

Leptosomatum sabangense (STEINER)

Leptosomatum bacillatum (EBERTH) var. *sabangense* STEINER 1915, p. 226—230, fig. 4—11; *Leptosomatum bacillatum* (EBERTH) var. *sabangense* STEINER 1921, p. 59—60; *Leptosomatum bacillatum* (EBERTH) MICOLETZKY 1922, p. 78; *Leptosomatum sabangense* (STEINER) MICOLETZKY 1923, p. 229—230; *Leptosomatum sabangense* (STEINER) ALLGÉN 1942, p. 8; *Leptosomatum sabangense* (STEINER) ALLGÉN 1947, p. 83—84, fig. 4 a—b.

Localities and material. — Falkland Islands, St. 58: 1 juv.; St. 59: 2 juv.

The three juvenile specimens, recorded in samples from the Falklands, seem to be rather typical representatives of this southern species, described first by STEINER from the Coast of Sumatra.

Geographical distribution. — South East Asia: Coast of Sumatra, Sabang, in algal vegetation (STEINER 1915), North Africa: Red Sea, Coral-reef at Suez (MICOLETZKY 1922—1923), Western Mediterranean: Banyuls-sur-Mer (ALLGÉN 1942), United States of America: California, La Jolla (ALLGÉN 1942), Central America: Bay of Panama (ALLGÉN 1947), Venezuela, in Sargassum (STEINER 1921), Australia: Port Jackson (ALLGÉN 1951).

St. 58. Falkland Islands. S. W. West Falkland. $52^{\circ} 29' S.$ — $60^{\circ} 36' W.$ Sand and gravel. 197 m. 11. 9. 1902.

Number of species found: 23; Number of specimens found: 93.

St. 59. Falkland Islands. S. W. West Falkland. On the Burdwood-Bank. $53^{\circ} 45' S.$ — $61^{\circ} 10' W.$
Crushed shells with stones 137—150 m. 12. 9. 1902.

Number of species found: 20; Number of specimens found: 70.