

ENOPLOIDES PTEROGNATHUS n.sp.

(Fig. 32, a-b.)

Stations : 105, 107.

Female (3x) : L = 3.7-4.5 mm. ; α = 22.5-23.1 ; β = 4.1-4.3 ; γ = 15-16 ; V = 44-51%.

This species comprises three female worms which bear a close resemblance to the foregoing species, in the apparent absence of labial setae or papillae, but which differ from it in the position of the origin of the cephalic setae and in the shape of the jaws.

The body tapers towards the anus, but hardly at all towards the head—the maximum breadth is 0.2 mm., the cephalic diameter 0.1 mm., and the anal diameter 90μ . The cuticle is not striated. The lips are tall, and do not appear to bear labial papillae. The cephalic helmet is narrow but distinct, its posterior border six lobed. The amphids were not observed. The cephalic setae are about a quarter of the cephalic diameter in length ; the submedian pairs of setae are unequal in length, the shorter about a third of the length of the longer. The jaws are thickset. The teeth when seen in profile are small. The tail is conical with a short cylindrical piece at the tip, the length of which is about $1/6$ of the total tail length.



32 a

32. *E. pterognathus* : (a) head

STATION 105 : 67° 46' S., 67° 03' E., D R L : 163 M.

No mud, only a few small erratics. Dominant forms listed as :- (1) Large club-like compound ascidians ; (2) Large simple free ascidians with hairy test ; (3) Transparent ascidian-like Clavellina ; (4) Several spp. of sponges. Pycnogonids, asteroids, and ophiuroids abundant. Nematodes very abundant in test of a large ascidian.

STATION 107 : 66° 45' S., 62° 03' E., D R L : 219 M.

Dredging on an off-shore submarine bank. Fine grey mud. Ophiuroids and Polyzoa chief animals. Nematodes among sponge spicules. Later the Large Otter Trawl brought up a catch with Polyzoa as the dominant group : calcareous and chitinous species.