Chromadorina microlaima (DE MAN)

Chromadora microlaima DE MAN 1889, p. 18, pl. IV, fig. 8—8e; *Chromadorina microlaima* (DE MAN) FIL. 1930

Localities and material. — South Georgia, St. 22c: 1♂; St. 28: 1♀

Dimensions: ♀ L = 1,045 mm., $\alpha = 20{,}9$, $\beta = 6{,}53$, $\gamma = 8{,}04$, V = 49,76 %
♂ L = 0,989 mm., $\alpha = 24{,}73$, $\beta = 7{,}91$, $\gamma = 7{,}21$

The body of the South Georgian specimens is thickest in the middle and tapers towards both extremities gradually.

Cuticle annulated and structured in usual manner, provided in the lateral fields with 2 length-rows of granules, larger and situated in greater distances from each other than the resting granules of the transverse rows. Head rounded. Cephalic bristles were not to be found. Buccal cavity unfortunately so badly preserved, that it could not be studied. Oesophagus slender, with a weakly demarcated bulb. Tail slender, in its largest part conically elongated, posteriorly very slender, at the end swollen, with end tip. Vulva situated in the middle of the body. Female organs paired, very shortly dilated, with dorsally reflexed ovaries. In the male there is a *row* of 9 papillae of typical shape, measuring in length 0,115 mm. The last papilla is situated 34 μ in front of the anus.

Geographical distribution. — *Arctis:* Barents Sea (STEINER 1916), *Norway:* Oslofjord (ALLGÉN 1931), Trondheimsfjord (ALLGÉN 1933), Tarva (ALLGÉN 1934), Rörvik (ALLGÉN 1946), *Sweden:* West Coast, vicinity of the Zool. Stat. Kristineberg (ALLGÉN 1929), South Kattegatt (ALLGÉN 1934), the Sound (ALLGÉN 1929, 1935), *North Sea* and Channel (DE MAN 1889), Holland: Coast of Zeeland (DE MAN 1906), 1907, Zuider Sea (DE MAN 1922), Belgium (SCHUURM. STEKH. and DE CONINCK 1933), *Australia:* Port Jackson, among stones and algae (ALLGÉN 1951).

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.

St. 22b. South Georgia. Grytviken. 22. 5. 1902 and 20 m. depth. 11. 6. 1902.
Number of species found: 16; Number of specimens found: 77.

St. 22c. South Georgia. Grytviken, from old kelp-rhizoids. 23. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 45; Number of specimens found: 350.

St. 22d. South Georgia. Grytviken. Sample of fine washings from old kelp. 22. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 22; Number of specimens found: 200.

St. 23. South Georgia. Off the mouth of the Moraine-Bay. 54° 23′ S. — 36° 26′ W. Grey clay with gravel and stones. 64—74 m. Bottom temp. + 1,65 C. 16. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 32; Number of specimens found: 147.

St. 23a. South Georgia. Moraine-Fiord. 148 m. Bottom temp. — 0,35 C. 15. 2. 1902.
Number of species found: 14; Number of specimens found: 51.

St. 23b. South Georgia. Moraine-Fiord. 14 m.
Number of species found: 12; Number of specimens found: 49.

St. 24. South Georgia. Off the "Kochtopf"-Bay. 54° 22′ S. — 36° 37′ W. Grey clay. 95 m. 20. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 23; Number of specimens found: 120.

St. 25. South Georgia. Off the "Kochtopf"-Bay 54° 22′ S. — 36° 27′ W. Grey clay with some algae. 24—52 m. 21. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 29; Number of specimens found: 83.

St. 26. South Georgia. Off the "Kochtopf"-Bay. 54° 22′ S. — 36° 27′ W. Stony bottom with algae off the Macrocystis-Formation. 30 m. 24. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 11; Number of specimens found: 29.

St. 28. South Georgia. Mouth of the "Kochtopf"-Bay. 54° 22′ S. — 36° 28′ W. Sand and algae. 12—15 m. 24. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 58; Number of specimens found: 338.

St. 30. South Georgia. The Moraine-Fiord. 54° 24′ S. — 36° 26′ W. Clay with sparse stones. 125 m. Bottom temp. — 0,25 C. 26. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 23; Number of specimens found: 247.

St. 33. South Georgia, in the "Kochtopf"-Bay. 54° 22′ S. — 36° 28′ W. Clay and algae. 22 m. 30. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 23; Number of specimens found: 106.

St. 34. South Georgia. Off the mouth of the Cumberland-Bay. 54° 11′ S. — 36° 18′ W. Grey clay with a few stones. 250—310 m. Bottom temp. + 1,45 C. 5. 6. 1902.
Number of species found: 38; Number of specimens found: 224.

St. 39. Falkland Islands. Port William. 51° 40′ S. — 57° 41′ W. Sand and small stones with algae. 40 m. 4. 7. 1902.
Number of species found: 11; Number of specimens found: 12.

St. 40. Falkland Islands. Berkeley Sound. 51° 33′ S. — 58° 0′ W. Gravel and shells with algae. 16 m. Bottom temp. — 2,75 C. 19. 7. 1902.
Number of species found: 54; Number of specimens found: 291.

St. 41. Falkland Islands. Port Louis, shallow water. 51° 33′ S. — 58° 9′ W.
Number of species found: 51; Number of specimens found: 310.

St. 42. Falkland Islands. Port Louis. 51° 33′ S. — 58° 9′ W. Ooze and shells. 8 m. 26. 7. 1902.
Number of species found: 55; Number of specimens found: 372.

St. 42a. Falkland Islands. Port Louis: Greenpatch. Material shaked up from algae and kelp-rhizoids, cast up on shore by storm. 30. 7. 1902.
Number of species found: 54; Number of specimens found: 150.

St. 46. Falkland Islands. Port Louis. Carenage Creek. 51° 32′ S. — 58° 7′ W. Sandy bottom with quantities of *Codium*. 1 m. 9. 8. 1902.
Number of species found: 28; Number of specimens found: 103.

St. 47. Falkland Islands. Port Louis. Mouth of the Carenage Creek. 51° 32′ S. — 58° 7′ W. Shells and stones. 3—4 m. 9. 8. 1902.
Number of species found: 63; Number of specimens found 247.