, 1 ind.; K4a, 5 ind.; K5b, 4 ind.; K5c, 1 ind.; K10c, 3 ind.; K10d, 1 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen complete, 1.60 mm wide, $H+10 = 2.75$ mm, 29 mm for 113 chaetigers, pale yellow, tegument iridescent. Median antenna with 25 joints, lateral antennae with 18. Tentacular cirri with 32–26 joints. Dorsal cirri conical, with 38–25 joints on anterior parapodia, 36–22 and 34–22 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Blades of falcigers bidentate, 60–40 μm long on anterior parapodia, 45–32.5 μm long on middle and posterior ones. Proventriculus 3.75 mm long, 0.57 mm wide, through almost 14 segments, with 50 muscle cell rows. Pharynx occupying ca. 16 segments.

Distribution.—Apparently cosmopolitan (San Martín and Viéitez, 1984).

Syllis amica Quatrefages, 1866

Syllis amica: Fauvel, 1923: 258, figs. 95e–m; San Martín, 1984: 344, fig. 84; Núñez et al., 1992: 116; figs. 3h–i.

Material Examined.—K6c, 2 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen incomplete, 0.70 mm wide, $H+10 = 0.85$ mm, 6.5 mm long for 68 chaetigers. Median antenna with 25 joints, lateral antennae with 18. Tentacular cirri with 22–18 joints. Dorsal cirri conical, with 30–23 joints on anterior parapodia, 22–18 joints on middle ones. Blades of falcigers bidentate, 27.5–17.5 μm long on anterior parapodia, 17.5 μm long on middle ones. After chaetiger 28, superior falcigers losing blades and becoming thick. Proventriculus 0.90 mm long, 0.30 mm wide, ca. through ca. 12 segments, with 34 muscle cell rows. Pharynx occupying ca. 8 segments.

Distribution.—Apparently cosmopolitan (Núñez et al., 1992).

Syllis armillaris (O. F. Müller, 1776)

Syllis (Typosyllis) armillaris: Fauvel, 1923: 264, figs. 99a–f; Ben-Eliahu, 1977: 8, fig. 1.

Syllis armillaris: Ergen, 1976: 24; San Martín, 1984: 381, figs. 99, 100; Núñez et al., 1992: 118, figs. 4c.

Material Examined.—T2a, 8 ind.; T3, 1 ind.; T4, 1 ind.; T11, 10 ind.; T17, 14 ind.; T18, 6 ind.; T19, 3 ind.; T20b, 3 ind.; T21, 1 ind.; D7, 7 ind. (two with stolons, ♀, ♂); D15, 1 ind.; K3c, 2 ind.; K3b, 3 ind.; K4a, 18 ind.; K5c, 1 ind.; K7a, 1 ind.; K8a, 3 ind.; K8b, 1 ind.; K10a, 1 ind.; K10c, 7 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen incomplete, 0.7 mm wide, $H+10 = 1.75$ mm, 15.3 mm long for 75 chaetigers, pale yellowish. Median antenna with 20 joints, lateral antennae with 21. Dorsal cirri with 17–14 joints on anterior parapodia, 14–11 and 11–7 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Blades of falcigers strongly bidentate on anterior parapodia, slightly bidentate on posterior ones, 60–17.5 μm long on anterior parapodia, 65–20 μm and 27.5–15 μm long middle and posterior ones, respectively. Proventriculus 2.08 mm long, 0.23 wide, through 7 chaetigers, with 39 muscle cell rows. Pharynx reddish, occupying 10 chaetigers.

Distribution.—Apparently cosmopolitan (San Martín, 1984).

Syllis beneliahui (Campoy and Alquézar, 1982)

Langerhansia beneliahui: Campoy, 1982: 389, figs. 39, 40.

Syllis beneliahui: San Martín, 1984: 360, figs. 90, 91; Núñez et al., 1992: 121, figs. 5h, i.

Material Examined.—D8, 1 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen complete, 0.27 mm wide, $H+10 = 0.85$ mm, 3.50 mm long for 45 chaetigers, dark brownish. Median antenna with 20 joints, lateral antennae with 10. Dorsal cirri with 16–10 joints on anterior parapodia, 12–7 and 11–5 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Pseudospinigers from chaetiger 3; blades bidentate, 35 μ m long on anterior parapodia, 65 μ m and 45 μ m long on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Blades of falcigers bidentate, 27.5–12.5 μ m long on anterior parapodia, 25–12.5 μ m and 22.5–10 μ m long on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Proventriculus 0.35 mm long, 0.15 mm wide, through 6 segments, with 33 cell rows. Pharynx occupying ca. 6 segments.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean (Núñez et al., 1992).

Syllis bouvieri sensu San Martín, 1984

Syllis bouvieri: San Martín, 1984: 374–376, fig. 96.

Material Examined.—T2a, 7 ind.; T11, 1 ind.; T25, 1 ind.; T26, 1 ind.; D4b, 1 ind.; K8a, 2 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen incomplete, 0.38 mm wide, $H+10 = 0.80$ mm, 4.6 mm long for 25 chaetigers, pale yellowish. Median antenna with 10 joints, lateral antennae with 8. Tentacular cirri with 11–8 joints. Dorsal cirri shorter than body width, with 10–6 joints on anterior parapodia, 7–5 and 5–4 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Falcigers numbering 12 on anterior chaetigers; blades strongly bidentate; proximal tooth very separated from distal tooth; 22.5–12.5 μ m long on anterior parapodia, 17.5–12.5 μ m and 15–10 μ m long on middle and posterior parapodia, respectively. Acicula bending at a right angle at tip. Proventriculus 0.45 mm long, 0.15 wide, through 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ segments, with 29 muscle cell rows. Pharynx occupying 6 segments.

Remarks.—Licher (1999) considered *S. bouvieri* Gravier, 1900 as a synonym of *S. prolifera*, but the Cypriot specimens showed prominent differences as compared to *S. prolifera* and their features are quite similar to those identified as *S. bouvieri* by San Martín (1984) on the coast of the Balearic Islands.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea (San Martín, 1984).

Syllis caeca (Katzmann, 1973)

Langerhansia caeca Katzmann, 1973: 439, fig. 3.

