

Euchromadora loricata (STEINER)

Spilophora loricata STEINER 1916, p. 526, pl. XIX, fig. 3 a—n; *Euchromadora loricata* (STEINER) ALLGÉN 1927, p. 200—202, fig. 3; *Euchromadora loricata* (STEINER) ALLGÉN 1947, p. 157—158; *Euchromadora loricata* (STEINER) ALLGÉN 1951, p. 307, 348 and 390

Locality and material. — South Georgia, St. 22a: 1♀

Dimensions: ♀ L = 1,777 mm., $\alpha = 20,91$, $\beta = 4,44$, $\gamma = 9,50$, V = 53,46 %

Of this northern species easily recognizable in the shape and structure of its buccal cavity and in the shape of its tail, which was first described from the Arctis by STEINER (1916) and in the southern hemisphere was hitherto only known from Tasmania (ALLGÉN 1927), a single typical ♀ was recorded in a sample from St. 22a in South Georgia.

Geographical distribution. — *Northern hemisphere*. Arctis: Barents Sea (STEINER 1916), California, La Jolla, 10—25 fms (ALLGÉN 1947), La Jolla, rocky shore, and San Diego (ALLGÉN 1951), Bay of Panama: Taboga, sample of washings from Balanids (ALLGÉN 1951), Hawaii: Hilo (ALLGÉN 1951), Japan: Joshi Island, *Southern hemisphere*. Australia: Port Jackson (ALLGÉN 1951), Tasmania: Brown river, rocky shore, among Bryozoa (ALLGÉN 1927), Chile ("Littoral algae, mostly exposed", WIESER).

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.