

Viscosia paralangrunensis n. sp.

(Fig. 25.)

Localities: California. San Pedro, harbour: 5 ♂♂, 8 ♀♀, 71 juv.

San Pedro, shore: 2 ♀♀, 3 juv.

♂ $L = 2.0$ mm, $\alpha = 42.6$, $\beta = 6.7$, $\gamma = 29.85$

♀ $L = 2.2$ mm, $\alpha = 44.0$, $\beta = 7.33$, $\gamma = 18.8$

As indicated already in the choice of name the numerous specimens of another *Viscosia* species from San Pedro are very closely related to *V. langrunensis*, resembling it in the general shape and in the armament of the buccal cavity (Fig. 25a). On the other hand they differ so much in shape of tail and spicules, that I must refer them to a separate species.

The tail (Fig. 25b) is shorter and thinner than in *V. langrunensis* and of almost even thickness. The spicules are absolutely straight and longer than in *V. langrunensis*, measuring half the length of the tail, against $\frac{1}{5}$ the length of the tail in *V. langrunensis*, i. e., at an anal body-diameter of 27μ they measure 33μ . In this regard the pacific specimens show a rather striking resemblance to *V. cobbi* Fil.

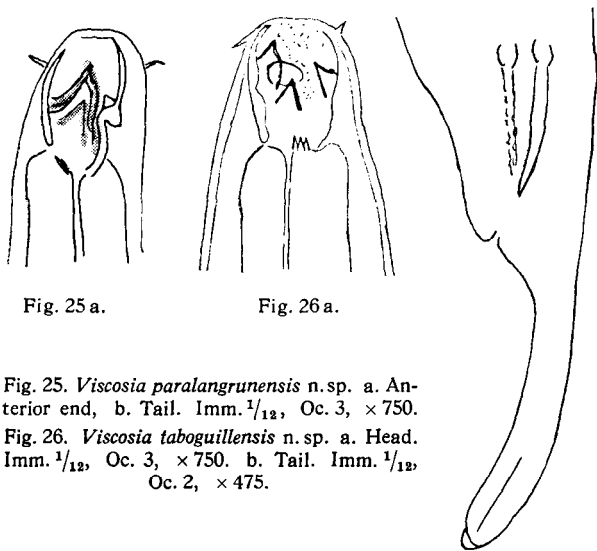


Fig. 25 a.

Fig. 26 a.

Fig. 25. *Viscosia paralangrunensis* n. sp. a. Anterior end, b. Tail. Imm. $\frac{1}{12}$, Oc. 3, $\times 750$.

Fig. 26. *Viscosia taboguillensis* n. sp. a. Head. Imm. $\frac{1}{12}$, Oc. 3, $\times 750$. b. Tail. Imm. $\frac{1}{12}$, Oc. 2, $\times 475$.

Fig. 25 b.

(1918, fig. 20c) the tail of which, however, is still longer than in this new species. Finally the vulva of the new species is placed rather far posteriorly, in *V. langrunensis* it is situated at the middle of the body.