

Thoracostoma coronatum (EBERTH)

Enoplus coronatus EBERTH 1863, p. 37—38, pl. III, fig. 13—19; *Leptosomatum figuratum* BASTIAN 1865, p. 146, pl. XII, fig. 161—163; *Enoplus globicaudatus* A. SCHNEIDER 1866, p. 38, pl. IV, fig. 14; *Thoracostoma echinodon* MARION 1870, p. 26, pl. H, fig. 1; *Thoracostoma globicaudatum* BÜTSCHLI 1874, p. 42, pl. VIII, fig. 34 a—b; *Leptosomatum coronatum* VILLOT 1875, p. 457; *Thoracostoma echinodon* (MARION) DE MAN 1878, p. 104, pl. VIII, fig. 10; *Thoracostoma figuratum* (BAST.) DE MAN 1893, p. 108—112, pl. VI and VII, fig. 10; *Thoracostoma campbelli* DITLEVSEN 1921, p. 22—24, pl. III, fig. 1, 2, 5; *Thoracostoma globicaudatum* (A. SCHNEIDER) ALLGÉN 1929, p. 11, fig. 1; *Thoracostoma coronatum* (EBERTH) ALLGÉN 1942, p. 9—10.

Localities and material. — Falkland Islands, St. 40: 1 ♂; St. 42: 1 juv.; St. 51: 1 ♂; St. 55: 2 juv.; St. 59: 1 ♀, 1 juv.

Dimensions: ♂ L = 9,150 mm., $a = 53,82$, $\beta = 5,90$, $\gamma = 96,32$
♀ L = 12,200 mm., $a = 43,86$, $\beta = 5,95$, $\gamma = ?$, V = 65,57 %

As the above-cited synonymy shows, this old species, described already by EBERTH (1863) from the Western part of the Mediterranean, has in the past times been redescribed under very different species and generic names.

The *Thoracostoma campbelli*, described by DITLEVSEN (1921) from the Campbell Island, differs, according to the Danish author, from the other species of comparison by “a rather considerable constriction in the front end about at the level of the lateral organ”.

When, however, the last-mentioned southern species for the rest seems to agree typically in the shape of the head and the spicular apparatus with *Th. coronatum*, I suppose that the Campbell species is to be regarded as synonymous with the old *coronatum*.

WIESER, therefore, is not right when regarding, in his paper of 1953 (p. 26, fig. 9a—b), *Th. campbelli* as “a good species”, being really, as mentioned, identical with the present species.

Quite particularly characteristic of *Th. coronatum*, and also typically developed in the Campbell species, is the very remarkable structure of the cephalic part, where a ring-band of finest granules is seen immediately behind the cephalic mail.

Cephalic bristles typically developed. The small, short, submedially and laterally situated bristles, figured by DITLEVSEN, however, were not to be refound. Lobules provided with 2—3, sometimes 4—5 locules.

Immediately in front of the middle of the cephalic mail also the very thick-walled lateral organs are situated.

Ocelles situated in a distance of 82μ , i. e. only a little more than one cephalic mail-length behind the posterior edge of the mail. They are about kidney-shaped, with the greatest diameter in a transverse section ($27,9 \mu \times 16,39 \mu$), dark to black-brown in colour. They show a more compact structure and are situated closer to the head than in the Campbell species.

Tail of typical shape, short, posteriorly rounded.

Spicules also short, clumsy. Supplementary organ situated near the anus, only $76,5 \mu$ in front of it. The organ is small, cylindrical, with straight branches.

