VISCOSIA BREVICAUDATUS n.sp.

(Fig. 35, a–d.)

Kerguelen Island : Station 60B.

(1x) : L = 3.7 mm. ; $a = 89$; $\beta = 9.0$; $\gamma = 67.5$; V = 45.9%.

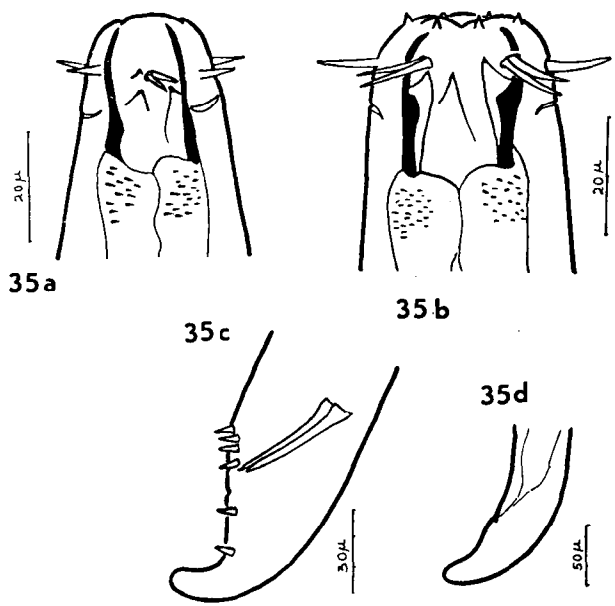
♂ (1x) : L = 5.7 mm. ; $a = 95$; $\beta = 11.4$; $\gamma = 143$.

j (2x) : L = 2.6, 3.9 ; $a = 86, 97$; $\beta = 8.6, 7.8$; $\gamma = 65, 86$.

These long thin worms have been assigned to the genus *Viscosia* because of the symmetrical ovary and the position of the excretory pore which lies at the level of the nerve ring. The single female is very young and the gonad is not well developed, but appears to be symmetrical. The tail shape differs from that of all other known species of the genus.

The labial papilla are well developed, and the cephalic setae are long, about two-fifths of the cephalic breadth. The amphids are between a quarter and a fifth of the corresponding head breadth. The buccal capsule is (in the male) 30μ long, 20μ wide, and of the three teeth one subventral is a very little longer than the others, and reaches to about two-thirds of the buccal length. There is a distinct pigmentation about the anterior end of the oesophagus. The nerve ring is at 53% of the oesophagel length.

The female tail (1.8 times the anal breadth) tapers slightly and is rounded at the tip. The male tail (1.2 times the anal breadth) tapers more rapidly in the proximal part, and ends bluntly. The spicules are 40μ long, a gubernaculum is absent. There is a ring of stout setae, each 6.3μ long, around the anal region.



35. *Viscosia brevicaudatus :* a, head of female ; b, head of male ; c, tail of male ; d, tail of female.

STATION 60B : Shore collection from Suhm Island. Nematodes from " dripping rock 10 feet above sea level ".