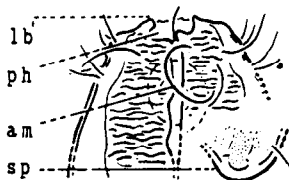


23. *Laxus septentrionalis*, n. sp. There are upwards of 1000 plain, transverse striae so small as to be difficult of resolution. The three subdistinct, more or less bluntly conoid lips are united by a membrane, and form a circlet around the mouth, very difficult to see, except when the mouth is open.



lb	.7	5.1	7.6	$\frac{53}{-64}$	95.3	1.8mm.
ph	1.3	1.7	<u>1.7</u>	2.1	1.3	
am	.7	5.4	7.8	$\frac{70}{-4}$	94.6	2. mm.
sp	1.3	1.9	<u>1.9</u>	1.9	1.7	

Only when the mouth is open can the connecting membrane be seen. It is probable that the pharynx contains an obscure dorsal tooth. The structure which gives rise to this supposition is of fair size, and thinly covered with chitin. The cylindroid to conoid neck contains a cylindroid oesophagus, which, measured near the nerve-ring, is one-half as wide as the corresponding portion of the neck. Though the amphids appear circular, they are in reality spiroidal. The pharynx is situated in the midst of an almost imperceptible elongated pharyngeal swelling, two-thirds as wide as the head. The thick walled intestine, six cells in girth, soon becomes five-sixths as wide as the body. It has a distinct lumen, and is separated from the oesophagus by a collum hardly one-third as wide as the base of the neck. For a distance about equal to the length of the body-diameter the cells of the intestine are comparatively free from granules. Thereafter they are uniformly packed with yellowish granules having a width a little greater than that of one of the striae of the cuticle. From the continuous anus the prominent, chitinized rectum extends inward and forward a distance three-fourths as great as the length of the anal body-diameter.

The tail tapers from the anus to a terminus one-third as wide as its base. Apparently the ellipsoidal caudal glands are packed together somewhat behind the middle of the tail. Their ampullae, near the terminus, are more or less distinct. The lateral fields, which are one-third as wide as the body, are margined by refractive lines, at least in balsam specimens. The renette has not been clearly seen, but is supposed to be located at a distance behind the neck equal to the

radius of the body, and to be about one-half as long as the body is wide, and one-half as wide as long. It empties by means of a short duct, and a rather structureless ampulla half as wide as the oesophagus, through the excretory pore near the nerve-ring. The vulva is more or less continuous, and rather inconspicuous. The elongated eggs are one and one-half times as long as the body is wide, and one-third as wide as the body. They have conspicuous nuclei. Of the narrow ovaries the posterior one is only one-third to one-half as long as the anterior, which contains twenty developing ova, arranged single file, while the posterior one contains only about fifteen.

The slender, uniform spicula have a more or less frail framework. The single accessory piece, also more or less frail, presents a stoutish, uniform, blunt apophysis one-half as long as the anal body-diameter, arranged at right angles to the part which is applied to the spicula. This latter is one-third as long as the spicula. The vas deferens is one-third, the tapering testes about one-half as wide as the body. These latter, however, finally become very narrow. The blind end of the posterior testis lies in front of the anus a distance about equal to six times the length of the tail.

Habitat; remarks. Bay, Cape Royds; Bay. Four females and two males, slightly shrunken.