**Lumbrineris flabellicola** (FAGE, 1936), a Lumbrinerid Polychaete Associated with a Japanese Ahermatypic Coral

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**Abstract**


Living specimens of the lumbrinerid polychaete *Lumbrineris flabellicola* (FAGE, 1936) were firstly collected from Japanese water, Southwest off Shikoku Island at depths of 277-317 m. The species lived in a mucous tube attached to the ahermatypic coral *Caryophyllia decapali* (YABE & EGUCHI, 1942). The morphological characters of the polychaete were briefly reported.

*Lumbrineris flabellicola* (FAGE, 1936) (Lumbrineridae, Polychaeta) has been recorded from Japan only in a literature in which the scars of their mucous tubes have been photographed on a specimen of *Flabellum pavoninum* from Sagami Bay (as *F. disjuncta* by YABE & EGUCHI, 1942, Pl. 7, Fig. 7), and no living specimen has been collected so far (ZIBROWIUS et al., 1975). During the cruise KT-86-16 of R/V "Tansei-Maru", 13 living specimens of this polychaete were captured from Southwest off Shikoku Island at depths of 277-317 m. We could also examine a batch of specimens sent by courtesy of Dr. H. ZIBROWIUS of the University of Aix-Marseille 2. In this study, the occurrence of this lumbrinerid polychaete is reported with a short note on morphological characters and figures. We deeply thank Dr. H. ZIBROWIUS who kindly identified the host corals and provided us valuable information as well as a part of specimens examined in this study. We are also indebted to two anonymous reviewers for their critical reading of the manuscript and giving us many valuable comments.

*Lumbrineris* BLAINVILLE, 1828  
*Lumbrineris flabellicola* (FAGE, 1936)  
(Figs. 1-3)  
*Lumbriconereis flabellicola* FAGE, 1936, pp. 941-944, figs. 1 & 2.
Lumbrineris flabellicola ZIBROWIUS et al., 1975, pp. 84-89, fig. 1, pls. 1-5.

Material examined. **Pacific Ocean**, (Japan) off Ashizuri Misaki, SW of Shikoku Island, R/V "Tansei-Maru" Cruise KT-86-16 Station B-6, 1 Nov., 1986, 32° 35.8'N, 132° 42.6'E, 277-286 m, 1 m ORI Biological Dredge, associated with Caryophyllia decapali, 12 specimens: off Okinoshima Island, SW of Shikoku Island, KT-86-16 Station A-2, 31 Oct., 1986, 32° 40.8'N, 132° 28.1'E, 306-317 m, 1 m ORI Biological Dredge, associated with C. decapali, 1 specimen: (Philippines), R/V "Suroit" Cruise MUSORSTOM 2 Station 33, 13° 32.3'N, 121° 07.5'E, 130-137 m, 24 Nov., 1980, associated with Balanophyllia sp., 1 specimen: Cruise MUSORSTOM 2 Station 63, 14° 07.3'N, 120° 15.0'E 215-230 m, 29 Nov., 1980, associated with Acanthocyathus spinicarens and A. spiniger, 2 specimens.

**Atlantic Ocean**, Galice Bank, R/V "Noroit" Cruise SEAMOUNT Station DW 116, 20 Oct., 1987, 42° 52. 4'N, 11° 50.6'W, 985-1000 m, associated with Desmophyllum cristagalli, 3 specimens and 1 posterior fragment: Gorringe Bank, SEAMOUNT Station DW 8, 22 Sep. 1987, 36° 28.5'N, 11° 37.1'W, 470-485 m, associated with Flabellum chunii, 1 specimen: Gorringe Bank, SEAMOUNT Station CP 11, 23 Sep. 1987, 36° 26.4'N, 11° 40.2'W, 805-830 m, associated with Flabellum chunii, 1 specimen: off Morocco, R/V "Cryos" Cruise BALGIM Station 157, 36° 21.0'N, 7° 55.8'W, 1108 m, 18 Jun., 1984, as-

![Fig. 1 Lumbrineris flabellicola (FAGE, 1936) drawn from Japanese complete specimens. a: Anterior end, dorsal view, b: Same, ventral view, c: Posterior end, ventral view, d: Maxillae, dorsal view, e: Mandibles, ventral view, f: Parapodium 1, anterior view, g: Parapodium 5, anterior view, h: Parapodium 20, anterior view.](image-url)
Lumbrineris flabellicola from Japan

associated with Balanophyllia cellulosa, 1 specimen : NW Bank of Ivis, R/V "Suroit" Cruise BENTHEDI Station 77F, 12° 34.2'S, 44° 54.0'W, 480-530 m, 31 Mar., 1977, associated with an unidentified scleractinian coral, 1 specimen.


