Halalaimus longicollis ALLGÉN

ALLGÉN 1932, p. 404—405, fig. 3 a—c; ALLGÉN 1933 p. 21, fig. 6.

Localities and material. — Falkland Islands, St. 15: 1♀, 1 juv.; South Georgia St. 30: 1♂, 1♀, 1 juv.; St. 34: 1♂, 1 juv.

Dimensions: ♂ L = 3,0 mm., $a = 60,0$, $\beta = 2,5$, $\gamma = 7,5$
♀ L = 2,200 mm., $a = 51,76$, $\beta = 3,14$, $\gamma = 7,6$
♀ L = 2,044 mm., $a = 38,57$, $\beta = 3,26$, $\gamma = 7,6$

The uniformly very strongly thinned anterior part of the oesophageal region and the strongly elongated tail, in its posterior half very thinned, filiform, finely extracted, have called me upon to class the few specimens from the above named localities with this species, first described from the West Coast of Norway.

Geographical distribution. — Norway: Vicinity of the Bergen biological station on the Herdla Island (ALLGÉN 1932), Trondheimsfiord (ALLGÉN 1933) and the small Fröya Island (ALLGÉN 1946).

St. 15. Falkland Islands. Port William. 51° 40′ S. — 57° 49′ W. Macrocystis-Formation. 10 m. 31. 3. 1902.
Number of species found: 44; Number of specimens: 150.

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.