

6. *Austronema spirurum*, n. g., n. sp. The cuticle is traversed by exceedingly minute transverse striae. The lips are confluent. The conoid neck contains a

cylindroid oesophagus, whose diameter measured near the nerve-ring is one-half as great as that of the corresponding portion of the neck, but which finally becomes two-thirds as wide as the base of

15	.2	8.8	15	-55 ²⁵	86.4	→ .9mm.
	.8	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.4	
am	.3	10.5	18	-M ⁴⁹	87.3	→ .8mm.
sp	.9	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.2	

the neck. There is a break in the musculature of the oesophagus just behind the nerve-ring, and behind this break the refractive nature of the lining is somewhat different, and, moreover, in many of the preserved specimens the diameter of the oesophagus from this point onward is suddenly somewhat greater. There is a conoid to cylindroid cardia about one-half as wide as the base of the neck. The very thick-walled intestine, two to four cells in girth, becomes at once three-fourths as wide as the body. For a short distance behind the cardiac collum, namely, for a distance about equal to two-thirds the body width, the tissues of the intestine do not stain. The lining of the intestine is refractive and distinct, so that the almost imperceptibly zigzagged lumen can be readily followed. The intestine is separated from the oesophagus by a collum two-fifths as wide as the base of the neck. The size of the numerous, yellowish, uniform granules contained in the intestinal cells varies in the different parts of the intestine; they are much coarser posteriorly than anteriorly. From the anus, the posterior lip of which is elevated, the chitinized rectum extends inward and forward a distance equal to the anal body diameter.

The tail tapers in such a manner that at the middle its diameter is about half as great as at the base. Its terminus is about one-fifth as wide as its base. The ellipsoidal caudal glands are arranged in a loose tandem in the anterior third of the tail. Very short, stiff, inconspicuous, ventrally submedian caudal setae occur on each side of the tail, two on the anterior half of the tail, and three near the middle and close together, and finally, one or two on the cylindroid, narrow, posterior half. The pyriform to ellipsoidal granular renette-cell is located at a distance behind the base of the neck equal to one and one-half body-diameters. It is one and one-half times as long as the body is wide, and one-third as wide as long, and presses the intestine considerably to one side. It does not appear to have any companion cell. The medium sized nerve-ring surrounds the oesophagus somewhat squarely, and is accompanied by distinct nerve-cells extending well back toward the base of the neck. From the rather small, but rather con-

spicuous, elevated vulva, the well developed, tubular, muscular vagina extends inward and obliquely forward. It is about twice as long as the corresponding body-diameter, and about two-thirds as long as the uterus. The eggs are about as long as the body is wide, and three-fourths as wide as long, and have been seen two or three at a time in the uterus. The ovary is of medium size, and tapers so as to become narrow. It contains many ova, arranged single file—somewhat irregularly so near the uterus.

The slender, more or less uniform spicula taper from the middle toward the proximal ends, and present the striking peculiarity of being strongly curved at the distal extremity, forming a hook across which there is a thin, transparent membrane. They are one and three-fourths times as long as the anal body-diameter, and are so arranged that their proximal ends appear as if lying to the dorsal side of the body axis. Their yellowish framework is rather strong, and the proximal two-thirds may sometimes be seen to be nearly straight. At the extreme end the spicula have a very minute recurved apiculum or point. Two (?) pairs of ellipsoidal granular unicellular glands (?) occur some distance in front of the spicula. This species has the head of a *Monhystera* but differs in having the oesophagus altered in the posterior half, a well developed ventral gland, special lateral cells, hamate spicula without accessory pieces, and the tail with a group of small setae near the middle.

Habitat; remarks. Cape Royds. The five females and five males examined were in fair condition.