Measurement. Complete ovigerous specimen from Japan measuring 21 mm long by 1.5 mm wide including parapodia with 52 setigers. Other complete Japanese specimens measuring 17-26 mm long by 1.3-1.8 mm wide with 49-67 setigers.

Morphological characters. Specimens in alcohol pale with slight iridescence. Body slightly broader than height with arched dorsum and flattened ventrum. Prostomium bluntly conical (Fig. 1a, b). Pygidium with a pair of short anal cirri (Fig. 1c). Parapodia with short preupal lobes and longer conical postsetal lobes (Fig. 1f, g); posterior parapodia with slightly shorter postsetal lobes (Fig. 1h). In each parapodium, two to three acicula present. Winged capillary setae present in first 15-23 setigers in Japanese specimens and in 26 setigers in larger Atlantic specimen; occurring two to three per parapodium on setigers 1-11 and only one thereafter. Simple hooded hooks present on all parapodia, occurring singly on first 11 setigers and two to three thereafter. Hooks with a single enlarged basal tooth and six to seven smaller teeth; basal tooth subdivided terminally in two to six denticles (Fig. 2a, b). Maxillary plates whitish with dark teeth on borders. Maxillae I falcate; Maxillae II with 5-6 teeth on left, 6-7 on right; Maxillae III with single tooth extending ventrally as dark, broad posterior border; Maxillae IV with dark, conical tooth (Fig. 1d). Mandibles slender, translucent with well-calcified flared distal plate (Fig.

![Fig. 2 Simple hooded hooks of Lumbrineris flabellicola (FAGE, 1936). a: On parapodium 15 of a specimen from Japan, b: On parapodium 40 of the same, c: On parapodium 10 of a larger specimen from Galice Bank (SEAMOUNT Station DW 116), d: On parapodium 57 of the same.](image-url)
Fig. 3 *Lumbrineris flabellicola* (FAGE, 1936) on the host coral, *Caryophyllia decapali* (YABE & EGUCHI, 1942) from Japan. a: Drawing from the dorsal side of the polychaete, b: Side view of the same, arrows: Mucous tube of the polychaete.

Mucous, membranous tube attached around coral corallum; sometimes posterior end reaching to coral base (Fig. 3a, b).

Remarks. The affinities of *Lumbrineris flabellicola* have been discussed extensively by ZIBROWIUS *et al.* (1975). To date, *L. flabellicola* is the only species of the genus known to be commensal with or parasitic on ahermatypic corals.

The specimens from various areas including Japan were well identical with this species in main morphological characters, though a minor difference was recognized in the distribution pattern of winged capillary setae. In Japanese specimens, the setae were present on anterior 15–23 setigers, but on 26 setigers in a specimen of 2 mm wide from Gorringe Bank or on more setigers in the previous descriptions (on anterior 28 setigers in the holotype measuring 55 mm long with 130 setigers in FAGE, 1936; on 40 setigers in ZIBROWIUS *et al.*, 1975). This character may vary due to the size of specimen.

An additional small papilla on the inner base of one or each anal cirrus was observed in two Japanese specimens, while it was absent in the six remaining Japanese complete specimens and in a fragmental specimen from Galice Bank. This papilla may be an abnormal state of the enflated base of anal cirrus.

References


和文摘要

淡青丸航海 "KT-86-16" において単体サンゴ Caryophyllia decapali に通じる."
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phyllia decapali (YABE & EGUCHI, 1942) に粘膜の
管を作って付着するギボシイソメ科多毛類 Lum-
brineris flabellicola (FAGE, 1936) を採集した。従来,
この多毛類は、ホストの殻表に寄生として発見だ
けが相模湾産の単体サンゴから記録されていた。しか
し、本研究により、日本沿岸での発見がはじめて確認
された。同定にあたっては、四国南西海域の水深
277～317 m の 2 地点の採集標本および太平洋の他海
域、大西洋、インド洋の標本とこれまでの記載との比
較を行ったが、主要な形態においては区別できなかっ
た。

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