

## **Leptosomatum gracile** BASTIAN

BASTIAN 1865, p. 145, pl. XII, fig. 158—160; STEINER, G., 1916 p. 610—620, pl. XVI, fig. 27 c, d. pl. XXIX, fig. 27 a,b, c, g, pl. XXX, fig. 27 h—o.

Locality and material. — South Georgia, St. 22a, Cumberland Bay, Majviken, washings from algae in and under the tide-zone: 1♀

Dimensions:  $L = 11,960$  mm.,  $\alpha = 39,87$ ,  $\beta = 6,10$ ,  $\gamma = ?$ ,  $V = 61,54$  %

From South Georgia a single female of a *Leptosomatid* is at hand, which (among other things) concerning the slender body-shape, no doubt, belongs to this species, which, however, FILIPJEV (1918) has regarded as synonymous with *L. elongatum*, described at the same time by BASTIAN.

The species is in detail redescribed by STEINER (1916).

The yellow-brown pigment lines in the oesophageal region are especially important for my diagnosis in this direction. They are rather characteristic of the species under consideration, well developed in the specimen at hand, while they are totally lacking in *L. elongatum*. Ocelles present.

In the anterior branch of the uteri there were 5 eggs, in the posterior branch 6 eggs.

St. 22a. South Georgia. Cumberland, May-Bay. Catching over stony bottom among algae in and under the tide zone. 5. 5. 1902.

Number of species found: 11; Number of specimens found 63.