

Parasabatieria de Man.

Parasabatieria Mortenseni n. sp.

Pl. II, fig. 2.

Locality: Auckland Islands. North-arm of Carnley harbour. Clay.

Length: Female 2 mm. Male 1,9 mm.

Female: $\alpha = 45$. $\beta = 9$. $\gamma = 16$.

Male: $\alpha = 46,5$. $\beta = 9,3$. $\gamma = 15,5$.

A considerable material of this species is at my disposal, in all 16 males and 39 females.

The body is rather slender and of about the same width throughout the greater part of its length. The head is — as is the case too in the genus *Sabatieria* — separated from the body by a conspicuous constriction. In both sexes the tail is rather short; it tapers evenly from the anal opening and ends in a little dilatation on the tip of which the duct of the caudal glands opens. In the region of the genital organs the body of the female is often considerably expanded by these; also the ventral gland, which is of

considerable size, is able to expand the body locally; this holds good for both sexes. Probably the cuticle is most finely striated, but it has proved impossible to ascertain this, even with immersion lens; as, however, the closely related forms usually have a striated cuticle, it is reasonable to presume that this is also the case in this species.

The head is provided with a single ring of rather long bristles sublaterally arranged, four in all; they are inserted at the level of the front-edge of the large lateral organ just as in the very closely related European species *P. vulgaris*, described by de Man in 1907. On the body I have vainly searched for spread hairs. In the male are seen three rather stout setæ on the tip of the tail and one caudad to the ano-genital aperture (Fig. 8). The lateral organ is spirated; it is of different size in the male and the female, a feature evidently not uncommon among freeliving Nematodes. While in the male the diameter of the spiral makes c. 10 μ , it only measures 4—5 μ in the females. Moreover it is very indistinct in the females and often very difficult to observe. For the same reason my measurements of this organ do not claim to be fully correct.

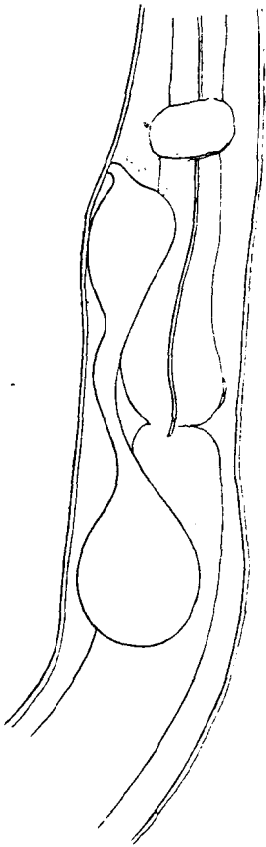
The buccal cavity is very small and cup-shaped as in the other species of this genus; it seems to be devoid of a tooth. The œsophagus is of equal width in its distal part; caudad to the nerve ring it increases slightly, and at its base an inconspicuous dilatation is seen. The nerve ring is situated somewhat behind the middle of the œsophagus, and a short distance caudad to the nerve ring the excretory tube is opening; it is issuing from a rather large ampulla. The ventral gland is situated behind the œsophagus and is pear-shaped. The duct is very short, and the ampulla not much smaller than the gland itself (fig. 5). The caudal glands are presumably cephalad to the anal opening as in some other Nematode genera e. g. *Symplocostoma*; in some of the specimens I have in the body cavity observed three globular cells (?) which I consider to be the above named glands.

The vulva is situated in about the middle of the body; it is rather inconspicuous and often difficult to see; it is as a rule to be found by means of the two coarsely granulated vaginal glands which are easily perceived. The ovaries are symmetrical, but their

ends do not seem to be reflexed, a feature stated for related forms by de Man and Steiner.

The spicular apparatus is much like that of *P. vulgaris*, especially the spicules themselves; but there is a decided difference between the accessory pieces in the two forms. The accessory piece in *P. vulgaris* is almost conical and tapers rather evenly towards the tip, in *P. Mortenseni* it is rod-shaped and somewhat curved in its distal end; in this species a peculiar loop is furthermore seen in its proximal end, formed by a projecting chitinous list which is entirely lacking in *P. vulgaris*. The preanal papillæ, the number of which is six in this species, are arranged in two groups, one consisting of two, the other of four papillæ. Between the two groups there is a distance of c. 56 μ . The two papillæ in the hindmost group are separated 24 μ from one another, and the most caudad of them is 24 μ from the anogenital aperture. The four papillæ in the second group are arranged more densely, only being separated 10—12 μ from one another.

