

*Thoracostoma anocellatum* n.sp. (Figs. 9-12).

In spite of the absence of lenses or pigment spots this Thoracostome is not placed in the subgenus *Pseudocella*, as the spicular apparatus shows that its affinities lie with *Thoracostoma* s.str. The species is present in tube 1 from Pointe Denis, Morbihan Bay (among bivalves and other intertidal forms) and in tubes 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 from the Morbihan Bay (among sand and algae at depths from 15-60 m.) a total of 11 ♂♂, 16 ♀♀, 2 juv. It has also been recognized (P.M.M. unpublished) from various depths along the Antarctic Coast.

*Dimensions, Morbihan Bay:*

male L.21.8-23.1 mm ;  $\alpha=84-96.2$  ;  
 $\beta=6.4-6.6$  ;  $\gamma=135-145$ .

- female L.23.5-27.9 mm ;  $\alpha=73.4-98$  ;  
 $\beta=6.2-8.3$  ;  $\gamma=117-140$  ; V.=55.3-59.1%.

*Dimensions, Antarctic (P.M.M.):*

male L.13-18 mm ;  $\alpha=43-49$  ;  $\beta=4.8-6$  ;  $\gamma=82-106$  :

female L.12-17 mm ;  $\alpha=38-42$  ;  
 $\beta=5.1-5.7$  ;  $\gamma=84-87$  ; V.=55-64%.

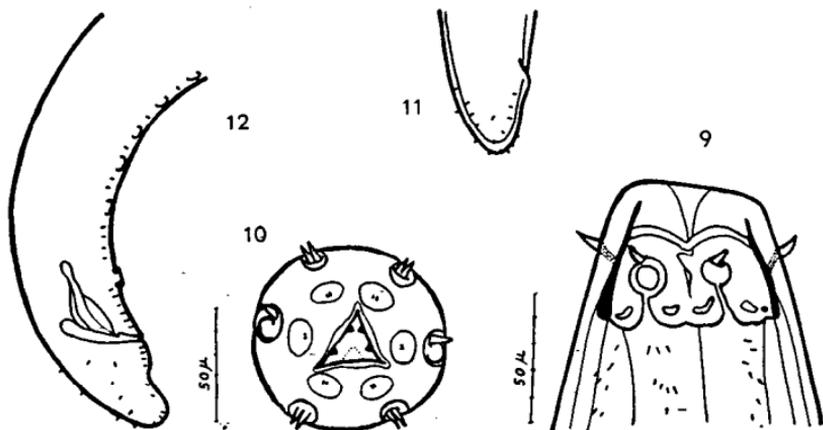
The species may be distinguished as an anocellate Thoracostome, with medium sized helmet, with main locules at its midlength, setiferous cuticle, head truncated obliquely and gubernaculum without lateral anterior projections. The measurements given above show that the Kerguelen specimens are much larger than the Antarctic, but the resemblance is however so great that there can be no question of there being two species.

The cuticle in nuchal and caudal regions bears a number of setae, longer and finer than in other species of the genus described here.

The head is obliquely truncated, sloping towards the dorsal side ; the dorsal lobe of the helmet is distinctly shorter than the ventral, the lateral lobe of a length between these two. The borders of the lobes are curved and indented ; the fissures between the lobes are relatively narrow but short, and the wide locules into which they

open are posterior to the mid-length of the helmet. There are generally two but there may be more or fewer loculi in each lobe. The length of the helmet (lateral) is 48-53  $\mu$ , the width of the head at its base is 80  $\mu$ .

The cephalic setae are about  $\frac{1}{7}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  of the cephalic diameter. In *en face* view it is seen that there are two small teeth on the rim of the two subventral lips, but none on the dorsal lip; the latter is strongly cuticularized along its whole length, presumably forming a cutting plate. The nerve ring is about a quarter of the length of the oesophagus from the anterior end.



Figs. 9-12. *Thoracostoma anocellatum* n.sp.

9. Sublateral view of head. 10. End-on view of head. 11. Female tail. 12. Male tail.

The female tail is 0.2 mm. long, a little more than the anal breadth. The eggs vary in size in different females, from 86-180  $\mu$  in length by 220-250  $\mu$  wide.

The male tail is 0.15-0.17 mm. long, a little shorter than the anal breadth. The spicules are 0.23 mm. long, with the median flexure characteristic of the subgenus and a lateral flange. The gubernacula are 0.15-0.17 mm. long without an antero-lateral projection but with a small beak towards the distal end. A row of setae extends on each side of the ventral line from just behind the anus to the level of the anteriormost of the 6-8 preanal papillae; the setae are closest together in the adanal region, becoming fewer more anteriorly. The median preanal organ lies a little less than the tail length in front of the anus. The tail in both sexes bears a rather large number of slender scattered setae, especially numerous near the tip.