

## Phanoderma Bastian.

### *Phanoderma Steineri* n. sp.

Pl. II, fig. 4; Pl. III, figs. 1, 7, 8.

Little Belt; off Lyngs Odde.

From the named locality there are 3 female specimens of a *Phanoderma* different from the species hitherto known. The length is 5 mm. The present species differs from the two species described by Bastian in respect to the shape of the tail, which tapers very slightly and is rounded in the tip; the form is nearly a blunt cone.

The cuticle is thick and smooth without transverse striæ. The shape of the body is slender and tapers gradually towards the front end; here it is furthermore restricted (Pl. III, fig. 8) and it ends in three, presumably, movable lips. I conclude that they are movable from the fact that their position is different in the different specimens. Each of the three lips is conical with rounded tip (Pl. III, fig. 8).

The buccal cavity is small, funnelshaped. There are two rings of bristles in the front end, the foremost consists of 3, one on each of the lips, and the hindmost consists of 6 bristles. Those in the hindmost ring are longer and stouter than those in the foremost. Fine hairs are scattered in various parts of the body f. i. in front of and behind the eyes. These consist of two heaps of brown pigment; no refringing bodies are seen. The eyes are situated at a distance of 48  $\mu$  behind the mouth.

According to de Man lateral organs are to be found in this genus; the named author writes in his paper dealing with Nematodes from the Bay of Naples, p. 14: „Immédiatement derrière ces soies naissent les sillons latéraux“, and on the fig. 8, Pl. VIII these „sillons latéraux“ are seen very plainly. In the Danish species I have not succeeded in finding such organs though I have examined my preparations very thoroughly in this respect.

Oesophagus, the structure of which is very peculiar, appears, seen in optical section, to be built up of circular disks. These

disks can be followed from the base of the œsophagus, where they are very prominent, till they grow smaller and more indistinct in the region of the nerve-ring; in front of this the œsophagus appears to be of usual structure. The histological interpretation of this fact can scarcely be attained by means of the usual glycerine-cleared preparations, my only recourse at present. Eberth is inclined to mean that each disc is a cell; he writes: „die äussere Wand der letzteren von ringförmigen Zellen gebildet, deren jede einen hellen Kern enthält.“ That the internal tube is rather spacious, especially in the hindmost part of the œsophagus, is plainly seen in my preparations, also the structure of the named discs seems protoplasmatic but I have not seen the nuclei mentioned by Eberth. The œsophagus is surrounded by a mantle of large cells looking rather cubic in shape and these cells are provided with a relatively large nucleus and nucleolus (Pl. III, fig. 7).

The ventral gland is found at the level of the base of the œsophagus, the excretory pore somewhat in front of the nerve-ring.

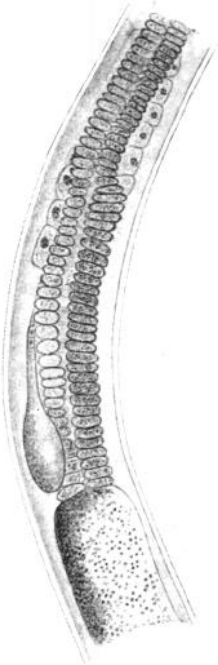
The female organs are symmetrical, the ovaries are reflexed. The vulva is found behind the middle of the body.

Length = 5,0 mm.

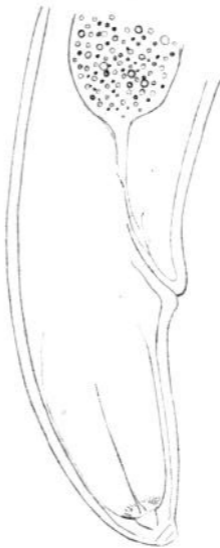
$\alpha = 59.$   $\beta = 5,5.$   $\gamma = 51,7.$

4. *Phanoderma Steineri* n. sp. Region of the ventral gland. Apochr. 8 mm  
Comp. Oc. 4.
1. *Phanoderma Steineri* n. sp. Posterior part of a female. Apochr. 3 mm  
Comp. Oc. 4.
7. *Phanoderma Steineri* n. sp. Cells embracing the œsophagus. Apochr.  
2 mm Comp. Oc. 4.
8. *Phanoderma Steineri* n. sp. Anterior part of the body. Apochr. 2 mm  
Comp. Oc. 4.

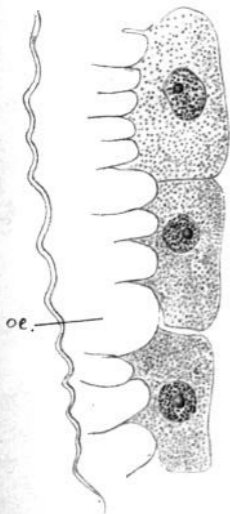
4.



4.



7.



8.