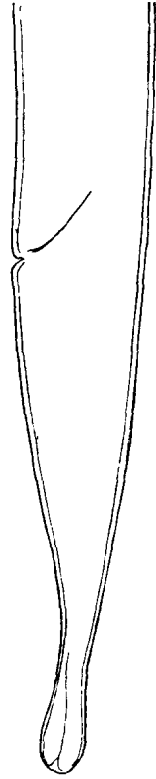
As remarked above it is beyond doubt that the species in consideration is closely related to the *P. vulgaris* de Man from Penzance in England, but several facts tend to make me at any rate provisionally prefer to maintain the Auckland form as specifically different from the English species. Firstly the difference in size, the English species attaining about one third more in length. Secondly the above named differences in the structure of the accessory piece, and finally the differences concerning the masculine papillæ; de Man does not name the number of these in *P. vulgaris* but he remarks that „les papilles préanales semblent être situées à des distances à peu près égales“, a feature that does not at all hold good for the Auckland species.



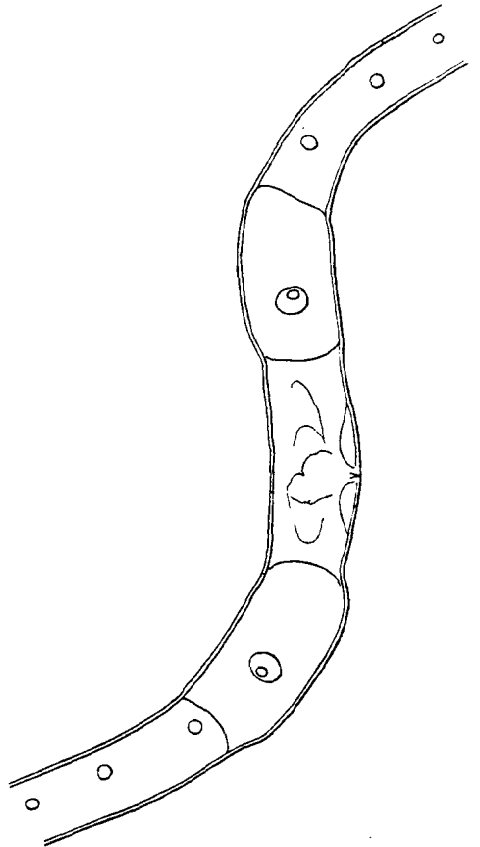
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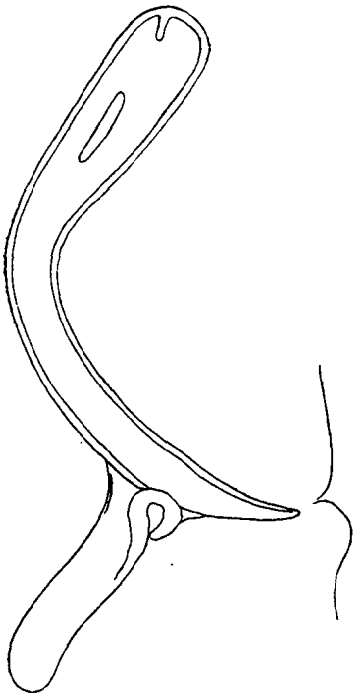
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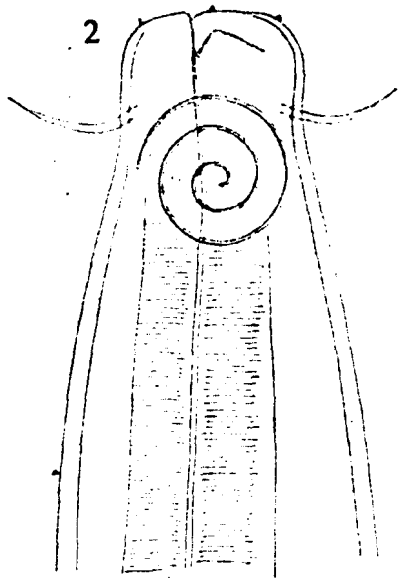


7.



9.

Parasabatieria Mortenseni. Fig. 5. Ventral gland. Fig. 6. Tail of female. Fig. 7. Female organs. Fig. 8. Hindpart of the body of the male. Fig. 9. Spicular apparatus.



2. *Parasabatieria Mortenseni* n. sp. Front end. Zeiss Apochr. 2 mm.
Comp. Oc. 4.