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A new species and new record of the commensal genus *Alcyonosyllis* Glasby & Watson, 2001 and a new species of *Parahaplosyllis* Hartmann-Schröder, 1990, (Annelida: Syllidae: Syllinae) from Philippines Islands

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Abstract

A new species of *Alcyonosyllis* (Annelida: Syllidae), *A. aidae* **n.sp.** is described from Luzón island, Philippines, associated with the alcyonacean *Dendronephthya* sp. (Nephthydae). This is the sixth known species of this genus living in the Indo-Pacific region. The new species differs from other *Alcyonosyllis* in having long and slender cirri with the first pair of dorsal cirri slightly thicker than remaining, bidentate chaetae with distal tooth larger than proximal one, and a distinct colour pattern, with a median longitudinal, slender reddish line, and two wider lateral bands, giving a tri-lineate appearance. A new report of the recently described species, *A. hinterkircheri*, previously known only from an area close to Bohol, in Philippines, is also included, being the first report of this species in Luzón Island. A new species of the genus *Parahaplosyllis* Hartmann-Schröder, 1990, is also described. Up to now, only the type species of the genus was known, from New South Wales, Australia; this is the second known species of this genus. It differs from *P. brevicirra* Hartmann-Schröder, 1990 by having unidentate dorsal simple chaetae (instead of bidentate ones as in *P. brevicirra*), ventral simple chaeta with shorter and less curved basal spur, more distinctly articulated dorsal cirri, with a long distal article, and a shorter proventricle. Finally, new different types of stolons are described for both genera.

Key words: Annelida, Syllidae, Syllinae, *Alcyonosyllis*, *Parahaplosyllis*, new species, soft coral, coral rubble, taxonomy

Introduction

The symbiotic genus *Alcyonosyllis* Glasby & Watson, 2001, is characterized by having long and slender bodies with numerous chaetigers, appendages unarticulated to weakly articulated and parapodia with unarticulated hooked chaetae with subdistal boss (Glasby & Watson 2001; Glasby & Aguado 2009). In addition, stolons of *Alcyonosyllis* are attached terminally to the parental body (Glasby & Watson 2001; San Martín & Nishi 2003; Aguado & San Martín 2009) and a new posterior end regenerates ventrally to the stolon before its release. Three species were originally described belonging to this genus: *A. phili* Glasby & Watson, 2001, the type species of the genus, reported from northern Australia, New Guinea, Bohol (Philippines Islands) (Glasby & Aguado 2009) and also recently reported from Vietnam (Britayev & Antokhina, 2012); *A. glasbyi* San Martín & Nishi, (2003) from Shimoda, Japan; and *A. hinterkircheri* Glasby & Aguado, (2009) from off Bohol (Philippines Islands). Another three species originally described as *Haplosyllis* Langerhans, 1879, were transferred to *Alcyonosyllis*: *A. xaeniaecola* (Hartmann-Schröder, 1993), from Moluccas (Indonesia); *A. bisetosa* (Hartmann-Schröder, 1960); and *A. gorgoniacola* (Sun & Yang, 2004) from South China (Glasby & Aguado, 2009). Some other species may belong to *Alcyonosyllis*, such as *Syllis onkylochaeta* Hartmann-Schröder, 1991, from an aquarium in Germany; and *Syllis exiliformis* Imajima, 2003, from Japan, as well other species without formal specific names: *Syllis* sp. (Aguado *et al.* 2008, from Japan) and Genus sp. A (San Martín *et al*. 2010, from Australia). These latter species have similar diagnostic features to *Alcyonosyllis*, with the exception of some small compound chaetae on parapodia. All of the known species have been reported as symbionts with anthozoans. *Alcyonosyllis phili, A. bisetosa and A. aidae* **n.**

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not common in Syllidae and up to now it has been only reported in some species of its sister group, *Trypanosyllis* Claparède, 1864 (Okada 1933; Jonson 1902; Izuka 1906; Potts 1913; Nogueira & Fukuda 2008).

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