

of cosmopolitanism in polychaetes reported by Ekman (1953), coupled with findings of unsuccessful interbreeding of allopatric populations (Bacci & La Grecca, 1953), leads to the uneasy realization that many different species of polychaetes may be grouped under the same binomial. As Fauchald (1969) has pointed out, the degree of difference employed by polychaete systematists for specific and generic distinction is often considerably greater than that used by systematists in other taxa. Recent findings, such as those of Bellan & Lagardère (1971) for *Nerine cirratulus* and *N. mesnili*, indicate that there need not be much morphological distinction even between sympatric species of polychaetes.

Additional material may prove the distinctions employed here to be too coarse, but, at present, the genera of Dorvilleidae may be distinguished according to the following key.

KEY TO THE GENERA OF DORVILLEIDAE

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 1. Notoacicula present | 2 |
| Notoacicula absent | 3 |
| 2. Furcate setae present | <i>Schistomeringos</i> |
| Furcate setae absent | <i>Dorvillea</i> |
| 3. Furcate or geniculate setae present | 4 |
| Furcate and geniculate setae absent | 5 |
| 4. Palps well developed | <i>Protodorvillea</i> |
| Palps reduced or absent | <i>Meiodorvillea</i> |
| 5. Only simple acicular setae present | <i>Parophryotrocha</i> |
| Both capillary and compound setae present | 6 |
| 6. Setae of first setiger markedly different from others | <i>Exallopus</i> |
| Setae of first setiger similar to others | 7 |
| 7. Antennae long and cirriform | <i>Apophryotrocha</i> |
| Antennae reduced and papilliform | <i>Ophryotrocha</i> |

eyes furca
setae all +
way, NO
geniculate
setae

NO eyes
geniculate
setae charact

APPENDIX I

Poorly known subbitramous dorvilleids

The following four species are indeterminable on the basis of their original descriptions: *Anisoceras bioculata* Grube, 1856; *Staurocephalus Grubei* Kinberg, 1865; *Priognathus Boeckii* Malmgren, 1867; and, *Staurocephalus microphthalmus* Grube, 1880.

The following three species remain poorly known; they were described before attention focused on the presence or absence of furcate setae and so can not be definitely assigned to either *Dorvillea* or *Schistomeringos*: *Staurocephalus brachyceros* Grube, 1878b; *Staurocephalus brevipinnis* Grube, 1878a; and, *Staurocephalus filicornis* Grube, 1878a.

Staurocephalus australis Haswell, 1886, and *Staurocephalus Loveni* Kinberg, 1865, clearly belong to *Schistomeringos*. Insufficient information is available, however, to evaluate Augener's (1922) synonymy of these two nominal species.

Staurocephalus matsushimaensis Okuda & Yamada, 1954, is described