Material Examined.—D14, 3 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen incomplete, 0.27 mm wide, $H+10 = 2$ mm, 3.63 mm long for 20 chaetigers, pale yellowish. Eyes absent. Antennae missing on the largest specimen. Tentacular cirri with 11–7 joints. Dorsal cirri with 8–6 unequal joints (i.e. a dorsal cirrus on middle parapodium with 4 joints measuring 25 μ m, 15 μ m, 7.5 μ m and 50 μ m long

from base to tip) on anterior parapodia, 6–4 and 4–3 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Blades of pseudospinigers bidentate, 87.5 μm long on anterior parapodia, 107.5 μm long on middle ones. Blades of falcigers bidentate, with coarse spines on cutting edge, 35–15 μm long on anterior parapodia, 42.5–17.5 μm long on middle ones. Proventriculus 0.68 mm long, 0.18 mm wide, through 4 segments, with 31 muscle cell rows. Pharynx protruded.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea (Katzmann, 1973).

Syllis columbretensis (Campoy, 1982)

Typosyllis columbretensis Campoy, 1982: 413, figs. 46, 47; Parapar et al., 1996: 57, figs. 2a, 3a–h.

Material Examined.—T5, 1 ind.; T11, 11 ind.; T12, 1 ind.; D2, 1 ind.; D8, 2 ind.; K1a, 7 ind.; K1b, 1 ind.; K3b, 1 ind.; K4a, 1 ind.; K5b, 1 ind.; K8a, 1 ind.; K10d, 2 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen complete, 0.62 mm wide, H+10 = 1.3 mm, 7 mm long for 58 chaetigers, pale brownish. Median antenna with 14 joints, lateral antennae with 13. Tentacular cirri with 17–13 joints. Dorsal cirri with 25–14 joints on anterior parapodia, 22–12 and 17–9 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Blades of falcigers strongly bidentate, 45–22.5 μm long on anterior parapodia, 37.5–17.5 μm and 27.5–15 μm long on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Proventriculus 1 mm long, 0.42 mm wide, occupying 9.5 segments, with 50 muscle cell rows. Pharynx through 10 chaetigers.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea and eastern Atlantic Ocean (Parapar et al., 1996).

Syllis corallicola Verrill, 1900

Syllis columbretensis: San Martín, 1984: 399, figs. 106–107 (non Campoy, 1982).

Syllis corallicola: San Martín, 1992: 185, figs. 1a–d; Núñez et al., 1992: 120, figs. 4q, 5d, e.

Material Examined.—T2a, 9 ind. (1 with stolon ♀); T3, 1 ind.; T11, 19 ind.; D1, 1 ind.; D2, 1 ind.; D4b, 2 ind.; D18, 1 ind.; K1a, 2 ind.; K1b, 3 ind.; K3b, 15 ind.; K5a, 1 ind.; K5c, 2 ind.; K8a, 3 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen complete, 0.75 mm wide, H+10 = 1.30 mm, 7.5 mm long for 64 chaetigers, pale brownish, with a reddish color marking '∞' on dorsum of each anterior segment. Median antenna with 27 joints, lateral antennae with 22 joints. Tentacular cirri with 44–32 joints. Dorsal cirri with 34–17 joints on anterior parapodia, 34–22 and 25–14 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Blades of falcigers strongly bidentate, 42.5–17.5 μm long on anterior parapodia, 37.5–17.5 μm and 32.5–17.5 μm long on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Proventriculus 0.93 mm long, 0.34 mm wide, through 12 segments, with 32 muscle cell rows. Pharynx occupying 8 segments.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean (Núñez et al., 1992).

Syllis cruzi Núñez and San Martín, 1991

(Fig. 2)

Syllis cruzi Núñez and San Martín, 1991: 238–240, fig. 2; Núñez et al., 1992: 118, figs. 1e, 4g, h, i.

Material Examined.—D17, 1 ind.

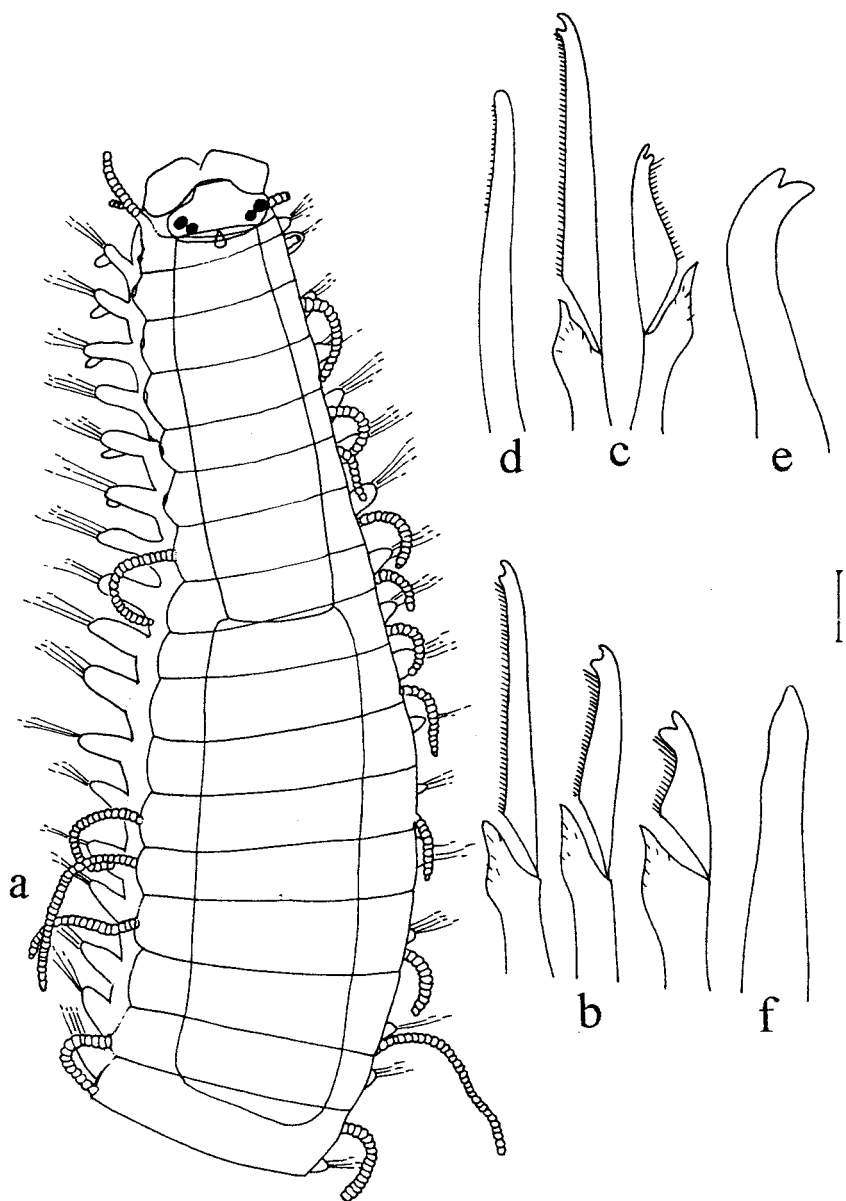


Figure 2. *Syllis cruzi*. a: anterior end, dorsal view; b: falcigers from posterior parapodium; c: falcigers from anterior parapodium; d: dorsal simple chaeta; e: ventral simple chaeta; f: aciculum. Scale bar: (a) 250 μ m; (b–f) 10 μ m.

