

HALALAIMUS (*HALALAIMUS*) MARRI n.sp.

(Fig. 12, a-c.)

Kerguelen Island : Stations 15, 47, 51, 53.

♀ (5x) : L = 1.5-2.4 mm. ;  $\alpha$  = 45-53 ;  $\beta$  = 3.7-6.0 ;  $\gamma$  = 5.1-7.5 ; V = 42-53%.

♂ (3x) : L = 2.2-2.7 mm. ;  $\alpha$  = 44-58 ;  $\beta$  = 4.7-5.4 ;  $\gamma$  = 5-9.

The body is fusiform with an elongate oesophageal region, the anterior third of which is more or less cylindrical. The proportions of the widths at the head, base of oesophagus, widest part of the body, and anus, are in the female as 1 : 6.1 : 7.6 : 3.8 and in the male as 1 : 10.2 : 12.0 : 7.4 ; the absolute maximum diameter is not less in the female but the head breadth is greater.

The cuticle is thick and unstriated. The length of the cephalic setae is nearly twice the cephalic diameter, that of the nuchal setae rather more. The nuchal setae in about half the specimens arise about twice as far from the anterior end as do the cephalic setae ; in other specimens the bases of the state are not clear. The amphids are about a fifth to a sixth as wide as the body at that level. In one specimen a short excretory vesicle is present at the level of the amphid, but the pore was not distinguished.

The tail is very long, 11-17 anal breadths in the male, 13-17 in the female. In the middle third of the length it tapers most rapidly, and the distal third is cylindrical, ending in a plain point. The spicule is cephalated and alate, and is 35-42 $\mu$  long, or 1.4 anal breadths. The gubernaculum is 15-17 $\mu$  long and consists of a median dorsal part with antero-lateral wings. A single median bristle lies on the anterior lip of the anus.

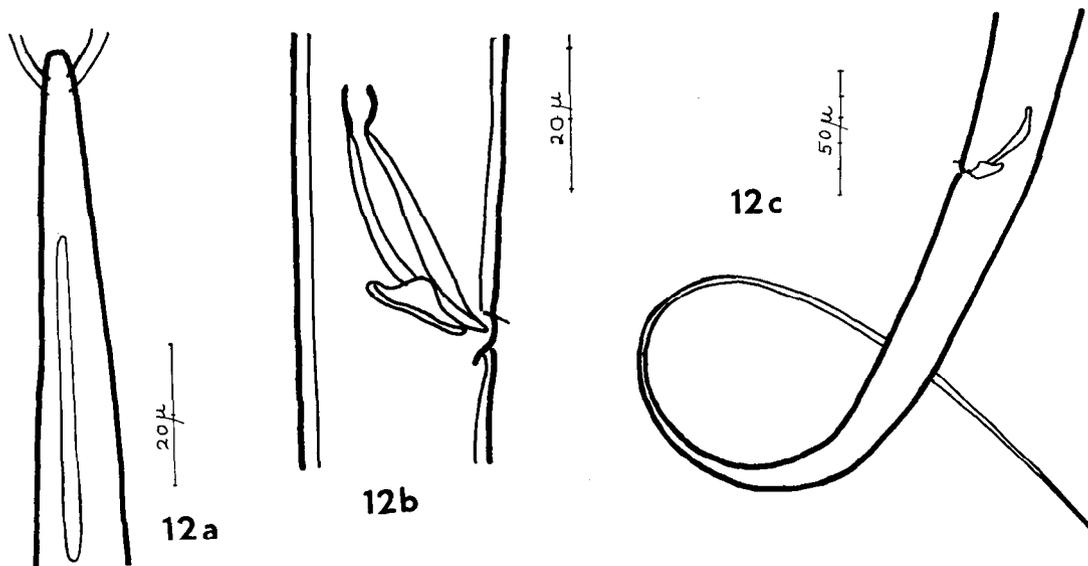
The species is close to *H. zenkevitchi* Filipjev and *H. scleratus* Timm ; it has been separated from both by the different length of the cephalic setae.

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 51 : D.R.S., 40-50m. Supply Bay. Polychaetes common, many small invertebrates in "roots of common globular silicious sponge".

STATION 53 : D.R.S., 20-30m. Near mouth of Peace River. Calcareous worm tubes common, also silicious globular sponges, harbouring many invertebrates.



12. *Halalaimus (Halalaimus) marri* : a, anterior end of male ; b, spicular apparatus ; c, tail of male.