

*Chromadoropsis parva* (DE MAN) (fig. 158a—e)

=*Spilophora antarctica* COBB 1914a

♀♀:

L=0,61—0,64 (0,63)

a=16,7—29,3 (21,6)

b= 6,7— 7,4 (7,1)

c= 5,0— 6,8 ( 6,1)

Vu=44,7—49,0 (46,6)

Total of specimens: 4 ♀♀.

Samples: M 60A:2, 115:II, 118:I; V 127.

Head: diameter 8  $\mu$ . Labial and cephalic papillae: indistinct.

Cephalic setae: approx. 5  $\mu$  long. Cervical setae: in typical arrangement (cf. DE CONNINCK 1944), at most 50% of head diameter long.

Buccal cavity: three solid, slender, subequal teeth.

Amphids: 1,5 open turns.

Cuticular ornamentation: typical! (cf. MICOLETZKY 1924b). The transverse rows of dots are interannular, and distinct in the sublateral regions only; in the cervical region two longitudinal rows of dots stand out more prominently but from about the level of the esophageal bulb also the two following rows are slightly more conspicuous than the remaining ones; the distance between the two inner rows is 4  $\mu$  = one-third to one-fourth of the corresponding body diameter in the cervical region, one-seventh in the mid-body, and about one-fifth in the anal region.

Nerve-ring: at 60% of esophagus. Bulb: set off, oval, with slight interruption. Eggs: 40  $\times$  25  $\mu$ .

Tail: 6,3—8 anal diameters long. Spinneret 6,5  $\mu$  long, provided with a seta at its base.

Habitat: littoral, sheltered algae and exposed sand.

Distribution: Cosmopolitan.

Remarks: The shortness of the spinneret is the only difference I can find between my specimens and the type. COBB, however, seems to have found the typical *C. parva* in the Antarctic concluding from his figure of the end of the tail (*Spilophora antarctica*, COBB 1914a).

M 60A: 25,29.III. 3.IV.49. 41°30'15" S., 72°58'50" W. Seno Reloncavi proper; Isla Tenglo, the bay on the south side. Tidal belt, rather exposed. Sand. Hand sampling. Samples 1 and 2.

M 115: 3.V.49. 53°11' S., 70°55' W. Southern Chile, the Magallanes area; estrecho de Magallanes, near the estuary of Rio los Ciervos, S of Punta Arenas. Tidal belt, exposed (shelter: kelp).

Algae, gravel and clay, mixed with mud and covered with boulders. Hand sampling.

zone II: sand with much detritus, between boulders and algae; 9—21 cm above low water level.

M 118: 10.V.49. 52°39' S., 71°27' W. Southern Chile, the Magallanes, area; Canal Fitz Roy. Tidal belt, sheltered. Stones with algae. Hand sampling.

I: tufted alga with much detritus

V 127: *Corallinacea* and crustaceous algae, much detritus, not very exposed.

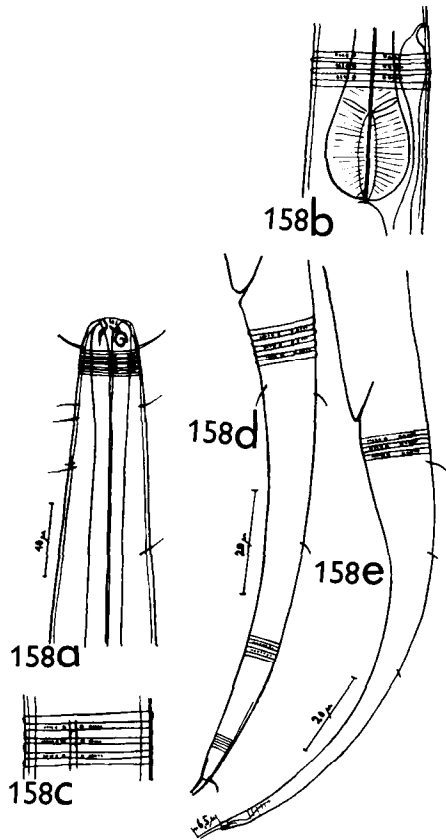


Fig. 158: *Chromadoropsis parva* a — anterior end of female, b — bulbar region, c — lateral differentiation of cuticle in mid-body, d — tail of female, e — tail of another female.

*C. parva* (DE MAN 1893) = *Spilophora* p.  
= *Spilophora antarctica* COBB 1914a