

HALALAIMUS (*HALALAIMUS*) BRACHYAULAX n.sp.

(Fig. 7a-b.)

A.A.E. Coll. D.

♀ (1x) L 1.4 mm.; $\alpha = 36$; $\beta = 3.1$; $\gamma = 7.7$; V = 53%.

Although only one female worm is present, this species is considered to be new; it is distinguished by the very short amphid situated well behind the head.

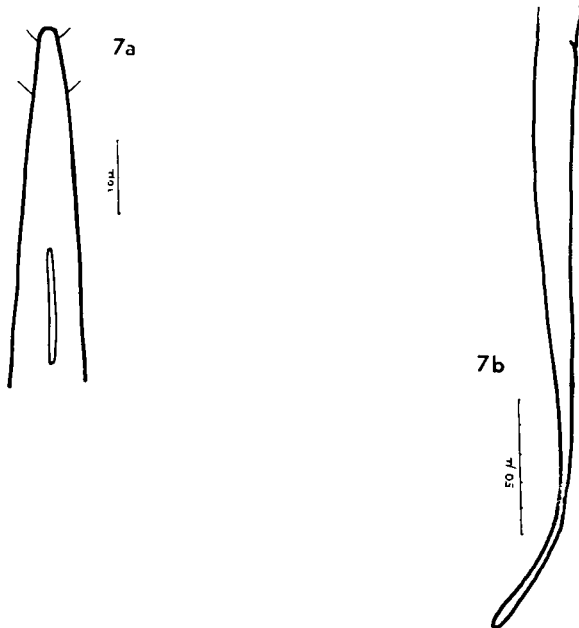
The cuticle is thick, and at the head is duplicated. The cephalic and nuchal setae are of equal length, about two-thirds of the head breadth. The nuchal setae lie 3.5 times the head breadth behind the anterior end. The amphid is 17μ long, and its anterior end is 30μ behind the head; its width is about a fifth or sixth of the corresponding body diameter.

The tail tapers very little in the proximal half, and the last quarter is cylindrical ending in a rounded tip; the breadth of the tip is about a quarter of that at the anus; the tail length is 15 times the anal breadth.

A.A. Expedition (1911-1914) Collecting Stations.

See A.A.E. Report, Series A, Vol. II., pp. 127-167. For convenience throughout the text, the A.A.E. collecting stations from which nematodes are recorded in this report are listed alphabetically below, and are referred to in text as A.A.E. Coll. A, etc. :—

- A. Commonwealth Bay, Boat Harbour, 6-9 metres : diatomaceous ooze and sand.
- B. Commonwealth Bay, 28-55 metres : rocky bottom with algal growth.
- C. Commonwealth Bay, 37-45 metres : Mud, stones and algae.
- D. A.A.E. Station 23 : $66^{\circ} 32' S.$, $141^{\circ} 39' E.$: 288 metres : "good haul over muddy bottom".
- E. A.A.E. Station 27: Off Drygalski Island, 110 metres : "rich catch".
- F. A.A.E. Station 33 : $64^{\circ} 32\frac{1}{2}' S.$, $97^{\circ} 20' E.$, 197 metres : "an immense haul of marine life".



7. *Halalaimus* (*H.*) *brachyaulax*, a, anterior end; b, tail.