

EPACANTHION BREVISPICULOSUM n.sp.

(Fig. 25, a-e.)

Kerguelen Island : Stations 47, 50, 51 ; Coll. 752.

♀ (12x) : L = 5.9-8.0 mm. ; α = 40-61 ; β = 6.4-8.5 ; γ = 20-26 ; V = 50-55%.

♂ (11x) : L = 4.6-5.9 mm. ; α = 46-81 ; β = 5.9-7.9 ; γ = 20.0-30.5.

Macquarie Island : Coll. J.

♀ (1x) : L = 7.3 mm. ; α = 40.5 ; β = 7.5 ; γ = 21.5 ; V = 50.5%.

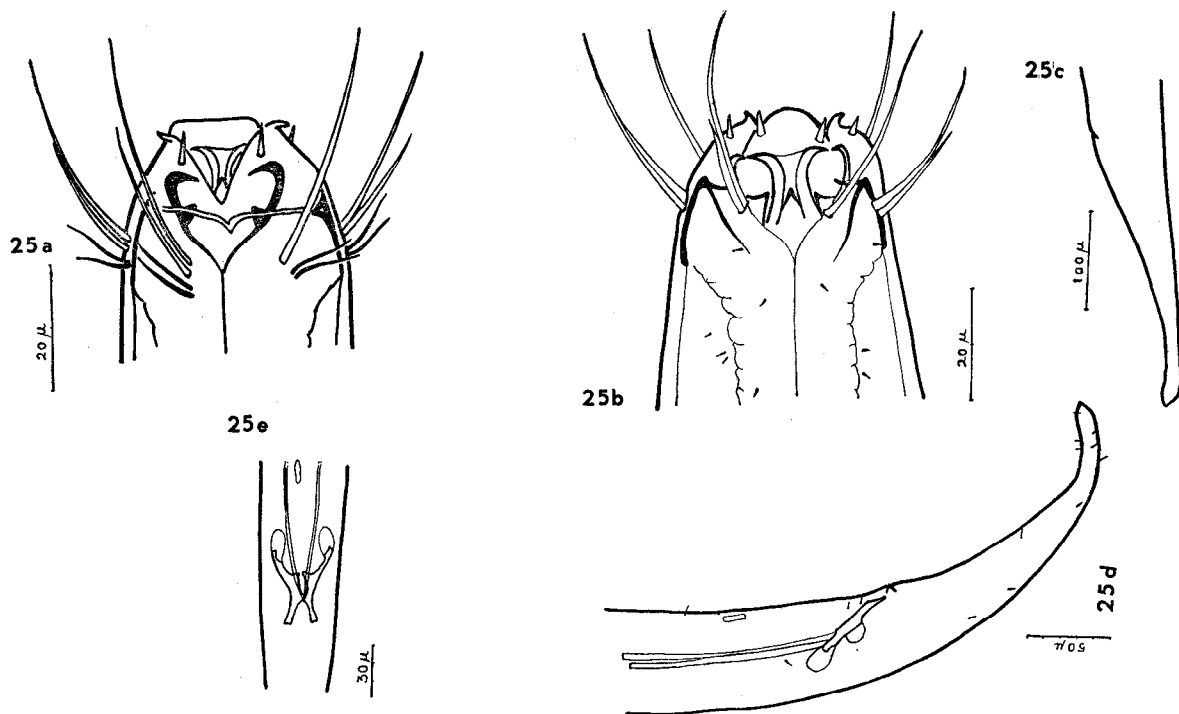
This new species is distinguished from others of the genus *Epacanthion*, except *E. microdentatus* Wieser 1953, by the shortness of the spicules ; it differs from this species in the morphology of the head and in the tail length.

The body is narrow, and tapers very little except near the tail. The cuticle in the nuchal regions bears short sparse setae. The lips are distinct, not striated, and bear labial setae about 5μ long. There appears to be a sexual dimorphism in the cephalic setae. The six longer cephalic setae are equal to or a little shorter than the head diameter, and the four shorter are about half this length. In the male there are six more pairs of setae a short distance behind each of the submedian and lateral cephalic setae.

The jaws are formed of two strongly curved plates united by a much less strongly chitinized piece. The dorsal tooth is longer than the others. The outer cephalic capsule is about 14μ deep and the longer head setae arise at about the mid-length of the capsule.

