

***Axonolaimus austrogeorgiae* n. sp.**

Fig. 168 a, b

Locality and material. — South Georgia, St. 23: 1♀

Dimensions: L = 2,844 mm., $\alpha = 34,68$, $\beta = 10,77$, $\gamma = 17,3$, V = 40,93 %

This species seems to be closely related to *A. tenuicaudatus*, described as new in this paper.

Body on the whole evenly thick, tapering only gradually in its oesophageal region. Cuticle smooth. Head rounded, provided at the middle of the expanded part with 8 submedian bristles, measuring about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the corresponding head diameter at their level. Buccal cavity, 25 μ in length, unfortunately filled up by stones and therefore unsuitable for nearer study, seemingly typical, elongated, broadly funnel-shaped, in its anterior part bordered by outwards bent walls and broader than posteriorly. Oesophagus slender, posteriorly expanded, built up by coarse bundles of muscles. Tail in its 3 anterior fifths conical, in its 2 posterior fifths uniformly more thinned.

Vulva situated in front of the middle of the body.

Gonads short, with dorsally reflexed ovaries.

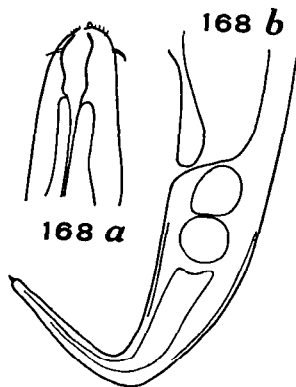


Fig. 168. *Axonolaimus austrogeorgiae* n. sp. a. Anterior end, $\times 600$, b. Tail, $\times 364$

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.