

juv.:	♀♀:	♂♂:	ALLGÉN: (juv.)
L=0,80—2,75 (1,59)	2,68—3,49 (3,06)	2,57—3,60 (3,10)	1,76
a=18,2—22,8 (20,7)	22,5—30,7 (27,0)	23,4—24,8 (24,1)	25,1
b= 3,4— 4,1 (3,6)	5,5— 6,3 (5,9)	5,0— 5,7 (5,3)	4,2
c= 6,2— 8,3 (7,0)	10,6—11,5 (11,0)	12,2—17,1 (14,7)	7,3
	Vu.=38,0—42,0 (40,0)		

Total of specimens: 28 juv., 10 ♀♀, 10 ♂♂.

Samples: M 113:V:1, :2.

Head: diameter $26 \mu = 25\%$ of diameter at end of esophagus; cephalic capsule present.

Labial papillae: conspicuous. Cephalic setae: $16+11 \mu$ long.

Cervical setae: there are 4—5 in the adults but only one seta was seen in the juveniles! Therefore, the total number does not seem to be present until at the last moult, a rather peculiar feature which was not met with in the other species of this genus. Furthermore, in juveniles the single cervical seta is — relatively and absolutely — farther behind the anterior end than the first seta in adults (fig. 2b—c); like the excretory pore it approaches with each instar more and more the position which it is to occupy in the adult specimen. The distance between the anterior end and the cervical seta in juveniles amounted maximally to $52 \mu = 4$ head diameters, in adults, however, to not more than $34—40 \mu$ resp. $1,3—1,6$ head diameters. The setae are 7μ long.

Excretory pore: As in the cervical setae its distance from the anterior end is greater in juveniles ($63—48 \mu = 4,8—3$ head diameters) than in adults ($52—45 \mu = 2—1,6$ head diameters). In the longest adults the pore can be situated still nearer to the last cervical seta than is shown in fig. 2c, so as to reach the same level.

In adults two additional lateral setae were seen, situated as far behind the true cervical setae as the excretory pore behind the anterior end (about 52μ).

Amphids: Less than one head diameter from anterior end; one seventh of corresponding diameter in width.

Spicula: $91 \mu = 1,4$ anal diameters long. Supplement: 91μ preanal.

Tail: $3,3$ anal diameters in males, 4 in females, and $4—5$ in juveniles.

Habitat: as the former species, more abundant.

Distribution: Campbell-Islands; Chile.

Remarks: ALLGÉN's description of the species is fairly incomplete and based on one juvenile only. There is, however, nothing which contradicts my data save the fact that ALLGÉN already in his juvenile specimen found 3 cervical setae.

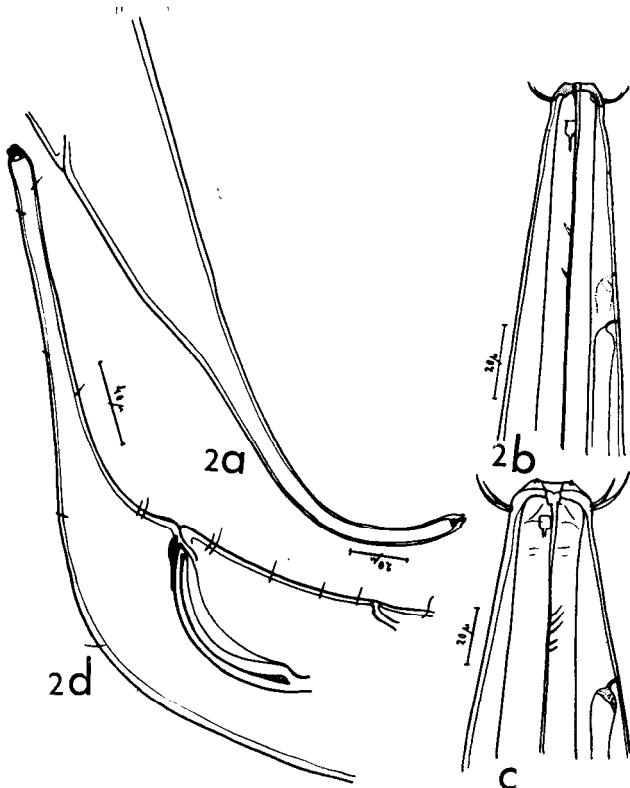


Fig. 2: *A. campbelli*: a — tail of juvenile, b — anterior end of juvenile, c — anterior end of female, d — tail of male.

M 113: 2.V.49. 53°22' S., 70°57' W. Southern Chile, the Magallanes area; Estrecho de Magallanes, Punta Santa Maria, near Agua Fresca. Tidal belt, exposed (shelter: kelp). Algae growing on boulders. Hand sampling.

— *zone I*: crustaceous lichen; 0—21 cm above low water level.

— *zone II*: algae mit much detritus; 0—21 cm above low water level.

— *zone IV*: detritus and sand; 33—49 cm above low water level.

— *zone VI*: detritus and sand; 67—85 cm above low water level.

— *zone V:1*: low crustaceous alga with much detritus; 49—67 cm above low water level.

— *zone V:2*: Big alga; 49—67 cm above low water level.