(Fig. 4a–c.)

Anticoma subsimilis Cobb 1914, Cape Royds ; 1930, Commonwealth Bay.

B.A.N.Z.A.R.E. Station 105 ; A.A.E. Coll. A.

♀ (7x) L. 1.7–2.5 mm. ; $a = 24–35$; $\beta = 4.0–5.3$; $\gamma = 9.1–10.8$; V = 46–57%.

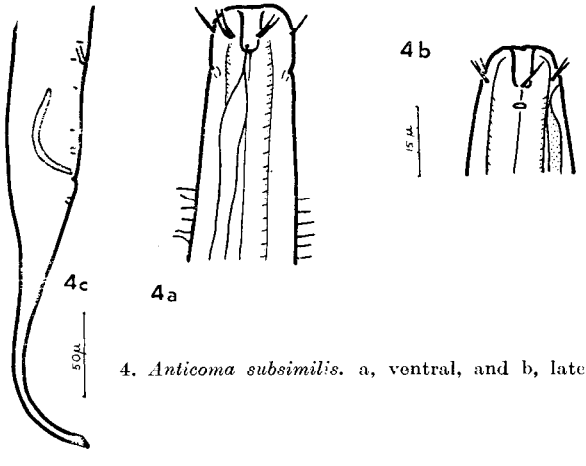
♂ (7x) L. 1.7–2.3 mm. ; $a = 28–35$; $\beta = 4.4–5.0$; $\gamma = 8.1–11.0$.

Wieser (1953, 16) suggests that this species may be synonymous with *A. similis* Cobb (which has since then been redescribed, Mawson 1957, 98). The specimens now recorded are sharply distinguished from *A. similis* by the presence of an almost cylindrical buccal cavity, which though it is a very little narrower at the base, cannot possibly be regarded as funnel shaped. It differs further in having the excretory pore in front of the amphid, in having a relatively shorter tail, and slightly longer spicule.

A. subsimilis resembles *A. murmanicus* Filipjev in the shape of the buccal cavity but differs slightly in a number of characters, among which are the rather more posterior nuchal setae, more anterior excretory pore, shorter preanal organ, and shorter spicules. Cobb's description may now be amplified.

The length of the cephalic setae is about half the head breadth. The excretory pore is at the level of the base of the buccal cavity, a head's breadth from the anterior end, and the amphid is half as far again. There are five nuchal setae of which the most anterior is 2.2–3.0 head breadths from the anterior end. The nerve ring is at about the middle of the oesophagus.

The length of the female tail is 4.5–6.0, and that of the male 4.0–5.5, anal breadths. In both cases there is a very slight terminal enlargement. The spicules are 45–50μ long, 1.1–1.2 anal breadths, and a very short gubernaculum is present. The preanal organ is 10–13μ long, and its distance from the anus is 1.1–1.4 spicule lengths, or 1.5–1.7 anal breadths. Cobb gives the spicule length as twice the anal breadth.



4. *Anticoma subsimilis*. a, ventral, and b, lateral, view of head, to same scale ; c, tail of male.

STATION 105 : 67° 46′ S., 67° 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.

A.A. Expedition (1911–1914) Collecting Stations.

See A.A.E. Report, Series A, Vol. II., pp. 127–167. For convenience throughout the text, the A.A.E. collecting stations from which nematodes are recorded in this report are listed alphabetically below, and are referred to in text as A.A.E. Coll. A, etc. :—

A. Commonwealth Bay, Boat Harbour, 6–9 metres : diatomaceous ooze and sand.