Description.—Largest specimen incomplete, 0.82 mm wide, $H+10 = 1.75$ mm, 7.63 mm long for 41 chaetigers, pale yellowish, with irregular reddish color markings around eye pairs (Fig. 2A). Prostomium almost pentagonal. Two large pairs of sub-globular eyes in rectangular arrangement. All antennae missing on the specimen examined. Palps broadly

triangular, well separated each other, folded ventrally. Peristomium distinct, narrow dorsally, 1/3 length of subsequent segments. Two pairs of tentacular cirri; dorsal pair with 16 joints, ventral pair missing. Dorsal cirri thin, longer than body width, with 21–29 joints on anterior parapodia, 21–25 and 15–23 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Parapodia conical. Ventral cirri oval on anterior parapodia, somewhat rectangular on posterior ones, slightly longer than parapodial lobes in anterior region. Falcigers numbering 12 on anterior parapodia, bidentate; blades of inferior falcigers with 1–2 long distal spines extending beyond tip of proximal tooth; blades of inferior falcigers becoming thick on posterior parapodia, with proximal tooth much larger than distal one, distal spines prominent (Fig. 2B); blades 45–20 μm long on anterior parapodia (Fig. 2C), 55–30 μm and 47.5–25 μm long on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Dorsal simple chaeta with truncated tip, subdistally serrated (Fig. 2D). Ventral simple chaeta sigmoid, relatively thick, strongly bidentate (Fig. 2E). Acicula numbering 4 on anterior parapodia, 2 on posterior ones; acuminate (Fig. 2F). Proventriculus 1.55 mm long, 0.5 mm wide, through ca. 8.5 segments, with ca. 31 muscle cell rows. Pharynx amber, occupying ca. 8 segments; pharyngeal tooth triangular, small, located at opening of pharynx.

Remarks.—The Cypriot specimen has longer blades (55–20 μm long on our specimen, 34–19 μm on the type specimen) and a longer proventriculus (ca. 8.5 segments long on our specimen, 5 segments long on the type specimen) than those of the type specimen described from the Canary Islands.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea (San Martín, 1999) and Atlantic Ocean- Canary Islands (Núñez et al., 1992).

Syllis ferrani Alós and San Martín, 1987

Syllis ferrani Alós and San Martín, 1987: 37–44, fig. 2–5.

Material Examined.—T2a, 4 ind.; T2b, 4 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen complete, 0.55 mm wide, H+10 = 1.55 mm, 23 mm long for 148 chaetigers, pale brownish, with a reddish color marking ‘∞’ on dorsum of chaetigers 1–50. Median antenna with 25 joints, lateral antennae with 19. Tentacular cirri with 22–17 joints. Dorsal cirri conical, with 24–19 joints on anterior parapodia, 17–14 and 15–11 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Blades of falcigers bidentate, 42.5–15 μm long on anterior parapodia; all blades of superior falcigers on middle and posterior parapodia missing, blades of inferior falcigers 20 μm long. Proventriculus 1.58 mm long, 0.40 mm wide, through 9 segments, with 38 muscle cell rows. Pharynx pinkish through 8 segments.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea (Alós and San Martín, 1987).

Syllis garciai (Campoy, 1982)

Langerhansia garciai Campoy, 1982: 386, figs. 36–38.

Syllis garciai: San Martín, 1984: 364, fig. 92; San Martín, 1992: 180, figs. 5a–d; Núñez et al., 1992: 121, figs. 3j, 5f.

Material Examined.—T2a, 3 ind.; T4, 7 ind.; T7, 1 ind.; T13, 1 ind.; T17, 4 ind.; T18, 57 ind.; T19, 11 ind.; T20b, 4 ind.; T21, 14 ind.; D2, 4 ind.; D3, 2 ind.; D4a, 22 ind. (3

with stolons); D4b, 10 ind.; D7, 6 ind.; D8, 1 ind.; D13, 1 ind.; D15, 8 ind.; D18, 5 ind.; D19, 3 ind.; D21, 6 ind.; K1a, 5 ind.; K1b, 18 ind.; K2a, 3 ind.; K3c, 2 ind.; K4a, 26 ind.; K4b, 1 ind.; K5b, 8 ind.; K5c, 4 ind.; K6b, 5 ind.; K6c, 1 ind.; K8a, 6 ind.; K8b, 5 ind.; K9b, 4 ind.; K10a, 4 ind.; K10b, 1 ind.; K10c, 3 ind.; K11b, 5 ind.; K11c, 1 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen complete, 0.55 mm wide, H+10 = 1.2 mm, 5.9 mm long for 31 chaetigers, pale brownish. Median antenna with 14 joints, lateral antennae with 12. Tentacular cirri with 15–11 joints. Dorsal cirri with iridescent amber-colored inclusions, with 13–11 joints on anterior parapodia, 15–12 and 15–9 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Blades of pseudospinigers bidentate, 102.5 µm long on anterior parapodia, 140 µm and 127.5 µm long on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Blades of falcigers bidentate, with long distal spines surpassing proximal tooth, 32.5–15 µm long throughout. Proventriculus 1.10 mm long, 0.35 mm wide, occupying 9–10 chaetigers, with 31 muscle cell rows.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean (Núñez et al., 1992).

Syllis gerlachi (Hartmann-Schröder, 1960)

Syllis truncata cryptica Ben-Eliahu, 1977: 41, figs. 16a–e; San Martín, 1984: 352, fig. 87; Núñez et al., 1992: 119, figs. 4m, n.

Typosyllis gerlachi: Licher, 1999: 127–129, fig. 57.

