

OXYSTOMATINA (OXYSTOMATINA) ANTARCTICA n.sp.

(Fig. 18, a-d.)

Stations : 39, 42, 107.

Female (4x) : L = 6.5-10 mm. ; α = 55-71 ; β = 5.5-7.2 ; γ = 36-47 ; V = 20-24%.

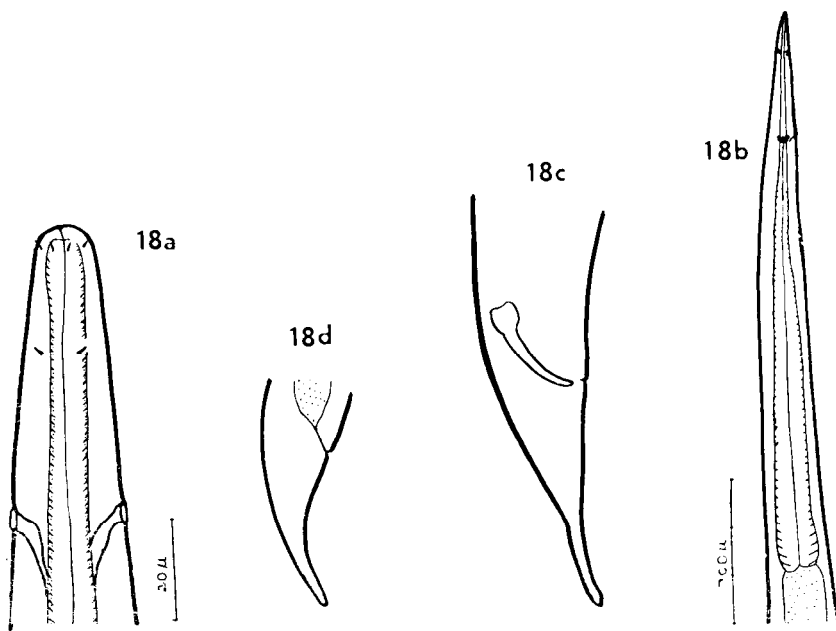
Male (2x) : L = 6.4-6.8 mm. ; α = 48.5-58.2 ; β = 5.4-6.1 ; γ = 28-32.

O. antarctica is near *O. pellucida* Cobb 1898, which was redescribed by Wieser (1953, 40). It differs in the shape of the amphid, larger size and more slender form, and in the shape of the tail.

The cuticle is finely annulated. The body tapers markedly in the oesophageal region, most rapidly anterior to the excretory pore. The head is rounded, and bears six very small cephalic setae, at half the cephalic diameter from the anterior end. There are four more setae in submedian positions at 2.5 cephalic diameters from the anterior end. The almost circular openings of the amphids lie at 6 cephalic diameters from the head. The nerve ring was not distinguished. The oesophagus widens greatly in its posterior third. The excretory pore is 0.3 mm. from the anterior end. The posterior ovary only is developed ; in one female two eggs are present, 260 μ by 140 μ .

The tail is 2.5 anal diameters in length in both sexes. Its proximal half is conical, the distal half narrow and cylindrical, ending a slightly swollen tip.

The spicules are very simple, with knob-like proximal ends. They are 90 μ , or a little more than the anal diameter, in length. No gubernaculum or supplementary organs are present.



18. *Oxystomatina antarctica* : (a) anterior end, ventral view ; (b) oesophageal region ; (c) male tail ; (d) female tail.

STATION 39 : 66° 10' S., 49° 41' E., T M L : 300 m.

Big haul characterized by silicious sponges with glass rope spicules. *Synapta*-like Holothurian common ; many Polyzoa of different species.

STATION 42 : 65° 50' S., 54° 23' E., T M L : 220 m.

Haul essentially as at Station 41, T M L.

STATION 107 : 66° 45' S., 62° 03' E., D R L : 219 m.

Dredging on an off-shore submarine bank. Fine grey mud. Ophiuroids and Polyzoa chief animals. Nematodes among sponge spicules. Later the Large Otter Trawl brought up a catch with Polyzoa as the dominant group : calcareous and chitinous species.