Demania minor sp. nov.

Pl. VII, figs. 21A-C.	
Dimensions : 8	Ŷ
Total length, 3.5	3.6
Length of oesophagus, . $\cdot 5$	•53
", " tail, . ·192	-16
", " spicules,	
Head-nerve-ring, $\cdot 222$	224
,- pore,	2.1
Width at crown of hairs, 017	017
,, ,, nerve-ring, . 049	·061
, base of oesophagus, 057	·082
", " mid-body, . [.] 066	1
, ç pore,	.092
" anus, 055	·06
a = 53	36.
$\beta = 7$	6.8
$\gamma = 18.2$	22.5
F 2	

This species was not taken in the same hauls as D. major in Clew Bay; but in Dingle Bay the two species were found living on the same ground.

D. minor is very like D. major in appearance and structure, so that it is only necessary to point out the distinguishing characters. The body is much shorter and stouter, and the oesophagus and tail are proportionately longer, The latter organ resembles that of *D. major* in shape, especially the tail. and contains three similar caudal glands. The head (fig. 21A) differs in the arrangement of the hairs. Instead of having two rows consisting of 4 short and 6 long hairs, there is only a single row consisting of 6 long and 4 submedian short hairs. In other words, the 4 short sub-median hairs in D. major form a separate ring in front of the 6 long hairs, whilst in D. minor the long and short hairs are side by side. The structure of the buccal cavity in the two species is very similar (compare fig. 20A and fig. 21A). The spicules in the two species are very similar, but in D. minor the expanded proximal end (figs. 21B, 21C) is much smaller than it is in D. major, and the distal end is blunt. The accessory pieces also differ slightly. The female organs are similar in structure and position.

Habitat.-CLEW BAY-Dredged on 2 occasions in 14-17 fms.

This species was also dredged in 20 fms. in Dingle Bay, and in 21-26 fms. off Mine Head, Co. Waterford.







- 21. Demania minor sp. nov.
- 21A. Anterior end. \times 860.
- 21B. Spicules, lateral view. \times 860.
- 21c. Spicules, ventral view. $\times 530$.