Material Examined.—T2a, 6 ind.; T3, 2 ind.; T4, 7 ind.; T11, 24 ind. (2 with stolons ♀); T12, 1 ind.; T17, 4 ind.; T18, 4 ind.; T19, 2 ind.; T20b, 1 ind.; T21, 2 ind.; T24, 1 ind.; D2, 25 ind.; D4a, 32 ind. (2 with stolons ♀); D4b, 9 ind.; D8, 6 ind.; D13, 8 ind.; D18, 5 ind.; D21, 1 ind.; K1a, 1 ind.; K1b, 17 ind.; K2b, 2 ind.; K3b, 28 ind.; K3c, 2 ind.; K4a, 30 ind.; K4b, 1 ind.; K5b, 16 ind.; K5c, 2 ind.; K6c, 2 ind.; K8a, 1 ind.; K8b, 5 ind.; K9b, 1 ind.; K10b, 6 ind.; K10c, 9 ind.; K11a, 1 ind.; K11b, 10 ind.; K13, 1 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen complete, 0.40 mm wide, H+10 = 0.70 mm, 4.75 mm long for 67 chaetigers, dark brownish. Median antenna with 23 joints, lateral antennae with 15. Tentacular cirri with 23–18 joints. Dorsal cirri shorter than body width, with 19–10 joints on anterior parapodia, 14–9 and 8–6 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Blades of falcigers bidentate, 27.5–10 µm long on anterior parapodia, 22.5–7.5 µm and 20–7.5 µm long on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Dorsal simple chaeta with truncated tip, subdistally serrated. Ventral simple chaeta bidentate, sigmoid. Acicula on posterior parapodia bending at a right angle at tip. Proventriculus 0.34 mm long, 0.16 mm wide, occupying 6.5 segments, with 21 muscle cell rows. Pharynx through ca. 9 segments.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea and Atlantic Ocean (Núñez et al., 1992).

Syllis gerundensis (Alós and Campoy, 1981)

Typosyllis gerundensis Alós and Campoy, 1981: 21–26, figs. 1–3; Campoy, 1982: 446–449, figs. 55–56.

Material Examined.—T11, 6 ind.; D4a, 3 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen complete, 0.28 mm wide, H+10 = 1.15 mm, 7.25 mm long for 61 chaetigers, pale brownish. Peristomium distinct, with spherical amber-coloured

inclusions. Median antenna with 11 joints, lateral antennae with 9. Tentacular cirri with 10–8 joints. Dorsal cirri slender, with 9–6 joints on anterior parapodia, 8–7 and 7–6 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Spherical amber-coloured inclusions present on base of each dorsal cirrus in middle region. Ventral cirri shorter than parapodial lobes. Blades of falcigers strongly bidentate, 17.5–12.5 μm long on anterior parapodia, 15–10 μm and 12.5–10 μm long on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Solitary dorsal simple chaeta unidentate, thicker than shafts of falcigers (ca. 5.3 μm in diameter). Ventral simple chaeta, bidentate, sigmoid, as thick as dorsal simple chaeta. Acicula numbering 2 on anterior parapodia, 1 on posterior ones; subdistally enlarged, bending at a right angle at tip. Proventriculus 0.45 mm long, 0.16 mm wide, almost through 4 segments, with 27 muscle cell rows. Pharynx amber color, occupying ca. 5 segments. Pygidium with 14 rectangular anal cirri.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea (Campoy, 1982).

Syllis gracilis Grube, 1840

Syllis gracilis: Fauvel, 1923: 259, figs. 96f–i; Ben-Eliahu, 1977: 7; Campoy, 1982: 368, figs. 31a–l; San Martín, 1984: 376–381, figs. 97, 98; Núñez et al., 1992: 116, fig. 3g.

Material Examined.—K1a, 2 ind.; K4a, 4 ind.; K7a, 2 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen complete, 0.55 mm wide, H+10 = 0.70 mm, 9 mm long for 79 chaetigers, dark brownish, with a reddish transverse line on antero- and posterodorsal margins of each anterior segment. Median antenna with 9 joints, lateral antennae with 7. Tentacular cirri with 7–4 joints. Dorsal cirri conical, with 9–7 joints on anterior parapodia, 7–5 joints on middle and posterior ones. Ypsoidal chaetae numbering two per fascicle (thick one 15 μm in diameter), from chaetiger 21 to posterior end. Compound chaetae only on anterior parapodia; blades bidentate, 42.5–20 μm long. Proventriculus 0.52 mm long, 0.31 mm wide, through 6 segments; muscle cell rows could not be counted due to dense pigmentation on dorsum. Pharynx reddish, occupying ca. 12 segments.

Distribution.—Apparently cosmopolitan (Núñez et al., 1992).

Syllis hyalina Grube, 1863

Syllis (Typosyllis) hyalina: Fauvel, 1923: 262, figs. 98a–b.

Syllis hyalina: Ergen, 1976: 22; San Martín, 1984: 367, fig. 101; Núñez et al., 1992: 120, figs. 4j,o.

Material Examined.—T2a, 2 ind.; T9, 1 ind.; T11, 2 ind.; T17, 5 ind.; T19, 3 ind.; T24, 1 ind.; T25, 7 ind.; D4a, 1 ind.; K7a, 1 ind.; K8a, 1 ind.; K10c, 1 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen complete, 1.05 mm wide, H+10 = 2 mm, 25 mm long for 125 chaetigers, pale yellowish. Median antenna with 17 joints, lateral antennae with 12. Tentacular cirri with 17–11 joints. Dorsal cirri with 17–13 joints on anterior parapodia, 12–9 and 10–8 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Blades of falcigers bidentate, 50–20 μm long on anterior parapodia, 30–15 μm and 25–17.5 μm long on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Proventriculus 0.90 mm long, 0.75 mm wide, almost 6 segments, with 34 muscle cell rows. Pharynx occupying 6 segments.

Remarks.—The specimens of *S. hyalina* collected in shallow-water habitats (0–25 m) of the Cypriot coasts differ from those collected from relatively deep water (27–145 m) in

the structure of the aciculum; on deep-water specimens, the aciculum was more straight and thick. This suggests that *S. hyalina* is in fact a complex of species and needs further examination.

Distribution.—Apparently cosmopolitan (Núñez et al., 1992).

