

Sabatieria de Rouville.

Sabatieria tenuispiculum n. sp.

Pl. II, figs. 6, 8.

Locality: Auckland Islands. North-arm of Carnley harbour. Clay.

Length: Female 1,8 mm. Male 1,6 mm.

Female: $\alpha = 44$. $\beta = 7,0$. $\gamma = 10$.

Male: $\alpha = 42$. $\beta = 8,7$. $\gamma = 9$.

The species seems to be rather closely related to *S. tenuicaudata* Bastian, but it diverges so much in some respects that I do not venture to refer it to this species. First it is considerably smaller, the average size being about half that of Bastian's species; secondly the œsophagus is somewhat longer and the tail considerably longer in proportion to the body-length than is the case in *S. tenuicaudata*. Also the supply of setæ in the front end is rather different in the two species.

The shape of the body is slender and highly resembles that of Bastian's species. It is of about equal width during the greater part of its length. In the foremost half of the body it is tapering slowly towards the front end. In the hindmost half it is tapering in the same way unto the anal aperture. The tail is conical in its proximal half, then it tapers quickly, and the distal half is thin and of equal width until the tip, where it is somewhat expanded. The shape of the tail is much like that of *S. tenuicaudata*, but in proportion to the body-length the tail of the Auckland-species is considerably longer.

The cuticle is transversely striated and set with points. As de Man states, these points are lacking on the head and irregularly spread behind the lateral organ; for the rest they are arranged more or less regularly in transverse striæ, except in the anal region where their arrangement also seems to be quite irregular.

On the head is situated a crown of long and stout setæ, each accompanied by a somewhat smaller one, inserted immediately behind the large one. Besides these, long, fine hairs are seen spread over the surface of the body, especially in its foremost part. The lateral organ is spirated and, as in the foregoing species, it is larger in the male than in the female.

The buccal cavity is cup-shaped and much like that of *P. tenuicaudata*. The œsophagus is somewhat swollen in its posterior end, but for the rest of about equal width. The nerve ring is rather indistinct; it is situated somewhat behind the middle, and, immediately behind this, the tube of the excretory gland opens.

As to the ventral gland I shall only remark, that the duct is short just as in the preceding species, and the ampulla rather large. I am not able to state with certainty anything about the

caudal glands, but I suppose that they are situated a considerable distance cephalad to the anal aperture, and that they open by means of long ducts at the tip of the tail as is the case in some other genera.

The female organs are symmetrical, the ovaries are not reflexed; I think that this last-named feature will prove to hold good for the greater part of the species belonging to the two nearly

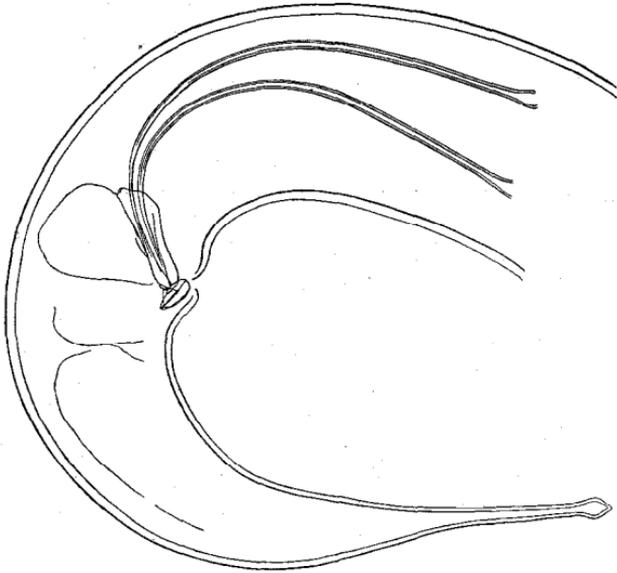


Fig. 10. *Sabatieria tenuispiculum*.

related genera *Sabatieria* and *Parasabatieria*. For *S. prædatrix* de Man states the same; he writes l. c. 1907 p. 65, about the said species: „Les tubes génitaux sont symétriques, non repliés“. And Steiner communicates for his *S. longiseta* l. c. 1906, p. 595: „So viel ich unterscheiden konnte, sind die Ovarien einfach ausgestreckt und nicht zurückgeschlagen“. The vulva is situated somewhat behind the middle in the species under consideration. It seems as if the usual place of the vulva in *Sabatieria* and *Parasabatieria* is somewhat in front of the middle. In *S. prædatrix* it is „située juste au milieu du corps“ as states de Man, and in *S. tenuispiculum* we have a species in which it is situated behind the middle. In this species the part of the body in front of the vulva compared to

the part behind the vulva is as 6 to 5. A strongly granulated gland is situated in front of and a similar one behind the vulva.

The spicules are long and slender and rather strongly curved (fig. 10). The length of the spicule from its proximal end to the distal tip, measured in a straight line, makes 112μ . As far as I have been able to ascertain there are two accessory pieces, one of which is embracing the distal part of the spicule and forming a slide for it. The length of this piece is 27μ . The other piece is small and situated immediately caudad to the ano-genital aperture.

6. *Sabatieria tenuispiculum* n. sp. Head. Zeiss Apochr. 2 mm Comp. Oc. 4.
8. *Sabatieria tenuispiculum* n. sp. Front end. Zeiss Apochr. 3 mm. Comp. Oc. 4.

