

*Viscosia hanströmi* n.sp. (fig. 78a, b)

♂♂: L=2,50 a=82,0 b=6,8 c=18,2

Sample: M 75B:5.

Head: diameter 14,5  $\mu$  = 44% of diameter at end of esophagus.

Labial papillae: minute. Cephalic setae: 5  $\mu$  long.

Amphids: 9  $\mu$  = 48% of corresponding diameter in width.

Buccal cavity: length 26  $\mu$  = one fourteenth of esophagus, width 11  $\mu$ . Longest tooth 22  $\mu$ .

Excretory pore: 33  $\mu$  behind nerve-ring, i.e. at 66% of length of esophagus. Nerve-ring at 57%.

Spicula: 29  $\mu$  = 1,3 anal diameters in length; there are perhaps more than the 4 pairs of circumanal setae present shown in fig. 78b.

Tail: 6,2 anal diameters long.

Habitat: Littoral, exposed algae.

Remarks: Since in this species the female is not known its position in the key given above is rather uncertain. In case the female had small amphids it would be closely related to *V. elongata*, from which it may be distinguished by the longer and more slender buccal cavity and by the longer teeth.

I am almost sure that *V. elongata* STEKHOVEN 1950 is not identical with *V. elongata* FILIPJEV 1922a since the single specimen (though being a male) has much smaller cephalic setae, a smaller and broader buccal cavity, and smaller teeth than the type-specimen.

M 75B: 24.II.49. 44°24'00" S., 73°34'00" W. Islas Gueitecas, Archipiélago de los Chonos, and Peninsula Taitao; Canal Moraleda, Penon Blanco. Tidal belt, very exposed. Rather steep rocks with rock pools. Hand sampling.

1: from low, filamentous alga; upper tidal belt.

2: from crustaceous alga; upper tidal belt.

3: from »*Ulva*»; middle tidal belt.

5: from calcareous alga; rock pool, some detritus; lower tidal belt.

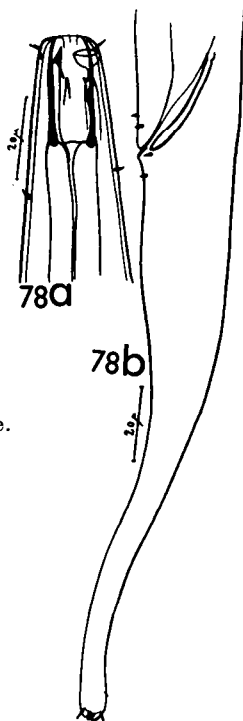


Fig. 78: *V. hanströmi*: a — anterior end of male, b — tail of male.