Rhabdodemania Baylis and Daubney, 1926.

Rhabdodemania calycolaimus n.sp.

Figs. 23–27.

Five females and two male worms of a new species of the genus *Rhabdodemania* were taken from tubes 6, 7 and 11, all from Morbihan Bay, at a depth of 40–50 m.
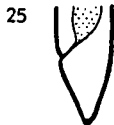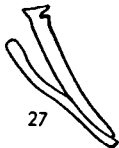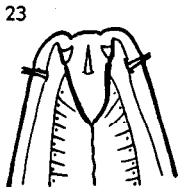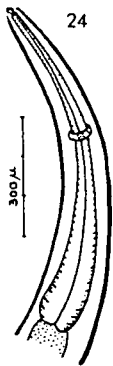
♂, L. 6–7.5 mm.; $\alpha=31.5–37.5$; $\beta=7.1–7.8$; $\gamma=33.3–37.5$.

♀, L. 6.2–6.8 mm.; $\alpha=32–34$;

$\beta=6.4–7.5$; $\gamma=34.4–44.4$; V.55–60.9%.

The cephalic setae, about 7 μ long, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the cephalic diameter, are arranged in a single circle of 10 setae, at a distance of 10–12 μ from the anterior end. The labial papillae are extremely small. The amphids were not seen. The buccal capsule is composed of two parts, the anterior being cylindrical and the posterior funnel-shaped. The anterior is 60 μ long, 12 μ in diameter and from its walls project 3 small teeth. The posterior part is 15 μ long. By analogy with other species of *Rhabdodemania* there should be three ridges on the walls of this part, ending in tooth-like projections. These if present, are very faint. The oesophagus widens gradually in its hinder third, the nerve ring surrounds it at a little anterior to its midlength. The tail in both sexes is conical. In the female it is 0.15–0.18 mm. long, in the male 0.18–0.20 mm. and the anal breadth is 0.1–0.11 mm. in the female and 0.1 mm. in the male. The tip is blunt. The eggs are 0.2–0.3 mm. long, 0.12–0.15 mm. wide. The spicule is 65–75 μ long, with enlarged head, separated from the rest by a constriction ; the gubernaculum is 63–70 μ long, rod-shaped and slightly bent at its middle. No accessory papillae were seen.

The species is closest to *R. laticauda* (Ditlevsen, 1926). It differs from it in the size of the gubernaculum, in relation to that of the spicule, and in the absence (or small size) of the teeth in the posterior part of the buccal cavity.

Figs. 23–27. *Rhabdodemania calycolaimus* n.sp.
23. Head.   24. Oesophageal region.   25. Tail of female.   26. Tail of male.
27. Spicula and gubernaculum.