Vulva situated behind the middle of the body. ($V = 63\text{—}66\%$). Female organs far extended, paired, symmetrical. Ovaries reflexed. Length of anterior gonad $2,680 \text{ mm.}$ ($+ 1,650 \text{ mm.}$), that of posterior gonad $2,700 \text{ mm.}$ ($+ 1,600 \text{ mm.}$). In the uteri 5 shell eggs were found, namely 3 in front of the vulva, 2 behind it. Dimensions: $0,4\text{—}0,2 \text{ mm.}$

Geographical distribution. — Norway: Vallersund, Storfjället (ALLGÉN 1933), vicinity of the biological station of the Bergen museum on Herdla Island (ALLGÉN 1932), Sweden: West Coast, vicinity of the zoological station Kristineberg (ALLGÉN 1929), England (BASTIAN 1865), North Sea and Channel (DE MAN 1893), Germany: Bay of Kiel (BÜTSCHLI 1874), France: Atlantic Coast (VILLOT 1875), Mediterranean Sea, Coast of France: Marseille (MARION 1870), Nice (EBERTH 1863), Banyuls-sur-Mer (ALLGÉN 1942); Tyr-rhenic Sea: Naples (DE MAN 1878), Strait of Messina (SCHULZ 1935); Australia: Lat. $37^{\circ} 5' \text{ S}$, "Endeavour" (ALLGÉN 1951); South Sea: Campbell Island (DITLEVSEN 1921). Coast of Chile (WIESER 1953).

- St. 22a. South Georgia. Cumberland, May-Bay. Catching over stony bottom among algae in and under the tide zone. 5. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 11; Number of specimens found 63.
- St. 22b. South Georgia. Grytviken. 22. 5. 1902 and 20 m. depth. 11. 6. 1902.
Number of species found: 16; Number of specimens found: 77.
- St. 22c. South Georgia. Grytviken, from old kelp-rhizoids. 23. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 45; Number of specimens found: 350.
- St. 22d. South Georgia. Grytviken. Sample of fine washings from old kelp. 22. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 22; Number of specimens found: 200.
- St. 23. South Georgia. Off the mouth of the Moraine-Bay. 54° 23' S. — 36° 26' W. Grey clay with gravel and stones. 64—74 m. Bottom temp. + 1,65 C. 16. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 32; Number of specimens found: 147.
- St. 23a. South Georgia. Moraine-Fiord. 148 m. Bottom temp. — 0,35 C. 15. 2. 1902.
Number of species found: 14; Number of specimens found: 51.
- St. 23b. South Georgia. Moraine-Fiord. 14 m.
Number of species found: 12; Number of specimens found: 49.
- St. 24. South Georgia. Off the "Kochtopf"-Bay. 54° 22' S. — 36° 37' W. Grey clay. 95 m. 20. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 23; Number of specimens found: 120.
- St. 25. South Georgia. Off the "Kochtopf"-Bay 54° 22' S. — 36° 27' W. Grey clay with some algae. 24—52 m. 21. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 29; Number of specimens found: 83.
- St. 26. South Georgia. Off the "Kochtopf"-Bay. 54° 22' S. — 36° 27' W. Stony bottom with algae off the Macrocystis-Formation. 30 m. 24. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 11; Number of specimens found: 29.
- St. 28. South Georgia. Mouth of the "Kochtopf"-Bay. 54° 22' S. — 36° 28' W. Sand and algae. 12—15 m. 24. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 58; Number of specimens found: 338.
- St. 30. South Georgia. The Moraine-Fiord. 54° 24' S. — 36° 26' W. Clay with sparse stones. 125 m. Bottom temp. — 0,25 C. 26. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 23; Number of specimens found: 247.
- St. 33. South Georgia, in the "Kochtopf"-Bay. 54° 22' S. — 36° 28' W. Clay and algae. 22 m. 30. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 23; Number of specimens found: 106.
- St. 34. South Georgia. Off the mouth of the Cumberland-Bay. 54° 11' S. — 36° 18' W. Grey clay with a few stones. 250—310 m. Bottom temp. + 1,45 C. 5. 6. 1902.
Number of species found: 38; Number of specimens found: 224.
- St. 39. Falkland Islands. Port William. 51° 40' S. — 57° 41' W. Sand and small stones with algae. 40 m. 4. 7. 1902.
Number of species found: 11; Number of specimens found: 12.
- St. 40. Falkland Islands. Berkeley Sound. 51° 33' S. — 58° 0' W. Gravel and shells with algae. 16 m. Bottom temp. — 2,75 C. 19. 7. 1902.
Number of species found: 54; Number of specimens found: 291.
- St. 41. Falkland Islands. Port Louis, shallow water. 51° 33' S. — 58° 9' W.
Number of species found: 51; Number of specimens found: 310.
- St. 42. Falkland Islands. Port Louis. 51° 33' S. — 58° 9' W. Ooze and shells. 8 m. 26. 7. 1902.
Number of species found: 55; Number of specimens found: 372.
- St. 42a. Falkland Islands. Port Louis: Greenpatch. Material shaken up from algae and kelp-rhizoids, cast up on shore by storm. 30. 7. 1902.
Number of species found: 54; Number of specimens found: 150.
- St. 46. Falkland Islands. Port Louis. Carenage Creek. 51° 32' S. — 58° 7' W. Sandy bottom with quantities of *Codium*. 1 m. 9. 8. 1902.
Number of species found: 28; Number of specimens found: 103.
- St. 47. Falkland Islands. Port Louis. Mouth of the Carenage Creek. 51° 32' S. — 58° 7' W. Shells and stones. 3—4 m. 9. 8. 1902.
Number of species found: 63; Number of specimens found 247.

