## METAPARONCHOLAIMUS MACROURAIOS n.sp.

(Fig. 37, a-c.)

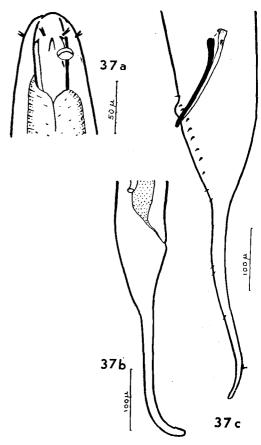
Kerguelen Island: Station 47.

 $\Re$  (3x): L 9.6-11.5 mm.;  $\alpha = 58-72$ ;  $\beta = 10.6-12.5$ ;  $\gamma = 26.0-33.3$ ; V = 72-82%.

3 (3x): L 7.9-10.0 mm.;  $\alpha = 66-83$ ;  $\beta = 11.2-11.8$ ;  $\gamma = 25.0-30.3$ .

The teeth in this species are very poorly developed; they are more like the longitudinal ridges in the inner wall described for the genus *Pelagonema*, but the tips project distinctly, as true teeth. The body does not taper markedly except near the anus; the tail is conical in the proximal third, tapering suddenly to the cylindrical distal two-thirds. In one female worm, in which the characters of the head and reproductive system agree closely with those of the other specimens, the cylindrical part of the tail is shorter and ends in a point; it is thought that this specimen had been modified accidentally or by disease. Cobb (1930; 240) gives a brief account of several such malformations, attributing some to a disease which he found among such nematodes as possess demanian systems, and which he named "uritis". (See also under *Adoncholaimus crassicaudus*, page 347).

The cephalic diameter is  $47-50\mu$ ; there are six distinct lips and labial papillae; the cephalic setae arise about two-fifths of the cephalic diameter from the anterior end, and are a quarter to a fifth as long as the cephalic diameter. The amphidial openings are crescentic, their width a quarter of that of the head. The buccal capsule is cylindrical and thin walled,  $70\mu$  long,  $30-35\mu$  wide. The teeth reach three-quarters of the length of the buccal capsule; in some they are indistinct, in others they project in a toothlike manner from the wall of the capsule. An excretory pore was not seen in any specimen.



Figs. 37-38. 37. Metaparoncholaimus macrouraios: a, head of female; b, tail of female; c, tail of male-

Station 47: 49° 50′ S., 69° 33′ E., off south coast of Kerguelen; D.R.L., 150m. Small stones and gravel; main features were red ophiuroids and white holothurians.