

PARALEPTOSOMATIDES ELONGATUS n.sp.

(Fig. 4, a-c.)

Stations : 107 (DRL & OTL), 105, 40.

Female (12x) : L = 25.5-31.7 mm. ; α = 97-134 ; β = 9.6-11.6 ; γ = 170-232 ; V = 58-66.2%.

Male (6x) : L = 22.8-30.8 mm. ; α = 105-138 ; β = 9.1-10.6 ; γ = 161-211.

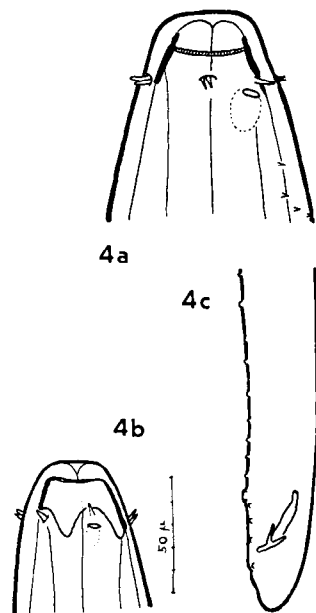
This is a long species with a strong tendency to dorso-ventral flattening, at least in the preserved condition. The body is of almost even diameter except near the extremities. Eyes are absent.

The cuticle bears a number of stout setae in the nuchal region in two lateral groups. The cephalic setae are also stout ; their length is between 1/5 and 1/6 of the cephalic diameter. The amphid is large and pocket like, the opening is slit like, about 1/10 of the corresponding cephalic diameter.

In en face view the mouth is seen to be triradiate, and apparently bears no teeth. The helmet is deep but not strongly chitinised, and the posterior border is produced into six long lobes, which are not distinct in all specimens.

The female tail is short, probably rather less than the anal breadth, and the male tail is about equal to or a little longer than the anal breadth, though in many cases this measurement is impossible to take owing to flattening of the worm. The eggs are long and thin, 0.1 mm. by 0.22 mm.

There are about 13 pairs of papillae on the posterior end of the male ; of these one is immediately postanal, three lie between the anus and the preanal organ, and about nine in front of this. Each is associated with a small seta. The spicules are 0.13-0.16 mm. long, and the gubernaculum about 65-80 μ ; the latter has a lightly chitinised anterior prolongation. The species differs from *P. spiralis*, described above, in the form of the helmet and the absence of a spiral twist in the anterior end, as well as in α , β and γ values.



4. *Paraleptosomatides elongatus* : (a) head ; (b) head showing outline of helmet ; (c) posterior end of male.

STATION 40 : 66° 12' S., 49° 37' E., T M L : 300 m.

Good clean haul ; Polyzoa and crinoids abundant.

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.

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.