Enoplolaimus infantilis n. sp.

Locality: Stewart Island; Halfmoon Bay, 5—7 fms. Sand. November 19th, 1914.

Female: Length 5.14 mm. $\alpha = 22.5$. $\beta = 4.5$. $\gamma = 20$. Vulva 55.5 per cent.

Male: Length 5.4 mm. $\alpha = 23.7$. $\beta = 4.7$. $\gamma = 19$.

Of this species ten specimens in all were secured, five of which are males. The shape of the body is rather clumsy; it has its greatest width at about the middle and is tapering towards both extremities. In the front end it begins to taper somewhat caudad to the base of the oesophagus and is then tapering evenly till about at the level of the base of the buccal cavity from where it tapers more quickly. In the hind part of the body the tapering begins somewhat behind the middle and is then continued evenly unto the anal opening. The shape of the tail is that of a rather long cone (fig. 8).

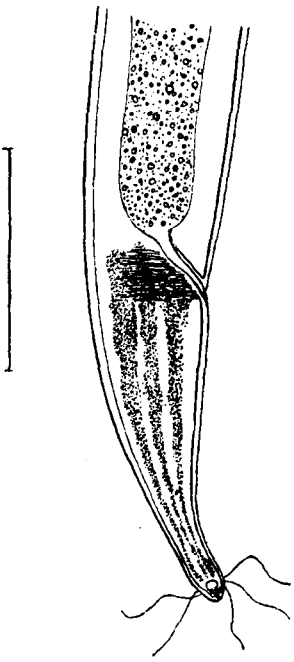

Fig. 8. Tail of *Enoplolaimus infantilis*.

The head is conical and there is no neck-like constriction; the cephalic bristles are arranged in two circlets; those belonging to the foremost are short and pointing forwards; those of the hindmost circlet are rather long and slender. Besides the cephalic bristles tiny hairs are found in the region behind the head; presumably they are arranged in longitudinal rows but this is very difficult to ascertain as they are scarce and very tiny, and as the state of preservation of the specimens is not good. Also on the tip of the tail are found rather long and delicate hairs (fig. 8).

The lateral organ is situated rather near the front end somewhat behind the base of the cephalic setæ of the foremost circlet. It is in shape somewhat like that known in the genus *Enoplus* but seems to be more simple in its structure; it is nearly horseshoe-shaped with the opening pointing obliquely backwards just like that in *Enoplolaimus virilis* which is seen in fig. 11. It is not seen in the fig. 9 which shows the front end of the species under consideration.

The buccal cavity is of a very characteristic shape; it is rather deep and its anterior part is of considerably greater width than the

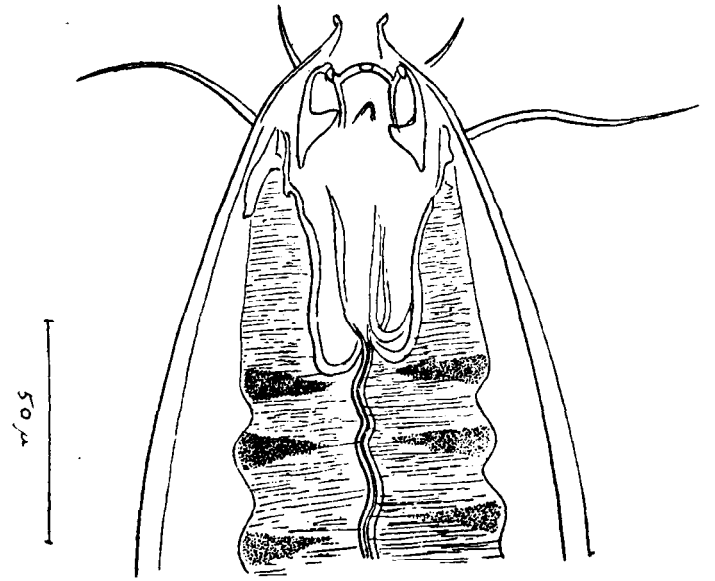

Fig. 9. Head of *Enoplolaimus infantilis.*

posterior, which is — as not unusual in this genus — strengthened by longitudinal lists reaching to the base of the buccal cavity. This feature is — as said — well known in the genus *Enoplolaimus* but what is particularly characteristic of the species under consideration is that the buccal cavity at its base forms small, rounded pockets the number of which seems to be the same as that of the named lists.

In 1928 I described a species of *Enoplolaimus* from Greenland waters which I named *E. angustignathus*. This form is evidently closely related to the species under consideration; also the Greenland species has longitudinal strengthening lists in the hind part of the buccal cavity but there are no distinct pockets in this species (l.c. p. 211, fig. 9).

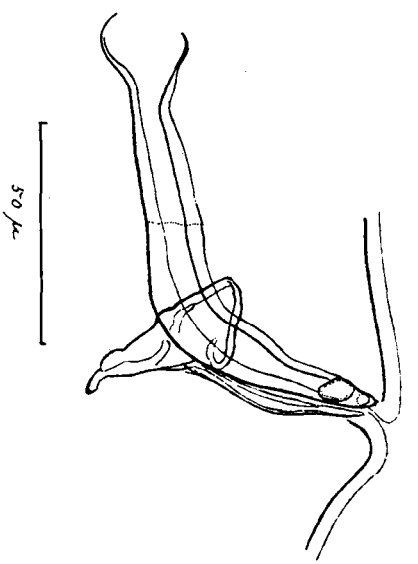

Fig. 10. The spicular apparatus of *Enoplolaimus infantilis.*

The oesophagus is of uniform width in its first third at the base of which the rather indistinct nerve ring has its place; from here it increases gradually towards its base.

The female pore is situated somewhat behind the middle. The ovaries are symmetrical and reflexed. The vulva is rather strongly chitinized and vaginal glands are presumably present. Only one egg was observed in each branch of the uterus.

The spicular apparatus is much like that found in the above-named *E. angustignathus* described from Greenland; the spicules are rather short and stout and bent in an obtuse angle, the proximal side of which is somewhat longer than the distal one. The proximal end of the spicule has a knob behind which is a neck-like constriction; the distal tip is rounded. The accessory pieces of rather complex structure. One part of it closely embraces a part of the spicule somewhat caudad to the middle; another rod-like part forms a sledge which supports it caudadly. An apophyse pointing backwards ends in a rounded tip and another forms a blunt cone ventrally to the stem of the spicule.

No supplementary organ was observed.