

## *Rhabdodemaniaminor* (SOUTHERN)

Fig. 11 a—c

*Demaniaminor* SOUTHERN 1914, p. 43, pl. VIII, fig. 21 a—c; *Rhabdodemaniaminor* (SOUTHERN) FILIPJEV 1927, p. 92—93, pl. III, fig. 9; *Rhabdodemaniaminor* (SOUTHERN) ALLGÉN 1928, p. 283; *Rhabdodemaniaminor* (SOUTHERN) ALLGÉN 1929, p. 10.

Localities and material. — Falkland Islands, St. 42a: 2 juv.; St. 56: 1♀

Dimensions:  $L = 3,550$  mm.,  $\alpha = 39,44$ ,  $\beta = 6,83$ ,  $\gamma = 25,36$ ,  $V = 60,56$  %

In samples from St. 42a and 56 in the Falklands, three specimens, of them one female, of a *Leptosomatid* were recorded, which, as far as the shape and structure of the buccal cavity indicate, belongs to this genus, described by SOUTHERN (1914) and, no doubt, seems to be identical with the Irish species *Rhabdodemaniaminor* (SOUTHERN).

The body of the Falkland specimens is elongated, slender, on the whole evenly thick and tapers only gradually in the oesophageal region.

Cuticle smooth. Head truncate, provided with submedially and laterally situated, short, slender bristles, measuring about  $1/3$  of the corresponding head diameter at their level.

Shape and structure of the buccal cavity typical of this genus: short, cylindrical, bordered by chitinized walls; length  $16,39 \mu$  and thickness  $9,8 \mu$ .

The chitinous thickenings of the walls agree well with the descriptions of SOUTHERN (1914) and DITLEVSEN (1919).

This holds good also for the three "chitinous rods" (teeth according to DITLEVSEN), which are of quite the same structure as in other known species of the same genus.

Like DITLEVSEN I have not been able to find out lateral organs. Oesophagus thin, posteriorly strongly bulb-like swollen. A real bulb, however, not developed. In a distance of  $0,230$  mm. behind the front end, i. e.  $30 \mu$  in front of the middle, it is surrounded by the nerve ring. Tail short, cylindroconical. Vulva situated behind the middle of the body. Female organs paired, with reflexed ovaries. Anterior gonad  $1,2$  mm in length ( $0,700 + 0,500$  mm.), posterior gonad with a length of  $0,88$  mm. ( $0,56 + 0,32$  mm.).

Geographical distribution. — Ireland (SOUTHERN 1914), Sweden, West Coast, vicinity of the Zoological St. Kristineberg, Flatbonden, on shellground (ALLGÉN 1928, 1929). Norway: Stappen, Rodøy, Vega, Tarva, Trondheimsfjord (ALLGÉN 1940, 1943).

St. 42. Falkland Islands. Port Louis.  $51^{\circ} 33'$  S. —  $58^{\circ} 9'$  W. Ooze and shells. 8 m. 26. 7. 1902.

Number of species found: 55; Number of specimens found: 372.

St. 56. Falkland Islands. Port Albemarle. Albemarle Harbour.  $52^{\circ} 9'$  S. —  $60^{\circ} 33'$  W. Sandy bottom with algae. 15 m. 8. 9. 1902.

Number of species found: 15; Number of specimens found: 40.

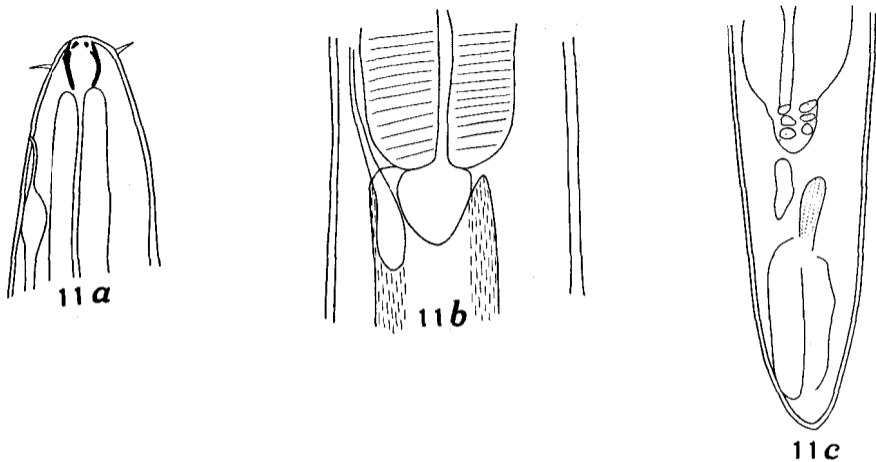


Fig. 11. *Rhabdodemanina minor* (SOUTHERN) a. Anterior end,  $\times 270$ , b. Posterior part of the oesophageal region,  $\times 450$ , c. Tail,  $\times 270$