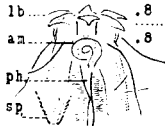


24. *Axonolaimus polaris*, n. sp. The striae of the thin cuticle are very difficult to resolve and are best seen on and near the tail. One is left in doubt as to whether

lb.....	.8	4.9	7.3	Y	94.7	1.7mm.
an.....	.8	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	



the contour is plain, or very minutely crenate. Apparently there are six subcephalic setae, each

half as long as the diameter of the head measured at the labial constriction. Though there are no somatic setae there are a few scattered setae on the neck, generally somewhat shorter

than the subcephalic setae. The conoid neck contains a conoid oesophagus, whose diameter near the nerve-ring is two-fifths as great as that of the corresponding part of the neck, and which finally becomes two-thirds as wide as the base of the neck. There is no distinct cardia. The thick walled intestine is two to three cells in girth, and becomes at once three-fourths as wide as the body, being separated from the oesophagus by a collum three-fifths as wide as the base of the neck. On account of the food contained in it the lumen of the intestine is distinct. The intestinal cells contain very fine, scattered, colorless granules in the middle of which the nucleus appears as a distinct feature in stained specimens. From the raised anus the chitinized rectum extends inward and forward a distance equal to the anal body-diameter. The tail tapers from the anus, bears very minute hairs near the end, and contains broadly saccate caudal glands packed in its anterior third. The nerve-ring surrounds the oesophagus squarely, is of medium size, and is accompanied by obscure nerve-cells, which are not very distinctly grouped.

Habitat; remarks. Bay, Cape Royds. Single young specimen, in fair condition. In the sketch the lips are shown partly everted.