

Two new species of *Polycirrus* (Polychaeta, Terebellidae) from Abrolhos Archipelago, Brazil

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Abstract

Two new species of *Polycirrus* (Polychaeta, Terebellidae, Polycirrinae), *Polycirrus abrolhensis* **sp. nov.** and *P. paivai* **sp. nov.**, are described from material collected in biogenic calcareous bottoms of algae, at Santa Bárbara Island, Abrolhos Archipelago, Brazil.

Key words: *Polycirrus*, Polycirrinae, taxonomy, Abrolhos Archipelago, new species, identification key

Introduction

The subfamily Polycirrinae, family Terebellidae, is characterized by the presence of an expanded tentacular membrane, by the lack of branchiae and neurochaeta, if present, they present a concave base and long narrow neck (Hutchings & Glasby, 1986; Holthe, 1986a).

The subfamily has six genera with 76 described species: *Hauchiella* Levinsen, 1893 (2 species), *Enoplobranchus* Webster, 1879 (1 species), *Biremis* Polloni, Rowe & Teal, 1973 (1 species), *Lysilla* Malmgren, 1866 (11 species), *Amaeana* Augener, 1926 (7 species), and *Polycirrus* Grube, 1850, the largest genus in this subfamily, with 54 valid. This genus has a worldwide distribution (Hutchings & Glasby, 1986; Holthe, 1986a). *Polycirrus* is characterized by having notopodia from segments 2 or 3, thorax with variable number of segments (10–70 segments), notochaeta smooth with narrow wings, hirsute or plumose (pinnate), and first neuropodia present from segments 7–18.