

PARASABATIERIA ANTARCTICA n.sp.

8. *P. antarctica* n.sp. $\frac{0.5}{0.6}$ $\frac{3.2}{1.5}$ $\frac{9}{1.6}$ $\frac{21-40-20}{21}$ $\frac{24}{1.5}$ 2.5mm — The



layers of the thin, transparent cuticle are traversed by exceedingly fine transverse striæ, further resolvable into very fine dots. The contour of the body is plain. No special subcephalic setæ have been seen. Scattered cervical setæ, minute, slender, and half as long as the cephalic, are present; there are similar scattered somatic setæ. The neck, which is convex-conoid in the anterior part and more or less cylindroid in the posterior part, ends in a subtruncate head set off by a broad, almost imperceptible constriction. The somewhat fixed lips are so well amalgamated that there can hardly be said to be any really distinct lips. The conoid pharynx is very obscure. It is small, simple, regular, shallow and unarmed. It is about half as wide as the lip region and half as deep as wide. Behind the pharynx the cylindroid

œsophagus,—which has an almost imperceptible swelling posteriorly, —is two-thirds to three-fourths, at the nerve-ring three-fifths, and finally two-thirds as wide as the corresponding portion of the neck. The lining of the œsophagus is subdistinct. The intestine becomes at once three-fourths as wide as the body. It presents a faint lumen and is made up of cells of such a size that probably only about five are present in each cross section. The cardiac collum is half as wide as the neck. The colorless granules of the intestinal cells are indistinct. From the continuous to somewhat depressed anus, the rectum extends inward and forward a distance equal to the anal body diameter. The straight tail of the female, which is conoid, then cylindroid in the posterior third, where it is one-sixth as wide as at the anus, tapers from the anus to a symmetrical terminus. The spinneret is armed with two pairs of slender, arcuate setæ; there are relatively large setæ also on the swollen part farther forward. The caudal glands are packed together in the anterior two-fifths of the tail, which they fill more than usually full. Each gland has a distinct duct. There are about sixteen slender, tapering, acute, caudal setæ twelve ventrally submedian, postanal, and four ventrally submedian near the terminus. The lateral chords appear to occupy one-third the body width. The rather large ellipsoidal renette cell is one-third as wide as long. There is an apparent ampulla. The cells of the nerve-ring are obscure. From the rather conspicuous vulva, the more or less muscular vagina leads inward and at right angles to the ventral surface about half way across the body. The straight uterus contains smooth, thin-shelled, elongated eggs, one body width long, apparently deposited before segmentation begins. The long, slender, tapering ovaries contain about fifty ova each.

$\frac{0.3}{0.6}$ $\frac{0.6}{1.0}$ $\frac{0.5}{1.7}$ $\frac{0.1-1-}{1.8}$ $\frac{0.4}{1.7}$ } 2.1mm

The rather yellowish, strong, arcuate, noncephalated spicula are one and three-fourths times as long as the anal body diameter and at the widest part, one-fifth as wide as the corresponding portion of the body. Near the anus there is apparently a massive gubernaculum three-fifths as long as the anal body diameter bending back from the spicula and at right angles to them. The six preanal, somewhat mammiform, subequidistant, supplementary organs, which are considerably elevated and rather prominent, when the tail is arcuate, occupy a space equal to the tail length. There were two females and one male.