Syllis jorgei San Martín and López, 2000

Syllis lutea non Hartmann-Schröder, 1960: San Martín, 1984: 370–372, figs. 94–95; Núñez et al., 1992: 118, figs. 4d–f.

Syllis jorgei San Martín and López, 2000: 430–432, figs. 5–6.

Material Examined.—T11, 2 ind.; T17, 1 ind.; D2, 1 ind.; D4b, 2 ind.; K1b, 42 ind.; K2b, 1 ind.; K3b, 13 ind.; K3c, 1 ind.; K4a, 42 ind.; K4b, 1 ind.; K5c, 3 ind.; K5a, 2 ind.; K6c, 2 ind.; K8a, 1 ind.; K8b, 4 ind.; K9b, 18 ind.; K10c, 17 ind.; K11b, 23 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen incomplete, 0.85 mm wide, $H+10 = 2.5$ mm, 17 mm long for 56 chaetigers, dark brownish. Median antenna with 20 joints, lateral antennae with 17. Tentacular cirri with 23–18 joints. Dorsal cirri having conspicuous amber-coloured inclusions, with 33–24 joints on anterior parapodia, 35–22 joints on middle ones. Blades of falcigers bidentate, with distal spines directed upwards, longer than proximal tooth level, reaching tip of distal tooth; proximal tooth larger than distal tooth on posterior parapodia; 50–20 μ m long on anterior parapodia, 45–32.5 μ m long on middle ones. Proventriculus 1.55 mm long, 0.54 mm wide, almost through 7 segments, with 32 muscle cell rows. Pharynx occupying 8 segments.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean- Canary Islands (San Martín and López, 2000).

Syllis krohni Ehlers, 1864

Syllis (Typosyllis) krohni: Fauvel, 1923: 259, figs. 96a–e.

Syllis krohni: San Martín, 1984: 367, fig. 93; Núñez et al., 1992: 117, figs. 4a,b.

Material Examined.—K13, 1 ind.

Notes.—Specimen complete, 0.63 mm wide, $H+10 = 1.4$ mm, 7.3 mm long for 42 chaetigers, dark brownish, with dense dark violet pigmentation on dorsum of prostomium, peristomium and chaetiger 1, sparse pigmentation on dorsum of remaining chaetigers, a spherical dark violet spot on base of each dorsal cirrus. Median antenna missing. Lateral antennae with 14 joints. Tentacular cirri with 23–14 joints. Dorsal cirri with enlarged joints distally or subdistally, with 35–26 joints on anterior parapodia, 26–24 and 28–14 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Blades of falcigers bidentate on anterior parapodia, 40–32.5 μ m long; those on posterior parapodia unidentate or slightly bidentate, 25 μ m long. Proventriculus 0.78 mm long, 0.40 mm wide, through 6 segments, with 34 muscle cell rows.

Distribution.—Apparently cosmopolitan (Núñez et al., 1992).

Syllis parapari San Martín and López, 2000

Syllis cornuta non Rathke, 1843: Campoy, 1982: 378, figs. 34–35; Parapar et al., 1996: 59.
Syllis parapari San Martín and López, 2000: 426–429, figs. 1–2.

Material Examined.—D15, 1 ind.

Notes.—Specimen incomplete, 1 mm wide, H+10 = 2 mm, 7.3 mm long, for 42 chaetigers, pale yellowish. Median antenna with 16 joints, lateral antennae with 11. Tentacular cirri with 24–17 joints. Dorsal cirri spindle-shaped, shorter than body width, with 16–19 joints on anterior parapodia, 16–14 and 10–12 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Blades of pseudospinigers bidentate, 107 μ m long throughout. Blades of falcigers bidentate, with short, thin spines on cutting edges, 45–17.5 μ m long on anterior parapodia, 40–20 μ m long on posterior ones. Dorsal simple chaeta thick, unidentate, serrated subdistally. Ventral simple chaeta bidentate, sigmoid. Acicula with blunt tip, subdistal knob. Proventriculus 1.7 mm long, 0.65 mm wide, through ca. 6 segments, with 33 muscle cell rows. Pharynx occupying ca. 8 segments.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean (San Martín and López, 2000)

Syllis pontxioi San Martín and López, 2000

Typosyllis gerlachi non Hartmann-Schröder, 1960: Campoy, 1982: 410–411, fig. 45; Parapar et al., 1996: 59.

Syllis pontxioi San Martín and López, 2000: 429–430, fig. 3.

Material Examined.—D4a, 4 ind.; K4a, 3 ind.; K5c, 1 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen complete, 0.42 mm wide, H+10 = 1.37 mm, 17.5 mm long for 102 chaetigers, pale brownish. Eyes small. Ocular specks on anterior margin of prostomium. Median antenna with 12 joints, lateral antennae with 10. Tentacular cirri with 12–10 joints. Dorsal cirri with 18–12 joints on anterior parapodia, 12–10 and 11–9 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Ventral cirri longer than parapodial lobes. Shafts of inferior falcigers on posterior parapodia thicker than those of others. Blades of falcigers 17.5–15 μ m long on anterior parapodia, 15–12.5 μ m long on middle and posterior ones. Solitary dorsal simple chaeta only seen on last three chaetigers, very thin, slightly bidentate, subdistally serrated. Solitary ventral simple chaeta four times as thick as dorsal simple chaeta, strongly bidentate. Aciculum with rounded tip, protruding from parapodial lobes, bending slightly at a right angle at tip. Proventriculus 0.85 mm long, 0.27 mm wide, through ca. 6 segments, with 36 muscle cell rows. Anal cirri long, with 27 joints.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean (San Martín and López, 2000).

Syllis prolifera Krohn, 1852

Syllis (Typosyllis) prolifera: Fauvel, 1923: 261, figs. 97a–g; Ben-Eliahu, 1977: 23.

Syllis prolifera: Ergen, 1976: 22; San Martín, 1984: 331–335, fig. 78; Núñez et al., 1992: 119, figs. 4k, l.

