

Sabatieria celtica sp. nov.

Pl. III, figs. 8 A-D.

Dimensions :—

	♂	♀
Total length,	2·8	3·12
Length of oesophagus,	·25	·3
" " tail,	·156	·16
" " spicules,	·062	—
Head—nerve-ring,	·125	·15
" — ♀ pore,	—	1·8
Width at crown of setae,	·016	017
" " nerve-ring,	·038	·043
" " base of oesophagus,	·041	·044
" " mid-body,	·046	·06
" " ♀ pore,	—	·067
" " anus,	·045	·04
	$a = 61\cdot$	52·
	$\beta = 11\ 2$	10·4
	$\gamma = 18\cdot$	19·4

The body is narrow, tapering behind to a slender tail. It is very uniform in width, but tapers rapidly in front of the nerve-ring, and the width at the level of the crown of hairs is only $\frac{1}{3}$ rd— $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the diameter of the middle of the body. The cuticle is covered with small dots, closely but not very regularly arranged. The lateral lines are $\frac{2}{3}$ ths— $\frac{1}{2}$ of the width of the body. The head (figs. 8A, 8B) is rounded, without lips. It bears an anterior row of 6 very small spines, and a posterior row of 4 long slender sub-median hairs. There are a few other short hairs scattered over the body. On the level of the second crown of hairs the head is distinctly constricted. The lateral sense-organs are very large, occupying $\frac{2}{3}$ rds of the width of the neck at that point. Each consists of a spiral of two complete loops. The buccal cavity is small and cup-shaped, with thickened chitinous walls. The oesophagus gradually expands towards the posterior end. Just behind it is the conspicuous ventral gland. The nerve-ring is slender, and lies exactly on the middle of the oesophagus. The intestine is composed of large cells with granular contents. The tail (fig. 8c) tapers to a slender tip. In the males the genital armature is characteristic. The spicules (figs. 8c, 8d) are boldly curved, and the proximal end is rounded and divided. The distal end is enlarged and wedge-shaped. On the outer side of each

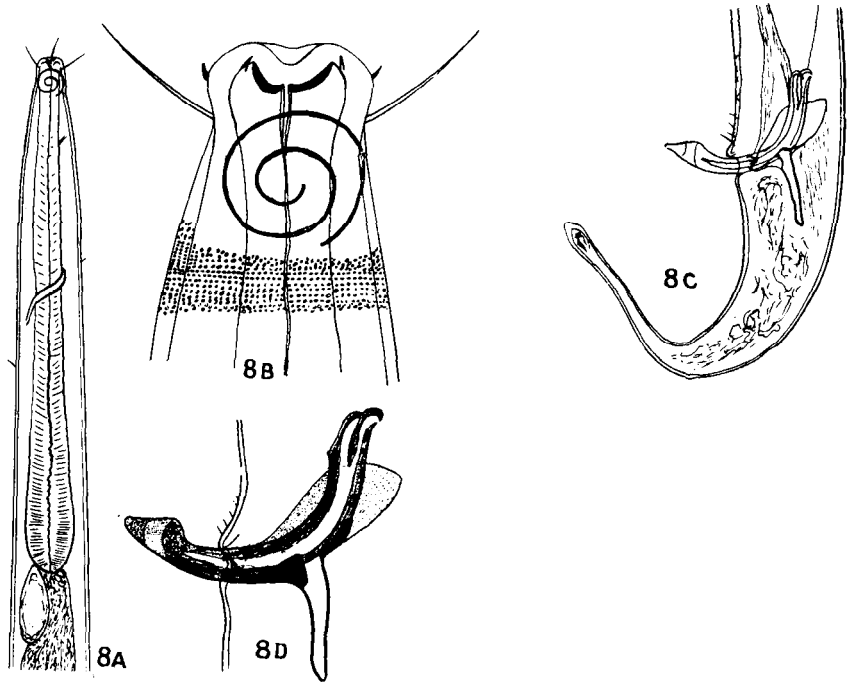
spicule, some distance from the tip, is a tooth-shaped structure. The accessory piece consists of a median grooved plate having two slender backwardly directed apophyses. Between the two spicules is a very delicate vertical plate.

The female pore is situated behind the middle of the body. The ovaries are short and symmetrical.

The species is closely related to the *S. praedatrix* of de Man (1907, p. 63). It is thinner, and the tail is rather shorter. The hairs on the head are rather longer, and the spiral organs are larger. There are fewer hairs on the body. The spicules of the two species agree in being modified at the tip, but in different ways. Finally, the female pore is in the middle of the body in *S. praedatrix*, and some distance behind the middle in *S. celtica*.

Specimens were mature in May.

Habitat.—Dredged in Clew Bay in 24 fms., on a bottom of sand and shells.



8. *Sabatieria celtica* sp. nov.

8A. Anterior end. $\times 230$.

8B. Head. $\times 1060$.

8C. Tail of σ . $\times 330$.

8D. Spicules. $\times 530$.