

## A new species, *Olavius ulrikae* (Annelida: Clitellata: Tubificidae), re-assessment of a Western Australian gutless marine worm

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**Abstract** – Three Western Australian specimens of the gutless marine worm genus *Olavius*, previously identified as *Olavius propinquus* Erséus, 1984, are reconsidered and selected as type material of a new species, *O. ulrikae* sp. nov. This taxon differs from *O. propinquus* (*s. str.*), known only from Fiji in the South Pacific Ocean, by its curved (instead of straight) penial chaetae (in segment XI), and more numerous somatic chaetae in preclitellar segments. Both species belong to an Indo-Pacific complex of closely related forms, the general taxonomy of which is discussed.

**Keywords:** Indian Ocean, morphology, *Olavius propinquus*, taxonomy

### INTRODUCTION

In a taxonomic account of Western Australian marine Tubificidae, Erséus (1993) recorded 41 species from Rottneet Island and adjacent areas near Perth. One of these species, represented by three specimens from a subtidal locality near Rottneet Island, was identified as *Olavius propinquus* Erséus, 1984, a gutless tubificid previously known only from Fiji in the South Pacific Ocean. The Western Australian material was described, illustrated and compared to the original *O. propinquus* by Erséus (1993), and the morphological differences noted were considered as intraspecific and associated with the long geographical distance between the two populations. It should be noted that the current knowledge of these small worms in the Indo-Pacific region as a whole is based on limited collection efforts in a few disjunct areas around the Australian continent (Erséus 1981, 1984, 1990, 1993, 1997a, 1997b; Erséus and Bergfeldt 2007).

Recently, while studying several new species of *Olavius* from the South Pacific, Erséus and Bergfeldt (2007) suggested that the intraspecific morphological variation in gutless Tubificidae is smaller than previously thought. Therefore, specimens from New Caledonia also resembling *O. propinquus* were attributed to a new taxon, *O. isomerus* Erséus and Bergfeldt, 2007, which differs from *O. propinquus s. str.* only in the number of secondary body wall annuli and somatic chaetae. In the light of this, the status of "*propinquus*" from Rottneet Island was re-assessed, and it is concluded that this form should be regarded as a third species, formally described as new in the present paper.

### MATERIAL AND METHODS

The whole-mounted worms selected as types of *O. ulrikae* sp. n. (specified below) were already deposited in the Western Australian Museum (WAM), Perth, and the Swedish Museum of Natural History (SMNH), Stockholm. All were originally regarded as non-type specimens of "*O. propinquus*", and information on their collection and preparation was given by Erséus (1993).

### SYSTEMATICS

#### Family Tubificidae

#### Subfamily Phallodrilinae

#### Genus *Olavius* Erséus, 1984

#### *Olavius ulrikae* sp. nov.

Figure 1

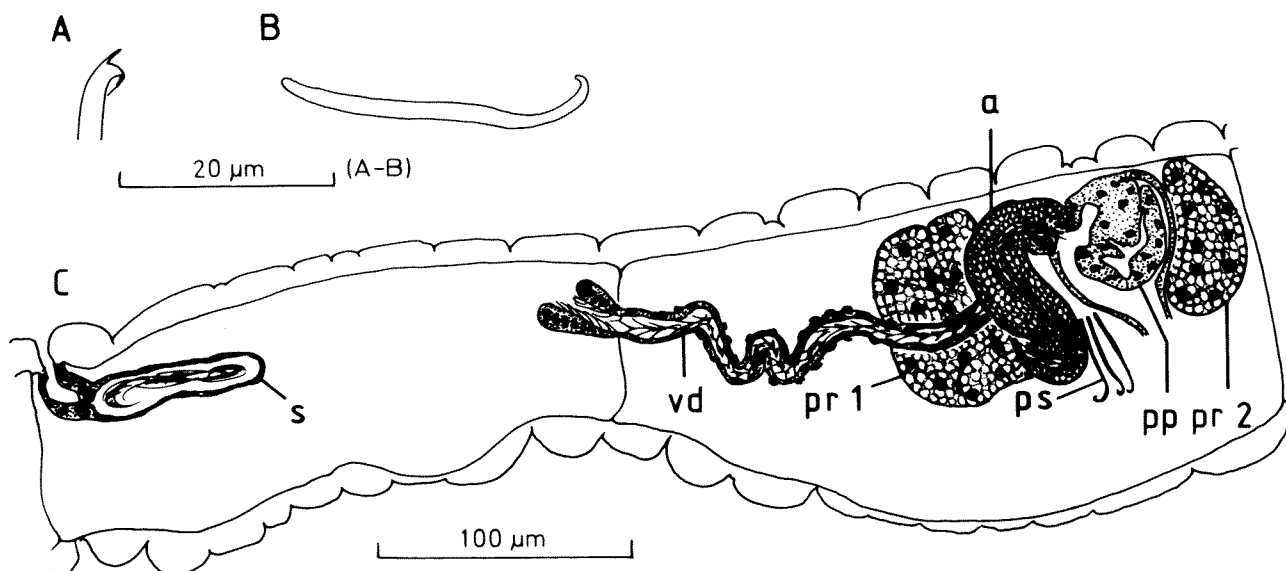
*Olavius propinquus* Erséus: Erséus, 1993: 364–365, figure 16 (*partim*; not Erséus, 1984).

*Olavius "propinquus"* Erséus: Erséus and Bergfeldt, 2007: 51–52, table 1 (referring to the Western Australian material only).