Material Examined.—T2a, 12 ind. (1 with stolon, ♀); T4, 1 ind.; D8, 2 ind.; K1a, 11 ind. (2 with stolons, ♂); K1b, 2 ind.; K1c, 1 ind.; K2a, 2 ind.; K2b, 3 ind.; K3a, 2 ind.; K3c, 2 ind.; K4b, 1 ind.; K5a, 7 ind.; K5c, 2 ind.; K6b, 3 ind.; K6c, 1 ind.; K7b, 8 ind.;

K7a, 10 ind. (3 with stolons, ♀, ♂); K8b, 2 ind.; K8a, 9 ind.; K9a, 7 ind.; K9b, 3 ind.; K9c, 18 ind. (3 with stolons, ♀, ♂); K10a, 1 ind. (with stolon, ♂) K10b, 2 ind.; K10c, 4 ind.; K10d, 1 ind.; K11a, 8 ind. (4 with stolons, ♀); K12, 8 ind.; K13, 10 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen complete, 0.65 mm wide, H+10 = 1.40 mm, 9.75 mm long for 53 chaetigers, pale yellowish. Median antenna with 38 joints, lateral antennae with 30. Tentacular cirri with 32–28 joints. Dorsal cirri longer than body width, with 27–23 joints on anterior parapodia, 40–32 and 21–14 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Blades of falcigers strongly bidentate, 35–25 µm long on anterior parapodia, 27.5–15 µm and 27.5–13.7 µm long on middle and posterior parapodia, respectively. Acicula distally rounded. Proventriculus 1.05 mm long, 0.39 mm wide, through 8^{1/2} segments, with 30 muscle cell rows. Pharynx occupying 7 segments.

Distribution.—Apparently cosmopolitan (Núñez et al., 1992).

Syllis pulvinata (Langerhans, 1881)

Syllis (*Typosyllis*) *truncata mediterranea* Ben-Eliahu, 1977: 10, fig. 2.

Syllis mediterranea San Martín, 1984: 209, fig. 8.

Syllis pulvinata: Núñez et al., 1992: 117, figs. 3m–n.

Material Examined.—K2b, 3 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen incomplete, 0.5 mm wide, H+10 = 0.65 mm, 4 mm long for 55 chaetigers, pale yellowish. Glands with spherical inclusions on dorsum of chaetigers 16 and 17, making swellings on this region. Median antenna with 21 joints, lateral antennae with 11. Tentacular cirri with 22–18 joints. Dorsal cirri with 19–13 joints on anterior parapodia, 14–11 and 10–7 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Blades of falcigers bidentate, 25–10 µm long on anterior parapodia, 30–15 µm and 17.5–7.5 µm long on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Solitary dorsal simple chaeta with truncated tip. Solitary ventral simple chaeta unidentate, sigmoid. Aciculum bending at a right angle at tip. Proventriculus 0.53 mm long, 0.21 mm wide, through 8.5 chaetigers, with 25 muscle cell rows.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea and Atlantic Ocean (Núñez et al., 1992).

Syllis rosea (Langerhans, 1879)

Langerhansia rosea curtircirris Ben-Eliahu, 1977: 44, figs. 18a–h.

Syllis rosea: San Martín, 1984: 335, figs. 80, 81; Núñez et al., 1992: 121, figs. 5j,k.

Material Examined.—K3a, 1 ind.; K5a, 1 ind.; K10a, 1 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen complete, 0.45 mm wide, H+10 = 0.67 mm, 5.6 mm long for 91 chaetigers. Prostomium rectangular with two pairs of reddish eyes in trapezoidal arrangement. Ocular specks absent. Median antenna with 9 joints, lateral antennae with 10. Tentacular cirri with 12–8 joints. Dorsal cirri with conspicuous reddish inclusions between chaetigers 32 and 66, with 18–13 joints on anterior parapodia, 20–14 and 14–10 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Pseudospinigers from chaetiger 3, bidentate on anterior and middle parapodia, unidentate on posterior ones; blades 42.5 µm long on anterior parapodia, 77.5 µm and 70 µm long on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Blades of falcigers bidentate, 30–12.5 µm long on anterior parapodia, 35–

17.5 μm and 30–12.5 μm long on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Proventriculus 0.43 mm long, 0.20 mm wide, through 7 segments, with 30 muscle cell rows. Pharynx occupying 11 segments.

Distribution.—Circumtropical (Núñez et al., 1992).

Syllis torquata Marion and Bobretzky, 1875

Syllis (Typosyllis) torquata: Fauvel, 1923: 264, figs. 98d–h.

Syllis torquata: Martín and San Martín, 1988: 31–35, figs. 1, 2.

Material Examined.—K1b, 1 ind.

Notes.—Specimen incomplete, 0.55 mm wide, $H+10 = 1.6$ mm, 6 mm long for 38 chaetigers, dark brownish, with dense black pigmentation on posterodorsal margin of prostomium, dorsum of peristomium and chaetiger 1, dorsum of chaetigers 2 and 3 without pigmentation, a transverse black line on anterior, median and posterior margins of each anterior segment from chaetiger 4. Antennae missing on the specimen examined. Tentacular cirri with 15–10 joints. Dorsal cirri shorter than body width, with 14–10 joints on anterior parapodia, 10–8 joints on posterior ones. Blades of falcigers on anterior parapodia bidentate; proximal tooth much larger than distal tooth; 17.5–10 μm long. Superior falcigers on posterior parapodia similar to those on anterior parapodia, inferior ones relatively thicker; blades 20–22.5 μm long. Solitary dorsal and ventral chaetae bidentate; ventral ones much thicker. Aciculum with a subdistal swelling. Proventriculus 0.58 mm long, 0.32 mm wide, through ca. 4 segments, with 33 muscle cell rows. Pharynx occupying ca. 6 segments.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea (Martín and San Martín, 1988).

Syllis variegata Grube, 1860

Syllis (Typosyllis) variegata: Fauvel, 1923: 262, fig. 97h–n.

Syllis variegata: Ergen, 1976: 21, 22; San Martín, 1984: 354, figs. 88, 89; Núñez et al., 1992: 120, figs. 4q, 5d, e.

Material Examined.—K1a, 1 ind.; K1b, 4 ind.; K4a, 2 ind.; K5c, 4 ind.; K5b, 1 ind.; K8a, 1 ind.; K10c, 1 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen complete, 0.62 mm wide, $H+10 = 0.92$ mm, 9 mm long for 85 chaetigers, pale brownish, with a reddish color marking ‘ ∞ ’ on dorsum of each anterior segment. Median antenna with 20 joints, lateral antennae with 12. Tentacular cirri with 22–12 joints. Dorsal cirri with 23–17 joints on anterior parapodia, 20–10 and 16–9 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Blades of falcigers bidentate, 35–15 μm long on anterior parapodia, 32.5–15 μm and 30–15 μm on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Aciculum on posterior parapodia thick, straight, protruding from parapodial lobes. Proventriculus 0.75 mm long, 0.34 mm wide, through 9 segments, with 36 muscle cell rows. Pharynx occupying 7 segments.

