Oxyonchus Filipjev 1925.

Oxyonchus australis (de Man).

(Fig. 25, a–b.)

Enoplaimus australis de Man 1904. Tierra del Fuego
Enoplaimus campbelli Allgen 1932. Campbell Island
Stations : 88, 105.
Female : L = 4.1 mm. ; $\alpha = 35$; $\beta = 5.1$; $\gamma = 11.4$; V = 56%.
Males (3x) : L = 3.5–4.8 mm. ; $\alpha = 32$–35 ; $\beta = 4$–4.5 ; $\gamma = 11.3$–13.
de Man Juv. : L = 2.04 mm. ; $\alpha = 40$; $\beta = 4$; $\gamma = 10$.
Allgen : Juv. : L = 2.8 mm. ; $\alpha = 37.9$; $\beta = 3.9$; $\gamma = 10.5$.

Enoplolaimus australis was originally described from one juvenile specimen and has not been recorded by that name since then. It was referred by Filipjev (1925, 145) to his subgenus *Oxyonchus*, and Conninck and Stekhoven (1933, 38) put *Enoplolaimus campbelli* Allgen as a synonym. The specimens in the present collection are all adults. They agree in head and tail shape with the type,

and the α, β and γ values are in the same neighbourhood. The juvenile figured by de Man is moulting, and the structures of the head are doubled ; it is, however, quite clear that the jaws, teeth, lips and setae are similar in our specimens.

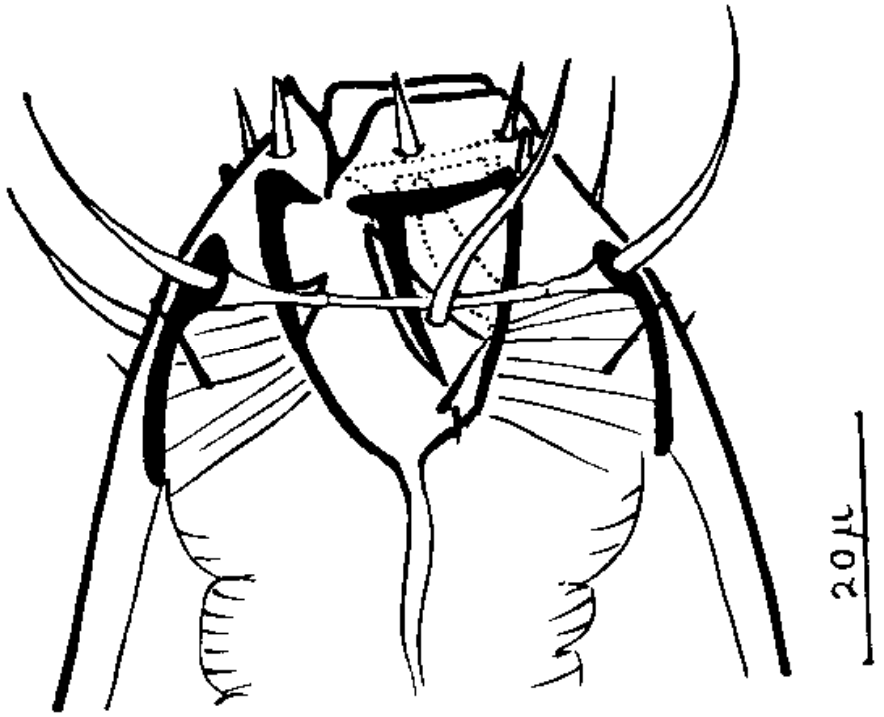
The tail of both male and female is shaped like that of the juvenile ; in the male it is four times, in the female six times, the anal breadth. A very small tubular preanal organ, 20μ long, lies a little more than two anal breadths in front of the anus ; the spicule, curved, and with a barbed tip, is 100μ long, a little more than the anal breadth. The gubernaculum is about 30μ long and has a slender backward prolongation from which muscles pass to the ventral body wall and to the spicule. The tail bears no setae.

STATION 88 : 67° 008 S., 142° 36′ E. At Commonwealth Bay, King George V. Land.

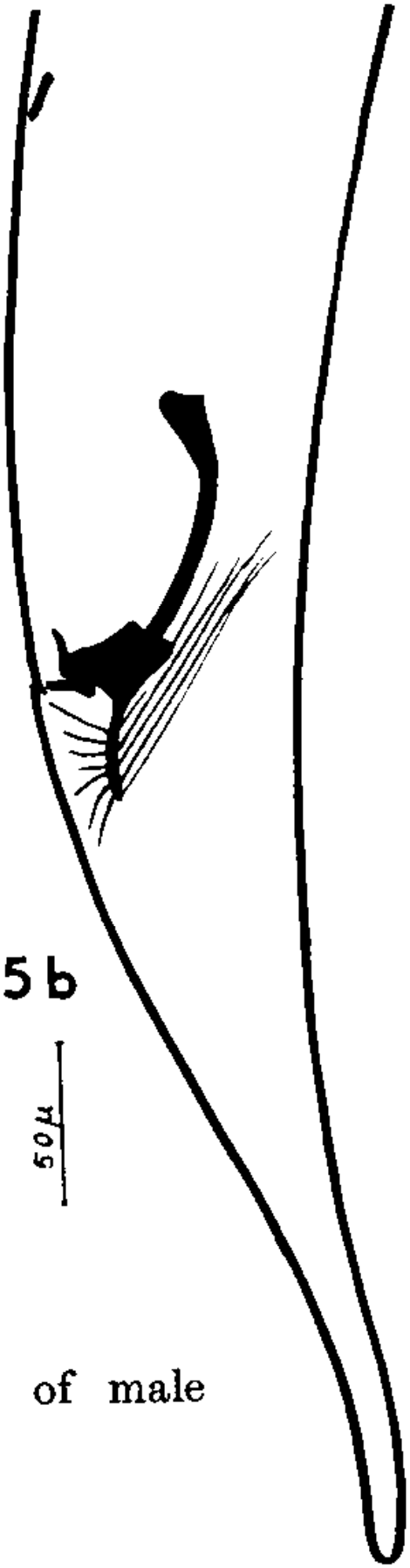
Collections ashore on rocks and in ice at Cape Denison, also dredging (DRS) from motor boat in Boat Harbour, and between the latter and the Mackellar Islets amongst kelp, 2–7 fathoms. Red and brown algae, nematodes in holdfast, &c.

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.



25a



25 b

25. *Oxyonchus australis :* (*a*) head ; (*b*) tail of male