- St. 49. Falkland Islands. Berkeley Sound. 51° 35' S. — 57° 56' W. Shells and stones. 25—30 m. 10. 8. 1902.
Number of species found: 27; Number of specimens found: 58.
- St. 51. Falkland Islands. Port William. 51° 40' S. — 57° 42' W. Sand. 22 m. 3. 9. 1902.
Number of species: 45; Number of specimens found: 245.
- St. 53. Falkland Islands. Port William. 51° 40' S. — 57° 47' W. Sand and gravel. 12 m. 3. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 65; Number of specimens found: 372.
- St. 54. Falkland Islands. Stanley Harbour. 51° 42' S. — 57° 50' W. Ooze with shells. 10 m. 3. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 2; Number of specimens found: 7.
- St. 55. Falkland Islands. Port Albemarle. 52° 11' S. — 60° 26' W. Sandy bottom with algae. 40 m. 8. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 33; Number of specimens found: 113.
- St. 56. Falkland Islands. Port Albemarle. Albemarle Harbour. 52° 9' S. — 60° 33' W. Sandy bottom with algae. 15 m. 8. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 15; Number of specimens found: 40.
- St. 57. Falkland Islands. Port Albemarle. Albemarle Harbour. 52° 8' S. — 60° 33' W. Sand. 18—30 m. 11. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 21; Number of specimens found: 40.
- St. 58. Falkland Islands. S. W. West Falkland. 52° 29' S. — 60° 36' W. Sand and gravel. 197 m. 11. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 23; Number of specimens found: 93.
- St. 59. Falkland Islands. S. W. West Falkland. On the Burdwood-Bank. 53° 45' S. — 61° 10' W.
Crushed shells with stones 137—150 m. 12. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 20; Number of specimens found: 70.
- St. 62. Fuegian Archipelago. Beagle-Channel. 54° 53' S. — 67° 56' W. Sand-mixed clay. 140 m. 16. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 12; Number of specimens found: 63.
- St. 64. Fuegian Archipelago. North side of the Beagle Channel between Ushuaia and Lapataia. 54° 52' S. — 68° 25' W. Shells and algae. 35 m. 13. 10. 1902.
Number of species found: 33; Number of specimens found: 192.
- St. 67. Fuegian Archipelago. Ushuaia. 54° 49' S. — 68° 18' W. Ooze. 6 m. 16. 10. 1902.
Number of species found: 9; Number of specimens found: 42.