

Enoplolaimus oxycephalus n. sp.

Pl. VII, fig. 8; Pl. IX, figs. 3, 5, 7, 8; Pl. X, figs. 3, 7.

Locality: Ingolf Exped. St. 115. 70°50' L. N. 8°29' L. W. 86 fms. Bottom temp. 0°1. East of Jan Mayen.

Ingolf Exped. St. 128. 66°50' L. N. 20°02' L. W. 471 fms. Bottom temp. 0°6. North of Iceland.

Ingolf Exped. St. 138. 63°26' L. N. 7°56' L. W. 471 fms. Bottom temp. ÷ 0°6. North of the Faroe Islands.

Ingolf Exped. St. 139. 63°36' L. N. 7°30' L. W. 702 fms. Bottom temp. ÷ 0°6. North of the Faroe Islands.

Female: Length 4,3 mm. $\alpha = 30$ $\beta = 4,8$ $\gamma = 15$.

Male: Length 3,7 mm. $\alpha = 33$ $\beta = 4,2$ $\gamma = 18$.

The body is rather slender, tapering gradually towards the head and more gradually towards the anus. The tail is conical and terminates in a slender and rather long, digitiform tip. The caudal glands are of the same sausage-shaped type as in the preceding species. In the tip of the tail are seen three long and delicate hairs. The head is nearly conical and the lips are rather prominent. No neck-like constriction is found. As to the cephalic bristles I have been able to state the usual two rings, but in the male there is further a lot of long hairs, arranged in groups such as are known for other species of the genus *Enoplolaimus*. The jaws are rather broad and the two frontal cusps are hook-shaped and rather prominent, but not very acute; the frontal edge of the jaw is almost semicircular. The median tooth is rather large but not very acute when seen full face, fig. 3, Pl. IX. Fig. 7, Pl. IX shows the tooth seen in profile. The supporting apparatus of the tooth is attached near the hindmost end of the jaw, behind the median tooth, and seems to be attached to the cephalic chitinous girdle. The oesophagus is $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{5}$ of the total body length, and the nerve-ring is about at the end of the anterior third of the oesophagus.

At the limit between the intestine and the rectum is found a sphincter, surrounding the proximal part of this latter, a feature observed in other species of this genus. The rectum is often seen to be somewhat dilated, fig. 7, Pl. X. In the fig. 8, Pl. IX of a male the sphincter is not seen. The vulva is situated inconsiderably behind the middle of the body. The ovaries are symmetrical and reflexed, but short and do only extend inconsiderably in the body cavity. Only one egg is found in each branch of the uterus. The spicular apparatus is very characteristic. Each spicule consists of two different parts, a shorter proximal part which is very thin-walled and a distal part, the chitinous wall of which is much thicker; between the two parts is found a constriction. The proximal end of the spicule is funnel-shaped and the distal tip is somewhat curved and rounded, figs. 7 and 8 Pl. IX. I have not been able to ascertain with certainty whether an accessory piece is present or not in this species; at any rate it is very tiny. Supplementary organ is entirely lacking.

Plate VII.

8. *Enoplolaimus oxycephalus* n. sp. Tip of tail. $\times 1275$.

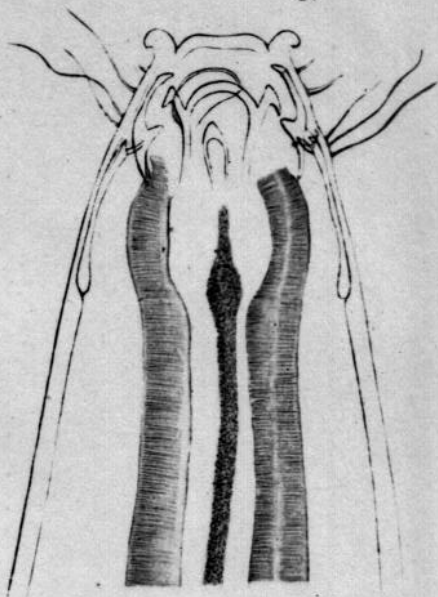
8.



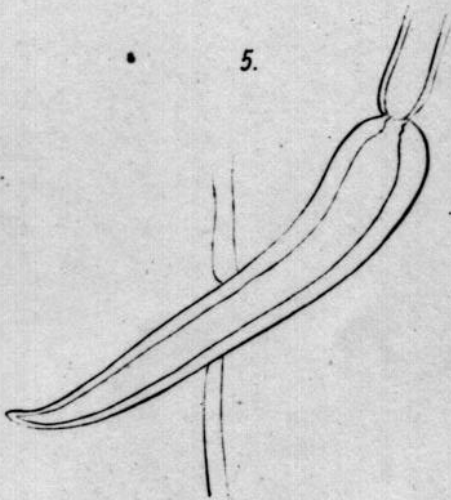
Plate IX.

5. *Enoplaimus oxycephalus* n. sp. ♂. Distal part of spicule. × 1175
6. *Oncholaimus filicaudatus* n. sp. Spicular apparatus. × 580.
8. *Enoplolaimus oxycephalus* n. sp. Spicular apparatus. × 580.

3.



5.



8.



7.

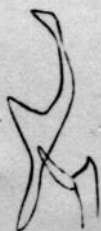


Plate X.

7. *Enoplolaimus oxycephalus* n. sp. ♀. Posterior end. × 160.

7.

