

Diplobathylaimus grahami n. sp.

Fig. 182 a, b

Locality and material. — Graham Land, St. 6: 1♀

Dimensions: L = 3,250 mm., $a = 21,24$, $\beta = 7,22$, $\gamma = 18,06$, V = 40 %

From Graham Land in the Antarctica proper, a remarkable species is present, which seems to show a distant relation to the genus *Bathylaimus* COBB, from which it differs indeed in the remarkable shape and structure of its buccal cavity. On the other hand, although the female specimen is similar to *Bathylaimus* concerning the position and structure of the lateral organs, I should like, though with some hesitation, to refer it to that genus.

Body moderately slender, posteriorly, up to the anus, scarcely noticeably tapering and only in the head-part of the oesophageal region more strikingly thinned.

Head much thinned, rounded, with very small but stout submedian and lateral bristles.

Buccal cavity consisting of 2 parts, the anterior one broader and shorter than the posterior part.

The lateral organs are remarkable, because similar only to those of the genus *Bathylaimus*. They are situated at the posterior end of the buccal cavity, in a distance of 60μ behind its front end. They are rounded, very thick-walled and small, in section $8,5 \mu$, i. e. 0,14 of the head diameter close to.

Oesophagus short and slender, posteriorly bulb-like swollen, strongly muscular, in front of its middle surrounded by the nerve ring.

Tail in its 2 anterior thirds conical, posterior third much thinned, its thickness slightly more than $1/3$ of the anal body diameter. Vulva 1,7 mm (i. e. 64,89 % of the body-length) from the front end. Female organs paired, but unsymmetrical, the anterior gonad much more developed than the posterior slender gonad.

St. 6. Graham Region. $64^{\circ} 36' S.$ — $57^{\circ} 42' W.$ Stones and gravel. Mud-sample. 125 m. 20. 1. 1902.

Number of species found: 29; Number of specimens found: 40.

