

Enoplus paralittoralis n.sp. (fig. 32a—c)

juv.:	♀♀:	♂♂:
L = 1,48—2,53 (2,10)	3,99	4,48
a = 22,1—26,6 (24,2)	27,9	28,1
b = 5,6	6,3	7,4
c = 16,0—19,0 (17,5)	?	23,6

Vu. = 51,5

Total of specimens: 10 juv., 1 ♀♀, 1 ♂♂.

Samples: M 113;V, :VI.

Head: diameter 57—58 μ = 40% of diameter at end of esophagus.

Cephalic capsule: in male 23 μ long.

Cephalic setae: in male 20 + 15 μ , in female 18 + 14 μ long.

Amphids: 6,5 μ = 11% of head diameter wide.

There are not traces of eye-spots. Cuticle: with transversal rows of dots.

Mandibles: in male 23 μ , in female 19 μ long.

Excretory pore: 130 μ behind anterior end.

Spicula: 143 μ = 1,3 anal diameters long. Accessory piece: complicated, composed of several elements which are difficult to analyze.

Supplement: resembling that of *Phanoderma*, 52 μ long, 180 μ preanal; between the supplement and the anus there are 18 setae.

Tail: in juveniles 2, in male 1,8, anal diameters long.

Habitat: Littoral algae, somewhat more abundant in sheltered places.

Remarks: This species is most closely related to *E. littoralis* FIL. from which it may be distinguished by the greater dimensions of all organs, the greater distance of the supplement from the anus, the plumper tail, and some structural differences of the accessory piece.

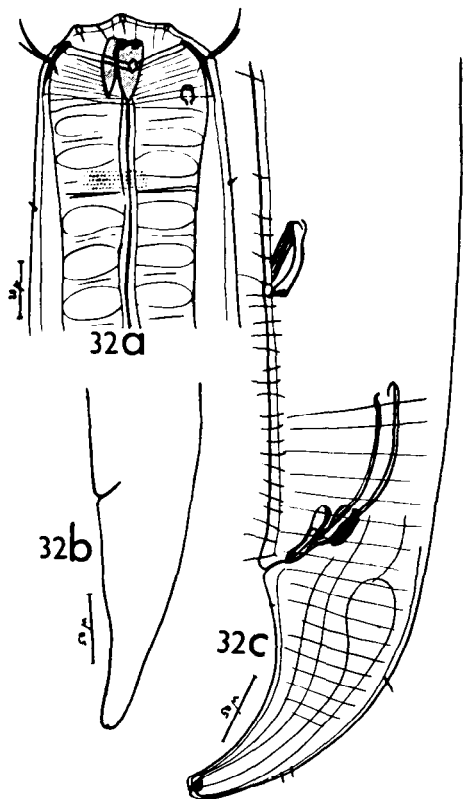


Fig. 32: *Enoplus paralittoralis*: a — anterior end of male, b — tail of juvenile, c — tail of male.

M 113: 2.V.49. 53°22' S., 70°57' W. Southern Chile, the Magallanes area; Estrecho de Magallanes, Punta Santa Maria, near Agua Fresca. Tidal belt, exposed (shelter: kelp). Algae growing on boulders. Hand sampling.

zone I: crustaceous lichen; 0—21 cm above low water level.

zone II: algae with much detritus; 0—21 cm above low water level.

zone IV: detritus and sand; 33—49 cm above low water level.

zone VI: detritus and sand; 67—85 cm above low water level.

zone V:1: low crustaceous alga with much detritus; 49—67 cm above low water level.

zone V:2: Big alga; 49—67 cm above low water level.