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KLUGEA TRUNCATA n.sp.

(Fig. 23, a-b.)

Stations : 39, 105, 107.

Male (6x) : L = 5.9-6.3 mm. ; α = 37-45 ; β = 3.9-4.2 ; γ = 25-31.

Female (6x) : L = 6.3-7.4 mm. ; α = 30-40 ; β = 4.2-5.3 ; γ = 28-35 ; V = 55-60%.

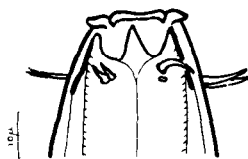
The head bears three shallow lips each with two large pointed outwardly directed angles or corners. The submedian cephalic setae are 12μ long, $1/2.6$ of the cephalic diameter ; the lateral setae are a little shorter, and lie a little nearer the mouth. The amphidial opening is a very small horizontal slit just behind the lateral setae. The excretory pore lies very close to the head, $45-52\mu$ from the anterior end. The nerve ring lies at about a third of the length of the oesophagus from the anterior end.

The tail in both sexes is in the form of a proximal elongate cone, ending in a short cylindrical piece $1/5$ of the total tail length. In the male it bears scattered long setae, absent in the female. The tail length is in both sexes 2.0-2.4 times the anal breadth, except in one male where it is 2.8 times this breadth.

The spicule is simple and curved, 0.17-0.18 mm. from tip to tip, about 1.7 times the anal diameter ; the tail is 1.2-1.4 times the spicule length and its length is about equal to the distance of the tubular 40μ long preanal organ from the anus.

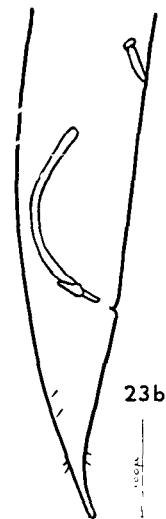
One male worm, the measurements of which are not included above, differs somewhat in the shape of the tail, the tip of which is slightly swollen, and the cylindrical part being $1/3$ of the whole tail length. This specimen is 7.4 mm. long, and the β value is 5, and the preanal tubule is 30μ long ; all other measurements fall within the limits of the species.

The shape of the tail is closest to *K. trilabiata*, from which it differs in the very much shorter length of the spicule, as well as in the shorter cephalic setae. It is sharply differentiated from *K. morchella* Wieser by the length of the spicule, as well as by other differences.



23a

23. *Klugea truncata* : (a) head ; (b) tail of male.



23b

STATION 39 : $66^{\circ} 10' S.$, $49^{\circ} 41' E.$, T M L : 300 m.

Big haul characterized by silicious sponges with glass rope spicules. *Synapta*—like Holothurian common ; many Polyzoa of different species.

STATION 105 : $67^{\circ} 46' S.$, $67^{\circ} 03' E.$, D R L : 163 m.

No mud, only a few small erratics. Dominant forms listed as :—(1) Large club-like compound ascidians ; (2) Large simple free ascidians with hairy test ; (3) Transparent ascidian-like *Clavellina* ; (4) Several spp. of sponges. Pycnogonids, asteroids, and ophiuroids abundant. Nematodes very abundant in test of a large ascidian.

STATION 107 : $66^{\circ} 45' S.$, $62^{\circ} 03' E.$, D R L : 219 m.

Dredging on an off-shore submarine bank. Fine grey mud. Ophiuroids and Polyzoa chief animals. Nematodes among sponge spicules. Later the Large Otter Trawl brought up a catch with Polyzoa as the dominant group : calcareous and chitinous species.