

First group: true forms of *Metoncholaimus*. The tail gradually tapers to the end, and is usually quite stout. The spicules are very slender, longer than the tail; the tubular organ is developed characteristically (see description of *M. demani* Zur Strassen). The following species are related to this group:

- 1) *M. antarcticus* Linstow 1896: Erg. Hamburger Magalhaenischen Sammelreise 1, No. 7, p. 9, Figures 10, 11. Ushuaia — South America.
- 2) *M. demani* Zur Strassen 1894, see p. 99.
- 3) *M. pristiurus* Zur Strassen 1894: Zeit. Wiss. Zool. 58, p. 461, Table 29, Figures 1, 3. In dirty sand — Naples; known to me from Villefranche.
- 4) *M. albidus* Bastian 1865: Tr. Linn. Soc. 25, p. 137, Table 11, Figures 141, 142; de Man 1893: Mém. Soc. Zool. France 6, p. 32, Table 7, Figure 11; nec Bütschli 1874; nec de Man 1878. Very common under stones at Penzance, Falmouth — English Channel.