EPACANTHION FILICAUDATUM n.sp.

(Fig. 27, a–b.)

Station : 105.

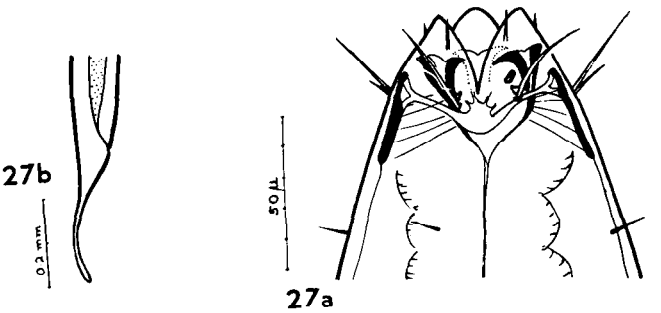
Juv. (2x) : L = 3.0–4.3 mm. ; α = 28.7–33.3 ; β = 3.7–4.8 ; γ = 12–13.5.

Only two juveniles of this species are present. The body is almost uniform in diameter from the oesophageal region to near the anus. The cuticle is very finely striated, and bears scattered short setae. Six of the cephalic setae are half, and the second of each submedian pair about 1/4 of the cephalic diameter in length. The labial papillae are setiform, about 10μ long (1/3 of the length of the longer cephalic setae). The cephalic organs are crescent shaped and lie one just in front of each of the lateral setae. Four cervical setae are present, behind the cephalic capsule, in submedian positions.

The cephalic helmet is distinct in profile but otherwise its posterior border is not clear. It is 32μ long, and the body diameter at its posterior end is 70–80μ. The cephalic ring lies at the level of the bases of the cephalic setae. The intermandibular sections uniting the rod shaped portions are plate-like with forwardly projecting branches into the bases of the lips.

The tail is conical in its first third, narrow and cylindrical behind this. The tip is not swollen and is hairless. The tail length is 4.4x the anal breadth.

The worms though only juveniles are placed in a separate species on account of the tail shape;



27. *Epacanthion filicaudatum* : (*a*) head ; (*b*) tail of juvenile.

Station 105 : 67° 46' S., 67° 03' E., D R L : 163 **m.**

No mud, only a few small erratics. Dominant forms listed as :-(1) Large club-like compound ascidians ; (2) Large simple free ascidians with hairy test ; (3) Transparent ascidian-like Clavellina ; (4) Several spp. of sponges. Pycnogonids, asteroids, and ophiuroids abundant. Nematodes very abundant in test of a large ascidian.