

ENOPLOIDES Saveljev 1912.

ENOPLOIDES OLIGOCHAETUS n.sp.

(Fig. 31, a-b.)

Station : 105.

Female (3x) : L = 6.1-7.1 mm. ;  $\alpha$  = 17.8-23.3 ;  $\beta$  = 3.8-4.4 ;  $\gamma$  = 16.5-18 ; V = 49-51%.

Three worms of this species, all females, are present. The body is stout, tapering little except near the extremities. The cuticle is lightly ringed.

The lips are voluminous, not clearly demarcated from one another, but the clefts between them are apparently indicated by converging striations. The shape of the anterior end, whether truncated or rounded, depends on the position of the lips. No labial papillae or setae are present. There are ten cephalic setae, the members of each submedian pair being of unequal size. The setae are  $1/3$  or  $1/4$  of the cephalic diameter. The amphid, a small structure, lies just behind the lateral setae. The helmet forms a narrow band, the outer surface of which, lying just below the cuticle, is irregularly pitted. Inside this and joined to it in places, is a narrow cephalic ring. The jaws are not strongly chitinised ; each is of a solid build, with very slight projections antero-laterally, straight anterior border, and is bifurcated posteriorly, where it supports a pointed tooth.

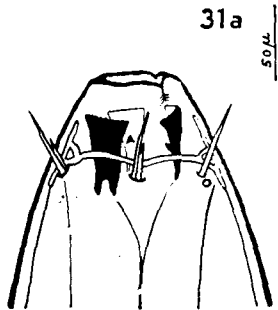
No ripe eggs are present. The nerve ring and excretory pore were not seen. The tail is 3.5x anal breadth and has the form of a long cone, ending in a short cylindrical part,  $1/4$ - $1/5$  of the total tail length.

The species has been placed in the genus *Enoploides* because of the presence of high lips, and jaws split posteriorly. It differs from species of this genus, and of any other genus in the Enoplinae, in the absence of labial papillae. It is possible that, owing to the very folded form of the lips, small labial papillae have been overlooked.

Apart from this character, the species is close to *E. brevis* Filipjev, 1918, but differs in the shape of the jaws.

**STATION 105 : 67° 46' S., 67° 03' E., D R L : 163 m.**

No mud, only a few small erratics. Dominant forms listed as :- (1) Large club-like compound ascidians ; (2) Large simple free ascidians with hairy test ; (3) Transparent ascidian-like Clavellina ; (4) Several spp. of sponges. Pycnogonids, asteroids, and ophiuroids abundant. Nematodes very abundant in test of a large ascidian.



31b

31. *Enoploides oligochaetus*: (a) head, sublateral view; (b) tail.