

HALALAIMUS (TYCNODORA) DIACROS MAWSON.

(Fig. 17, a-h.)

Halalaimus (Tycnodora) diacros Mawson 1958, Enderby Land.

Kerguelen Island : Station 59.

♀ A : L = 1.8 mm. ; $\alpha = 44$; $\beta = 4.0$; $\gamma = 7.2$; V = 50%.

♀ B : L = 1.6 mm. ; $\alpha = 40$; $\beta = 4.0$; $\gamma = 7.6$; V = 50%.

♂ L = 2.0 mm. ; $\alpha = 50$; $\beta = 4.0$; $\gamma = 7.4$.

Kerguelen Island : Station 64.

♀ C : L = 2.1 mm. ; $\alpha = 42$; $\beta = 3.5$; $\gamma = 7.0$; V = 52%.

Antarctic Station 105. (Listed also in Section 2, p. 304.)

♀ D : L = 2.1 mm. ; $\alpha = 52$; $\beta = 4.0$; $\gamma = 7.5$; V = 50%.

Measurements have been given for individual worms so that these may be correlated with those of the amphid, shown in Table 1, and with figs. 17 a-e. It will be seen that in two of the specimens, B and C, the amphid position is very different. They have been included in this species

because of the tail shape. The cuticle is very thick, of a brownish yellow colour, and transversely striated. The body shape is more or less fusiform, and the region from nerve ring to base of the head is almost even in width. The head is almost spherical, separated from the rest of the body by a constriction. The cephalic and nuchal setae, where seen, are almost equal in length to the cephalic width and to each other, and arise close together. The amphid width is from a fifth to an eighth that of the body at the same level.

The tail is long with a filiform sub-terminal region, and ends in a bifid tip. Its length is in the females 9.1-12.7, and in the male 11.0, anal breadths. The spicule, alate, with narrowed cephalum, is 40μ long, 1.5 times the anal breadth. The gubernaculum is 15μ long. No caudal or preanal setae were seen.

The species comes closest to *H. (T.) longicaudata* (Filipjev 1925) in head and tail shape but differs from this species in having cuticular striations and in the shape of the tip of the tail.

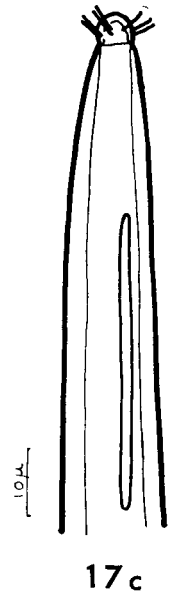
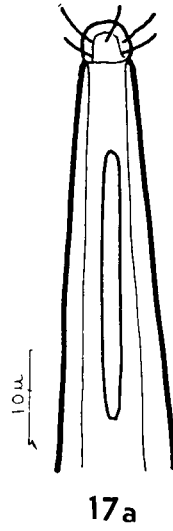
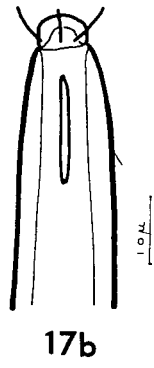
STATION 59 : O.T.L., 47m. Royal Sound, about a mile N.E. of Suhm Island. Large haul of invertebrates from good trawling bottom. Main feature was large numbers of a big translucent ascidian and a rich pink holothurian.

STATION 64 : 49° 32' S., 70° 33' E., 2.3.30, O.T.L., 91m. ; off entrance to Royal Sound.

A "very good haul of invertebrates", including cidaroids, red ophiuroids, numerous lamellibranchs, and ascidians.

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.



17e

17a

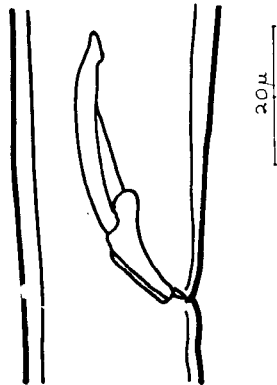
17c



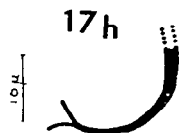
17f

20 μ

17g



20 μ



17h

10 μ

17. *H. (T.) diacros* : a, b, c, and d, anterior ends of specimens A, B, C, and D, respectively ; e, anterior end of male ; f, tail of female ; g, spicular apparatus ; h, tip of tail.