Distribution.—Apparently cosmopolitan (Núñez et al., 1992).

Trypanosyllis aeolis Langerhans, 1879

Trypanosyllis gemmipara: Campoy, 1982: 362, fig. 30; San Martín, 1984: 282, fig. 66.

Trypanosyllis aeolis: Núñez et al., 1992: 114, 115, figs. 2d, f.

Material Examined.—T19, 1 ind.; D1, 1 ind.; K4b, 1 ind.; K12, 2 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen complete, 1.40 mm wide, $H+10 = 1.50$ mm, 9.25 mm long for 78 chaetigers, body dorso-ventrally flattened, pinkish, with 3 dark reddish transverse bands on dorsum of each anterior segment. Two pairs of eyes in rectangular arrangement. Median and lateral antennae missing on the specimen examined. Dorsal cirri dark reddish, with relatively broad joints; 16–13 joints on anterior parapodia, 22–12 and 15–9 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Ventral cirri longer than parapodial lobes. Falcigers numbering 16 on anterior parapodia; blades slightly bidentate, 25–20 μ m long throughout. Proventriculus 0.85 mm long, 0.37 mm wide, almost through 6 segments; muscle cell rows could not be counted due to dense pigmentation on dorsum. Pharynx occupying ca. 7 segments.

Distribution.—Circumtropical (Núñez et al., 1992).

Trypanosyllis coeliaca Claparède, 1868

Trypanosyllis coeliaca: Fauvel, 1923: 270, figs. 101f–h; Campoy, 1982: 354; San Martín, 1984: 274, fig. 63; Uebelacker, 1984, 30–93, figs. 30–88; Núñez et al., 1992: 114, fig. 2b.

Material Examined.—T23, 1 ind.

Notes.—Specimen incomplete, 0.5 mm wide, $H+10 = 0.74$ mm, 3 mm long for 40 chaetigers, body dorso-ventrally flattened, pale yellowish, without color markings on dorsum. Antennae with 6 joints. Tentacular cirri with 6–4 joints. Dorsal cirri short, 8–4 joints on anterior parapodia, 6–4 and 5–3 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Blades of falcigers bidentate, 20 μ m long on anterior parapodia, 15 μ m long on posterior ones. Acicula thick, straight. Proventriculus 0.26 mm long, 0.20 mm wide, through ca. 4 segments, with 16 muscle cell rows. Pharynx occupying almost 4.5 segments.

Distribution.—Circumtropical (Núñez et al., 1992).

Trypanosyllis zebra (Grube, 1860)

Trypanosyllis zebra: Fauvel, 1923: 269, figs. 101a–e; Ergen, 1976: 23, 24; Campoy, 1982: 358, fig. 29; San Martín, 1984: 277–281, figs. 64–65; Núñez et al., 1992: 114, figs. 2a, c, e.

Material Examined.—T2b, 1 ind.; T18, 1 ind.; K3c, 1 ind.; K4a, 8 ind.; K4b, 1 ind.; K9a, 1 ind.; K9b, 1 ind.; K10a, 1 ind.; K10b, 1 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen incomplete, 0.83 mm wide, $H+10 = 1.36$ mm, 12 mm long for 85 chaetigers, body dorso-ventrally flattened, reddish, with two dark reddish transverse bands on dorsum of each anterior segment. Median antenna with 32 joints, lateral antennae with 26. Dorsal cirri with 37–16 joints on anterior parapodia, 30–14 and 19–12 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Blades of falcigers strongly bidentate, 42.5–27.5 μ m long on anterior parapodia, 37.5–20 μ m long on posterior ones. Proven-

Table 1. Checklist of the Eusyllinae and Syllinae species recorded from the Levant coast. * new to the Levantine Sea; ▲ new to Cyprus; ● new to the Mediterranean; ■ new to the Eastern Mediterranean. References: 1. Fauvel, 1937; 2. Monro, 1937; 3. Fauvel, 1955; 4. Fauvel, 1957; 5. Tebble, 1959; 6. Laubier, 1966; 7. Harlock and Laubier, 1966; 8. Ben-Eliahu, 1972; 9. Ben-Eliahu, 1977; 10. Goren, 1979; 11. Fishelson and Haran, 1986; 12. Ben-Eliahu, 1995; 13. Ben-Eliahu and Fiege, 1995; 14. Ergen and Çinar, 1997; 15. Russo, 1997; 16. present study.