The tail tapers gently ending in a rounded tip. The tail length is in the male 3.6-4.6, and in the female 4.1-5.7, anal breadths. The caudal glands lie several tail lengths in front of the anus. In the male there are scattered setae on the tail as well as two subventral rows in front of the anus. The spicule is $130-160\mu$ long, about three times the anal breadth, and about three-quarters of the tail length. The preanal organ is very lightly chitinized ; it is 10μ long and lies 90μ in front of the anus. The gubernaculum appears in ventral view as two curved rods with convex surfaces opposed. Each has two heads, the outer and posterior of which is larger and less heavily chitinized ; where they are closest to one another there is a more strongly chitinized median oval piece. It is uncertain whether this is actually joined to the rest of the gubernaculum.

In the female there may be up to 7 shell eggs, each measuring 200μ by 100μ .



25. *E. brevispiculosum* : a, head of male ; b, head of female ; c, tail of female ; d, tail of male ; e, dorsal view of gubernaculum.

KERGUELEN ISLANDS.

- STATION 5 : D.R.S., 20m. Off Jeanne d'Arc. Trawling made near belt of kelp ; brownish green mud and some weeds. Echinoids most numerous, other groups represented.
- STATION 9 : Shore collecting stations on islands in Bras Bossière. Nematodes from intertidal mussel bank.
- STATION 12 : D.R.S., 4-5m. ; off Grave Island, Island Harbour ; kelp and red algae common ; many organisms on kelp holdfasts. All groups represented in haul. Polyzoa and a colonial ascidian most numerous.
- STATION 15 : D.R.S., 55m. ; in channel between Hog Island and Blakeney Island. The striking character of the haul was presence of ascidians of several types ; many small invertebrates were found in a common globular silicious sponge.
- STATION 47 : 49° 50' S., 69° 33' E., off south coast of Kerguelen ; D.R.L., 150m. Small stones and gravel ; main features were red ophiuroids and white holothurians.
- STATION 48 : Swain's Bay, near Swain's Haulover. Shore collecting.
- STATION 49 : D.R.S., 2-20m. Western end of Long Island in a little, sheltered harbour with steeply shelving bottom. Dredge full of kelp and red and green algae, bottom of grey-green sand. Ophiuroids, echinoids, and asteroids common ; polychaetes and crustacea numerous.
- STATION 50 : D.R.S., 10m. Grotto Bay. Much kelp and other weed ; echinoids and polychaetes common.
- STATION 51 : D.R.S., 40-50m. Supply Bay. Polychaetes common, many small invertebrates in " roots of common globular silicious sponge ".
- STATION 52 : Bras Bolinder, near head of Greenland Harbour :
1. D.R.S., 20-30m., much kelp and large mussels ; many sponges, polychaetes and ascidians.
 2. Intertidal collections from beneath boulders.
- STATION 53 : D.R.S., 20-30m. Near mouth of Peace River. Calcareous worm tubes common, also silicious globular sponges, harbouring many invertebrates.
- STATION 54 : head of Greenland Harbour ; intertidal collections. A rich fauna.
- STATION 55A : D.R.S., 10-20m. Between Islets in Colbeck Passage, off N.W. end of Long Island. Some kelp, some stinking black mud ; fauna similar to that in other hauls at this depth.
- STATION 55B : D.R.S., 1-5m. Near head of Bras Enzensperger, Royal Sound. Much sand, kelp, and *Ulva* ; numerous small gastopods attached to weed.
- STATION 56A : Rivett Arm, intertidal collection. Very rich fauna in this area, extending down steeply shelving shore line.
- STATION 56B : D.R.L., 50m. ; near Green Island. Good haul, common globular sponge plentiful, with slimy dark green mud. Polychaetes, nematodes, ophiuroids, holothurians, and a large variety of simple ascidians were noted as common.
- STATION 58 : D.R.L., 50m. In Hydrography Channel, a short distance S.E. from Green Island. Good haul, with slimy dark green mud ; common globular sponge plentiful ; polychaetes nematodes, ophiuroids and holothurians, and a large simple ascidian noted as " common ".
- STATION 59 : O.T.L., 47m. Royal Sound, about a mile N.E. of Suhm Island. Large haul of invertebrates from good trawling bottom. Main feature was large numbers of a big translucent ascidian and a rich pink holothurian.
- STATION 60B : Shore collection from Suhm Island. Nematodes from " dripping rock 10 feet above sea level ".
- STATION 60C : Shore collection from small island in Navalo Harbour.
- STATION 61 : intertidal collection from southern part of Antares Island. Nematodes from rock pool.
- STATION 62 : Poincaré Peninsula opposite Murray Island ; shore collections ; nematodes from intertidal rock pools.