

Bathylaimus assimilis DE MAN

Fig. 180 a, b

DE MAN 1922, p. 119—120, pl. I, fig. 2—2e; SCHUURM. STEKH. and DE CONINCK 1933, p. 117—120, fig. 100—109; ALLGÉN 1947, p. 19—20, fig. 3 a—b

Localities and material. — South Georgia, St. 22b: 1♀; St. 22c: 2♂♂, 1♀; St. 22d: 1♂; St. 28: 9♂♂, 7♀♀, 2 juv.

In samples from the above stations, South Georgia, several specimens of a *Bathylaimid* were found, which seem to agree rather well with this species in the shape of their head (cephalic bristles, buccal cavity, lateral organs) and of their tail as well as in the shape and structure of their spicular apparatus. This form was first described by DE MAN from the coast of the Walcheren Island (Holland).

Geographical distribution. — Holland: Walcheren (DE MAN 1922), coast of Belgium SCHUURM. STEKH. and DE CONINCK 1933), South Kattégatt (ALLGÉN 1947). Coast of Chile (GERLOCH 1953).

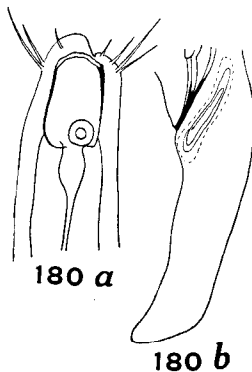


Fig. 180. *Bathylaimus assimilis* DE MAN a. Anterior end, $\times 450$, b. Tail, $\times 270$

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. 28. South Georgia. Mouth of the "Kochtopf"-Bay. $54^{\circ} 22' S.$ — $36^{\circ} 28' W.$ Sand and algac. 12.—15 m.
24. 5. 1902.