

**Trefusia axonolaimoides** ALLGÉN

Fig. 25 a, b

ALLGÉN 1953, p. 48—50, fig. 1 a, b

Locality and material. — South Georgia, St. 28: 1 ♂

Dimensions:  $L = 2,170$  mm.,  $a = 63,82$ ,  $\beta = 7,41$ ,  $\gamma = 4,13$

In a sample from St. 28 a single male specimen was recorded, at the middle loop-like wound. Although its buccal cavity, especially at higher magnification, shows a certain similarity to the genus *Axonolaimus*, it really seems to belong to the genus *Trefusia*.

Body on the whole evenly thick and tapering only in the foremost part of the oesophageal region. Cuticle smooth. Head rounded, provided with 4 submedian bristles and behind these, at the level of the middle of the funnel-shaped buccal cavity, 4 other bristles.

Lateral organs situated  $36 \mu$  behind the front end, in the length of the body oval to pyriform and rather large, measuring  $16 \times 8 \mu$ . In their special structure they are different from both genera of comparison. Oesophagus elongated, without a bulb. Tail elongated, in its whole length about uniformly thinned, filiform, similar to that of the genus *Trefusia* DE MAN. Spicules finally of a shape different from *Trefusia*, curved, moderately clumsy. Arch-length =  $33 \mu$ .

Concerning its internal shape this species therefore must be placed between the genera *Trefusia* and *Axonolaimus*.

St. 28. South Georgia. Mouth of the "Kochtopf"-Bay.  $54^{\circ} 22' S$ . —  $36^{\circ} 28' W$ . Sand and algae. 12—15 m. 24. 5. 1902.

Number of species found: 58; Number of specimens found: 338.

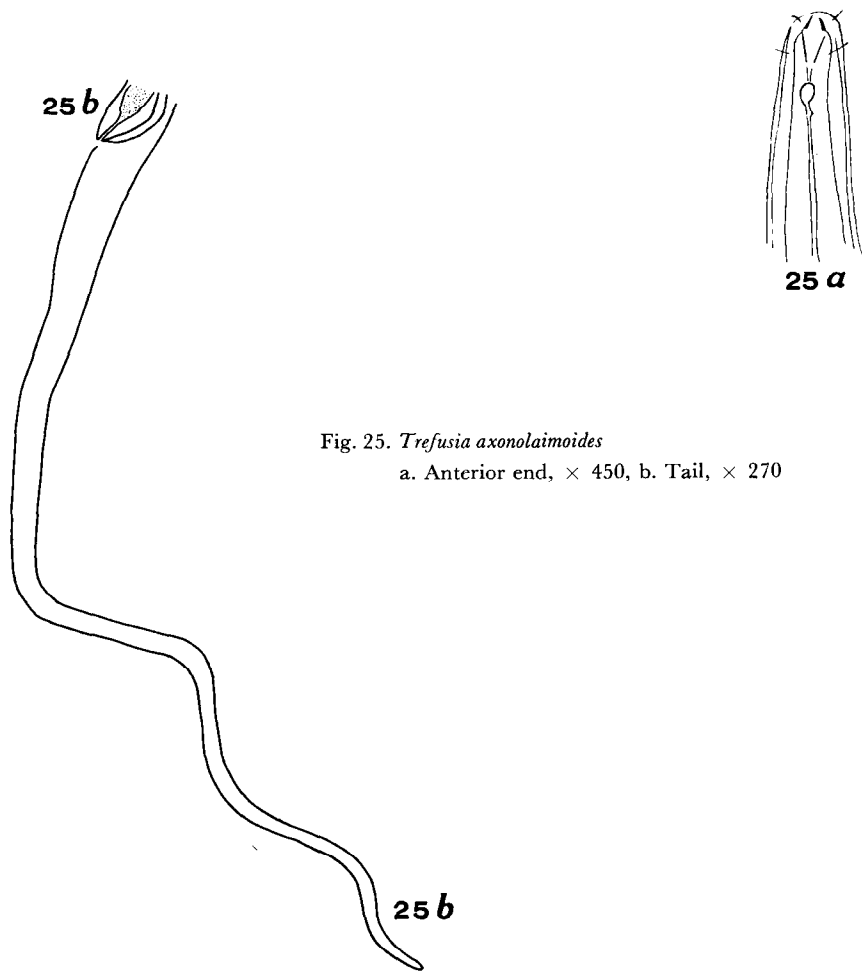


Fig. 25. *Trefusia axonolaimoides*

a. Anterior end,  $\times 450$ , b. Tail,  $\times 270$