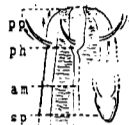


ANTICOMA, Bastian, 1865

2. *Anticoma subsimilis*, n. sp. The thin cuticle is almost invisibly striated. On each lateral line there is a row of five somewhat curved cervical setae,



.5	12.5	26.	$\frac{51}{H}$	88.	1.5mm.
.8	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	

each having a length equal to one-fourth the corresponding width of the neck. These two rows

begin at a distance from the anterior end equal to nearly three times the width of the head, and have a length equal to the corresponding diameter of the neck. The cuticle becomes thicker at

the lips, which bear a circlet of six papillae. The oesophagus is cylindroid in the anterior part, but becomes conoid posteriorly. The mobility of the lips is proved by the nature of the ingested food. Seen dorso-ventrally the pharynx appears more nearly cylindroid than when seen laterally. Seen laterally it tapers so that finally it is one-fifth as wide as the corresponding part of the head. The lining is rather thin, but refractive. The cardia, one-half as wide as the neck, is conoid with a short cylindroid extension. The rather thick-walled intestine, separated from the oesophagus by a collum three-fifths as wide as the neck, becomes at once three-fourths as wide as the body, and is about six cells in girth. The intestinal cells contain numerous small, uniform, distinct granules. The posterior lip of the anus is elevated. The caudal glands are packed together

in the anterior two-fifths of the tail. The elongated renette-cell, two and one-half times as long as the body-diameter, and one-fourth as wide as long, lies a little in front of the cardia, and is not reflexed. The excretory pore is somewhat behind the pharynx. Distinct nerve-cells, more numerous behind the ring, are arranged (at least in front of the ring), in six longitudinal groups. The cylindrical part of the tail is about one-tenth as wide as the base.

The slender, uniform, but rather strong spicula, as wide as the narrowest part of the tail, are twice as long as the anal body-diameter, and lie with their proximal ends dorsal to the body axis. The proximal eighth of each spiculum is separately more or less arcuate, so that one may speak of a curved cephalum or proximal end. Two separate accessory pieces, rather frail, bent at the distal end, one-sixth as long as the spicula and parallel to them, form a rather close collar round the distal ends of the spicula. On each side of the body there are four equidistant, ventro-submedian, pre-anal, papilla-like setae, one-sixth as long as the body-diameter, extending in a row from near the anus to near the supplementary organ. There are about three ventro-submedian post-anal setae on each side of the middle part of the tail.

Habitat; remarks. Cape Royds; Bay, Cape Royds. One adult and several immature somewhat shrunken specimens. This species differs from *A. similis* in having five pectoral hairs, longer setae, a sub-cylindroid pharynx, and an oesophagus without expansion behind the nerve-ring