

KLUGEA LONGISETA n.sp.

(Fig. 24, a-b.)

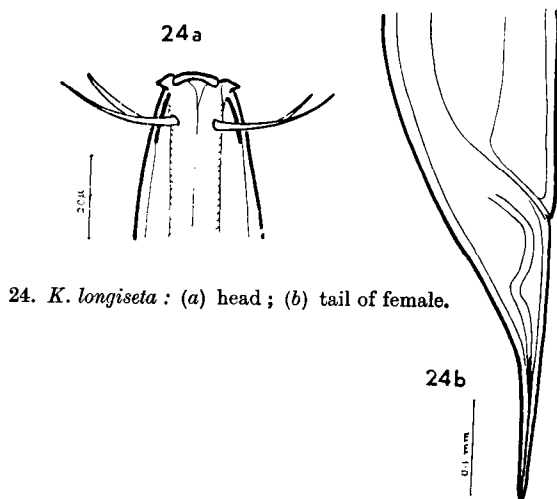
Station : 107.

Female (1x) : $L = 7$ mm. ; $\alpha = 43.7$; $\beta = 6.4$; $\gamma = 30.4$; $V = 58.6\%$.

Only one female specimen of the species was found. It is somewhat similar to *K. trilabiata* Fil. (described from a male), but differs from it in α , β and γ values, and in the lengths of cephalic setae and helmet. Unless there should be a sexual dimorphism in the form of the head, the species are quite distinct.

The body tapers gently in the oesophageal region. The cuticle is finely striated. The head bears the three lip-like structures typical of the genus each with two large outwardly directed papillae. All the cephalic setae are of the same length, namely, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the cephalic diameter. The amphids are small and lie close to the lateral setae. The helmet appears to be longer than is the case in Filipjev's genotype but is distinct only in optical section. The excretory pore is 0.12 mm. and the nerve ring 0.4 mm. from the anterior end.

The tail is 0.23 mm. long, about three times the anal diameter ; it is conical in the proximal half, cylindrical in the distal half, and ends in a slightly swollen tip.



24. *K. longiseta* : (a) head ; (b) tail of female.

STATION 107 : 66° 45' S., 62° 03' E., D R L : 219 m.

Dredging on an off-shore submarine bank. Fine grey mud. Ophiuroids and Polyzoa chief animals. Nematodes among sponge spicules. Later the Large Otter Trawl brought up a catch with Polyzoa as the dominant group : calcareous and chitinous species.