#### Material examined

##### *Holotype*

**Australia: Western Australia:** E. of Phillip Rock, about 1 km off Phillip Point (Kingston), Rottneet Island, off Perth, 12 m, fine sand, 19 January 1991, P. Hutchings (WAM V 156-92), whole-mounted specimen; originally identified as *Olavius propinquus* (see Erséus 1993: 364).



**Figure 1** *Olavius ulrikae* sp. nov. A, somatic chaeta; B, penial chaeta; C, lateral view of spermathecae and male genitalia in segments X–XI (reproduced from Erséus (1993, figure 16)).

#### Paratypes

**Australia: Western Australia:** 2 whole-mounted specimens from type locality, originally identified as *O. propinquus* and lodged in the SMNH Main (non-type) Collection, as ref. nos. 1397 and 29640, respectively (SMNH Type Coll. 6953–6954 (new reg. nos.)); 1 specimen (29640) was first retained in the author's collection (see Erséus 1993: 364) and later deposited in SMNH.

#### Description (abbreviated, after Erséus (1993))

Length 7.6–9.2 mm, 37–48 segments. Body slender; maximum width (at XI) 0.15–0.17 mm. Clitellum extending over most of segments X–XII. Secondary annuli (6)7 per (postclitellar) segment. Somatic chaetae (Figure 1A) bifid, 28–42 µm long, 2–3 per bundle anteriorly, 2 per bundle in postclitellar segments. Penial chaetae (Figures 1B; 1C, ps) 28–35 µm long, 3 per bundle, with single-pointed, clearly curved outer ends. Male pores in line with ventral somatic chaetae, posteriorly in segment XI. Spermathecal pores in line with dorsal chaetae anteriorly in segment X. Alimentary canal absent. Vasa deferentia (Figure 1B, vd) 7–12 µm wide, entering apical ends of cylindrical, curved atria, 80–95 µm long, 19–27 µm wide. Atria (Figure 1C, a) opening into inner ends of copulatory sacs, each at base of large papilla (pp). Prostate glands (Figure 1C, pr1 and pr 2) two per atrium. Spermathecae (Figure 1C, s) with short ducts and oblong, thin-walled ampullae, latter 65–80 µm long, 16–23 µm wide.

#### Etymology

Named *ulrikae*, for Mrs Ulrika Lidén (born Bergfeldt), my former Master's student, whose

work on South Pacific gutless tubificids drew my attention to the taxonomic status of the present species.

#### Distribution and habitat

Known only from Rottnest Island, Western Australia; 12 m, fine sand.

#### DISCUSSION

*Olavius ulrikae* belongs to a homogeneous group of species that all have more or less C-shaped, tubular atria, each of which opens into the inner end of a deep copulatory sac, immediately anterior to the base of a large papilla formed by a large fold of the sac wall (e.g., see Erséus 1981: figure 4; 1984: figure 20C). Within this group, *O. albidus* (Jamieson, 1977), *O. propinquus* Erséus, 1984 (*sensu stricto*), *O. albidoides* Erséus, 1997, *O. capillus* Erséus, 1997, and *O. isomerus* Erséus and Bergfeldt, 2007, are most similar to *O. ulrikae*. All six taxa have (1) virtually identical male genital ducts (in *O. capillus*, however, the atrium appears to open at the tip rather than the base of the copulatory papilla; Erséus, 1997), (2) more or less dorsal spermathecal pores, (3) oblong, thin-walled spermathecae, and (4) penial chaetae that are most often three per bundle. However, whereas the penial chaetae of the five previously described species are straight and parallel within the bundle, those of *O. ulrikae* are clearly curved in their outer part (Figure 1B). Moreover, in *O. propinquus* s. str. and *O. capillus*, the somatic chaetae are invariably two per bundle throughout the body, while in the others (including *O. ulrikae*), several bundles in the pre-clitellar part of the worm contain three chaetae.

*Olavius ulrikae*, *O. capillus* and *O. albidoides* seem to be restricted to Western Australia. *Olavius capillus* is known only from the Montebello Islands in the north-western part of the state (Erséus 1997), while *O. albidoides* (see Erséus 1997) has been recorded also from Rottnest Island (Erséus 1993) and Albany in the south (Erséus 1990). *Olavius albidoides* is distinguished from *O. ulrikae* as well as the other species mentioned here by its large, characteristically bipartite spermathecal ampullae, and the more lateral position of its spermathecal pores. Interestingly, when first reported from Western Australia (Erséus 1990, 1993), *O. albidoides* was also taken for a species first described from the South Pacific, i.e., *O. albidus*, a taxon of the Great Barrier Reef (Jamieson 1977; Erséus 1981, 1997).

Admittedly, the separation of this complex of closely related *Olavius* species is based on subtle morphological differences, and the taxonomy presented here needs to be tested by molecular data when such are made available. The mitochondrial cytochrome c oxidase subunit 1 (COI) gene has been proposed as a "barcode" marker for identification of animal species (Hebert *et al.* 2003a; Hebert and Gregory, 2005), and Hebert *et al.* (2003b) noted that the COI sequences of congeneric species pairs of Annelida available in GenBank differ on average by about 16%. COI works as an identifier for at least some oligochaetes (Erséus and Kvist 2007), and it has revealed cryptic speciation in oligochaetes used as models in biological sciences (reviewed by Erséus and Gustafsson, in press). For the complex of *Olavius* species treated here, COI sequences are available only for *O. albidoides* (GenBank AF064037; Nylander *et al.* 1999), and *O. albidus* (Erséus, unpublished) and they are 16.5% different. Although scanty, this information may be indicative of the genetic distances to be expected also between other morphologically similar forms of *Olavius*.

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