

Sabatieria dubia n. sp.

Pl. III. fig. 4; Pl. IV, figs. 3, 7; Pl. VI. fig. 5.

Limfjord; Skælholmen, 2—4 fms.

Little Belt; Kongebro, shallow water.

I have been unable to refer to any known species some specimens of a *Sabatieria*, taken on the two above named localities. As to the lateral organ they agree with de Man's *S. prædatrix* while they differ from it in other respects e. g. the shape of the spicules. It is smaller than the two known species, the female does not attain more than 2,5—2,9 mm, the male only 1,7 mm.

The external shape is typical for the genus in question; the body is rather slender and tapers gradually towards the front end; also in the posterior region it tapers but only very slightly. The tail is long and slender. The „head“, limited from the anterior part by means of a restriction, resembles very much that of *S. tenuicaudata*. In the front end is seen a ring of quite short bristles, and behind this, at the same place as in *S. tenuicaudata*, is found another ring of considerably longer and stouter bristles.

The buccal cavity is very small, almost cup-shaped, provided with thickened chitinous walls; I have not been able to ascertain whether a dorsal tooth is present or not; at any rate it is very inconspicuous.

The cuticle shows a system of transverse rows consisting of minute points, as in the two known species, more like what is found in *S. tenuicaudata*, judging from de Man's figures. In this species the points are somewhat larger than in *S. prædatrix* and not so regularly arranged.

The lateral organ, as remarked above, is very like that in *S. prædatrix*; it consists of a spiral line combined with a broader spiral band, both running parallelly unto the center of the spiral (Pl. III, fig. 4). I think the band must be a part where the cuticle is of a peculiar structure, but it is impossible to see how in the preparations.

The œsophagus expands gradually towards the posterior end: the intestine is crowded with granules.

A ventral gland is present; its pore is situated immediately behind the nerve-ring.

The female organs are symmetrical. The vulva is situated some-

what in front of the middle of the body. The spicules are strongly curved. An accessory piece is present, provided with a large backwardly projecting prominence. No preanal papillæ are seen. Post-anally is found a double-row of rather stiff, on the cuticle vertically placed, bristles.

The tail is somewhat longer in the male than in the female, but of the same shape in both sexes.

Female.

Length: 2,9 mm.

$\alpha = 38.$

$\beta = 9,0.$

$\gamma = 14,5.$

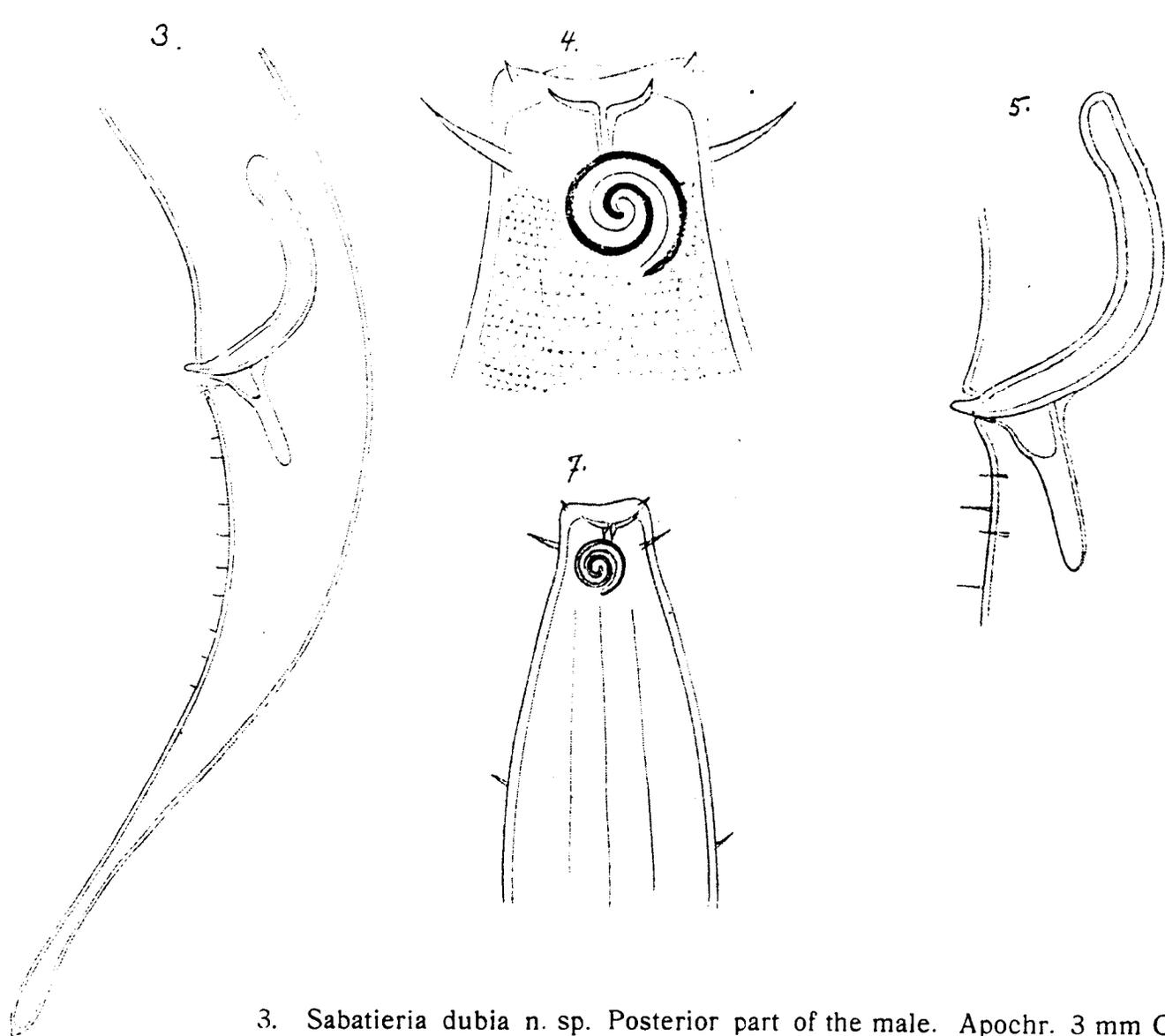
Male.

2,7 mm.

$\alpha = 38.$

$\beta = 11,8.$

$\gamma = 9,6.$



3. *Sabatieria dubia* n. sp. Posterior part of the male. Apochr. 3 mm Comp. Oc. 4
4. *Sabatieria dubia* n. sp. Head. Apochr. 2 mm Comp. Oc. 4.
5. *Sabatieria dubia* n. sp. Spicules. Apochr. 2 mm Comp. Oc. 4.
7. *Sabatieria dubia* n. sp. Anterior part of the body. Apochr. 2 mm Comp. Oc. 4.

Explanation of plates.

Zeiss' microscope was used; in some cases Winkel's Homog. Imm. 2,2 mm was applied.

Most of the figures were outlined with an Abbe-Zeiss camera lucida, some of them with Winkel's drawing-eyepiece.

Reference letters for the figures.

- exc. Excretory duct for the ventral gland.
 int. Intestine.
 p. Pigment.
 v. Ventral gland.
 va. gl. Vaginal gland.
 vu. Vulva.