

***Calyptronema maxweberi* (DE MAN)**

Catalaimus maxweberi DE MAN 1922, p. 120—124, fig. 32 a—b; *Catalaimus keyense* MICOLETZKY and KREIS 1930; *Calyptronema max weberi* WIESER 1953, p. 148, fig. 91 a, b;

Localities and material. — Falkland Islands, St. 42: 2♀♀, 1 juv.; South Georgia. St. 22: 1♀; St. 30: 2♀♀, 1 juv.; St. 34: 1♂, 1♀, 3 juv.

The few specimens, dating from the Falklands and South Georgia, seem in every respect to be rather typical examples of this easily recognizable Hollandian species, first described by DE MAN from the Island of Walcheren.

Geographical distribution. — Holland: Walcheren (DE MAN 1922), U.S.A.: California: San Diego (ALLGÉN 1947), Sunda Islands (MICOLETZKY and KREIS, 1930), Chile, “among mostly littoral, but also sublittoral algae” (WIESER).

- St. 22. South Georgia. Off the May-Bay. 54° 17' S. — 36° 28' W. Clay with some algae. 75 m. Bottom temp. + 1,5 C. 14. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 26; Number of specimens found: 85.
- St. 30. South Georgia. The Moraine-Fiord. 54° 24' S. — 36° 26' W. Clay with sparse stones. 125 m. Bottom temp. — 0,25 C. 26. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 23; Number of specimens found: 247.
- St. 34. South Georgia. Off the mouth of the Cumberland-Bay. 54° 11' S. — 36° 18' W. Grey clay with a few stones. 250—310 m. Bottom temp. + 1,45 C. 5. 6. 1902.
Number of species found: 38; Number of specimens found: 224.
- St. 42. Falkland Islands. Port Louis. 51° 33' S. — 58° 9' W. Ooze and shells. 8 m. 26. 7. 1902.
Number of species found: 55; Number of specimens found: 372.