

ANTICOMA TRICHURA, n.sp.

·2	6·5	13·4	·39· ³⁰	78·	· 3·51 mm.
·8	1·8	2·2	2·4	1·6	

The skin of this well defined species is destitute of striæ, and bears for the most part none but most inconspicuous hairs. Four short closely approximated pectoral hairs occur on each side of the head at a distance from the anterior extremity equal to twice the width of the head. The neck is conoid and ends in a rounded head bearing six equal setæ, each three-fourths as long as the head is wide. The three confluent lips are surmounted by six papillæ, two on each lip. The lateral organs, in the form of transverse slits, are situated just behind the cephalic setæ. There are no eyes. Through the simple conoid pharynx the food passes into a conoid œsophagus, one-half as wide as the neck, the lining of which is not very

clearly to be seen. Thence the food passes through the small cardia into the intestine. This latter is one-half as wide as the body and composed of cells closely packed with granules. The ventral gland is situated in front of the cardiac collum; its duct is narrow, the ampulla being sub-spherical and one third as wide as the neck. The excretory pore is situated just in front of the somewhat oblique nerve-ring. The lateral fields are only one-fifth as wide as the body. The tail is setaceous onward from its conoid anterior fourth. The slightly expanded terminus gives exit to the secretion of the caudal glands. The depressed vulva leads to a vagina one-half as long as the body is wide. The eggs are a little more than one-half as wide as the body and are three times as long as wide. The broad, reflexed part of the ovaries reach two-thirds to three-fourths the way back to the vulva and contain numerous developing ova arranged in several rows.

Found in sand near low-tide mark, Port Jackson, New South Wales, Australia.