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New records and description of four new species of spionids (Annelida: Polychaeta: Spionidae) from the Philippines: the genera *Dispio*, *Malacoceros*, *Polydora*, and *Scolelepis*, with notes on palp ciliation patterns of the genus *Scolelepis*

JASON D. WILLIAMS
Department of Biology, Hofstra University, Hempstead, NY 11549-1140, USA. E-mail: biojdw@hofstra.edu

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Abstract

Seven species of spionid worms of the Philippines are described based primarily on specimens collected from intertidal sandy beaches in 1999–2000. Four of these species are new to science and two are recorded for the first time from this region. *Dispio latilamella* **sp. n.**, is distinguished by large, spoon-shaped postsetal notopodial lamellae of setiger 1 and notopodial lamellae of setigers 1–13 with digitiform extensions along margin. *Malacoceros indicus* (Fauvel, 1928), a widely distributed species, is discovered for the first time in the Philippines. *Polydora cavitensis* Pillai, 1965 is reported from Manila Bay for the first time since its original description. Four species of *Scolelepis* were found: *S. hutchingsae* Dauer, 1985, *S. alisonae* **sp. n.**, *S. magnicornuta* **sp. n.**, and *S. villosivaina* **sp. n.** *Scolelepis hutchingsae* was previously only known from Australia; the Philippine specimens closely match the original description. *Scolelepis alisonae* **sp. n.** is distinguished by postsetal notopodial lamellae with conical lobes on anterior setigers, bidentate notopodial hooded hooks beginning on setiger 68–99, and bidentate neuropodial hooded hooks beginning on setiger 25–33. *Scolelepis magnicornuta* **sp. n.** has a large, conical occipital tentacle with cilia along the sides, unidentate or bidentate notopodial hooded

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