Species	Turkey	Lebanon	Israel	Egypt	Cyprus
EUSYLLINAE					
▲ <i>Amblyosyllis formosa</i> (Claparède, 1864)	-	-	-	1	16
■ <i>Dioplosyllis cirrhosa</i> Gidholm, 1962	-	-	-	-	16
<i>Ehlersia ferrugina</i> Langerhans, 1881	14	-	12	-	12,16
<i>Eusyllis assimilis</i> Marenzeller, 1875	-	-	-	1	12,16
▲ <i>E. blomstrandii</i> Malmgren, 1867	14	-	-	-	16
● <i>E. kupfferi</i> Langerhans, 1879	-	-	-	-	16
* <i>E. lamelligera</i> Marion and Bobretzky, 1875	-	-	-	-	16
▲ <i>Odontosyllis ctenostoma</i> (Claparède, 1868)	14	-	-	-	16
<i>O. dugesiana</i> Claparède, 1864	-	-	?12	-	-
▲ <i>O. fulgurans</i> (Audouin and Edwards, 1833)	14	-	9,11	-	16
* <i>O. gibba</i> Claparède, 1863	-	-	-	-	16
■ <i>Opisthodonta morena</i> Langerhans, 1879	-	-	-	-	16
* <i>Pionosyllis anophthalma</i> Capaccioni & San Martín, 1990	-	-	-	-	16
<i>P. divaricata</i> (Keferstein, 1862)	14	-	-	-	-
▲ <i>P. lamelligera</i> Saint-Joseph, 1856	14	-	-	-	16
<i>P. pulligera</i> (Krohn, 1852)	-	-	10	-	-
■ <i>P. serratisetosa</i> López, San Martín & Jiménez, 1997	-	-	-	-	16
▲ <i>P. weissmanni</i> Langerhans, 1879	-	-	12	-	16
<i>Syllides edentulus</i> (Claparède, 1868)	-	-	-	-	?12
* <i>S. fulvus</i> (Marion and Bobretzky, 1875)	-	-	-	-	16
SYLLINAE					
▲ <i>Branchiosyllis exilis</i> (Gravier, 1900)	-	-	2,3,5,7, 9,13,11	-	16
▲ <i>Eurysyllis tuberculata</i> Ehlers, 1864	-	-	9	-	16
<i>Haplosyllis spongicola</i> (Grube, 1855)	14	6	4, 11	1	12,16
<i>Opisthosyllis brunnea</i> Langerhans, 1879	-	-	2,3,5	-	-
* <i>Plakosyllis brevipes</i> Hartmann-Schröder, 1956	-	-	-	-	16
* " <i>Pseudosyllis brevipennis</i> " Grube, 1863	-	-	-	-	16
▲ <i>Syllis alternata</i> Moore, 1908	14	-	-	-	16
▲ <i>S. amica</i> Quatrefages, 1865	14	-	3,4,9	1	16
<i>S. armillaris</i> (O. F. Müller, 1776)	14	-	4,9,13	-	13,16
* <i>S. beneliahui</i> (Campoy, Alquézar, 1982)	-	-	-	-	16
* <i>S. bouvieri</i> sensu San Martín, 1984	-	-	-	-	16
* <i>S. caeca</i> (Katzmann, 1973)	-	-	-	-	16
* <i>S. columbretensis</i> (Campoy, 1982)	-	-	-	-	16
* <i>S. corallicola</i> Verrill, 1900	-	-	-	-	16
<i>S. cornuta</i> Rathke, 1843	14	6	4,5, 9	1	-
■ <i>S. cruzi</i> Núñez and San Martín, 1991	-	-	-	-	16
* <i>S. ferrani</i> Alós and San Martín, 1987	-	-	-	-	16
▲ <i>S. garciai</i> (Campoy, 1982)	14	-	13	-	16
<i>S. gerlachi</i> (Hartmann-Schröder, 1960)	14	-	9	-	16
* <i>S. gerundensis</i> (Alós and Campoy, 1981)	-	-	-	-	16
▲ <i>S. gracilis</i> Grube, 1840	14	-	3,4,9	1, 12	16
▲ <i>S. hyalina</i> Grube, 1863	14	-	5,9,10	?1	16
* <i>S. jorgei</i> San Martín and López, 2000	-	-	-	-	16
▲ <i>S. krohni</i> Ehlers, 1864	14	-	4	-	16
■ <i>S. parapari</i> San Martín and López, 2000	-	-	-	-	16
■ <i>S. pontxioi</i> San Martín and López, 2000	-	-	-	-	16
<i>S. prolifera</i> Krohn, 1852	14	-	3,9,11	1	8, 16
<i>S. pulvinata</i> (Langerhans, 1881)	-	-	9	-	16
<i>S. rosea</i> (Langerhans, 1879)	-	-	9	-	16
* <i>S. torquata</i> Marion and Bobretzky, 1875	-	-	-	-	16
<i>S. variegata</i> Grube, 1860	14	6	3,4,10	1	8,15, 16
<i>S. vittata</i> Grube, 1840	14	-	-	1	-
▲ <i>Trypanosyllis aelis</i> Langerhans, 1879	14	-	-	-	16
▲ <i>T. coeliaca</i> Calaparède, 1868	-	-	-	?12	16
<i>T. zebra</i> (Grube, 1860)	14	6	4,5,10	1	12,16
* <i>Xenosyllis scabra</i> (Ehlers, 1864)	-	-	-	-	16
Total number of species	21	4	22	12	50

tricus 1 mm long, 0.39 mm wide, through 10 segments, with 32 muscle cell rows. Pharynx occupying ca. 10 segments.

Distribution.—Apparently cosmopolitan (Núñez et al., 1992).

Xenosyllis scabra (Ehlers, 1864)

Xenosyllis scabra: Fauvel, 1923: 272, figs. 102a–c; Laubier, 1968: 88, figs. 4–6; Campoy, 1982: 350; San Martín, 1984: 267–270, fig. 61; Núñez et al., 1992: 113, figs. 1c–f.

Material Examined.—T11, 1 ind.; T17, 1 ind.; T18, 1 ind.

Notes.—Largest specimen complete, 0.45 mm wide, H+10 = 0.60 mm, 1.88 mm long for 33 chaetigers, body dorso-ventrally flattened, pale brownish, tegument and appendages crenulated. Two pairs of eyes almost overlapped. Antennae with 5 joints. Tentacular cirri with 7–4 joints. Dorsal cirri with 6–5 joints on anterior parapodia, 5–4 and 4–3 joints on middle and posterior ones, respectively. Blades of falcigers bidentate, 12.5–5 µm long on anterior parapodia, 10–5 µm long on middle and posterior ones. Aciculum thick (ca. 7.5 µm in diameter), straight, protruding from parapodial lobes. Proventriculus ca. 0.17 mm long, 0.17 µm wide, occupying ca. 3 segments, with 17 muscle cell rows. Pharynx pinkish, through 8 segments.

Distribution.—Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean (Núñez et al., 1992).

DISCUSSION

Faunistic analysis of benthic samples taken from shallow and deep waters of northern Cyprus yielded 49 species belonging to Eusyllinae and Syllinae, of which one species (*Eusyllis kupfferi*) was recorded for the first time in the Mediterranean Sea, 7 species (*Dioplosyllis cirrosa*, *E. kupfferi*, *Opisthodonta morena*, *Pionosyllis serratisetosa*, *Syllis cruzi*, *S. parapari* and *S. pontxioi*) in the Eastern Mediterranean, 23 species in the Levantine Sea and 42 species in Cyprus (Table 1).

The species which were reported in the previous benthic studies and not included in our collections are *Syllis vittata*, *S. cornuta*, *Opisthosyllis brunnea*, *Syllides edentulus* (as *S. edentula*), *Pionosyllis pulligera*, *P. divaricata* and *Odontosyllis dugesiana*. Except for *O. dugesiana*, these species were also known in the Aegean Sea (Çinar and Ergen, 2002).

The present study increased number of species of Eusyllinae and Syllinae known in the Levantine Sea and Cyprus from 33–56 species and from 8–50 species, respectively. The species richness of Eusyllinae and Syllinae reported from the Levant and Cypriot coasts comprised 69% and 62% of the total Mediterranean fauna, respectively.

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