

Leptosomatina longisetum n. sp.

(Fig. 31.)

Locality? Lat. 38°42' S, Long. 149°40' E. Mud and Sand, 95 fathoms depth.
17.VII.1914. 1 ♂.

Dimensions: L 7.8 mm, a = 26.0, b = 5.03, c = 30.0.

The body is evenly thick in its whole length, apart from the oesophageal region, the thickness of which tapers gradually anteriorly. The cuticle is thick and smooth. The head is rounded, surrounded by a chitinous mantle, provided with 4 submedially situated, rather strongly developed bristles measuring $\frac{2}{3}$ of the corresponding head diameter at their

level. Behind these bristles the cuticle bears some more evenly strong bristles. A typical buccal cavity is lacking. As such may be regarded the thin tube, bordered by chitinous walls, dorsally of which a little

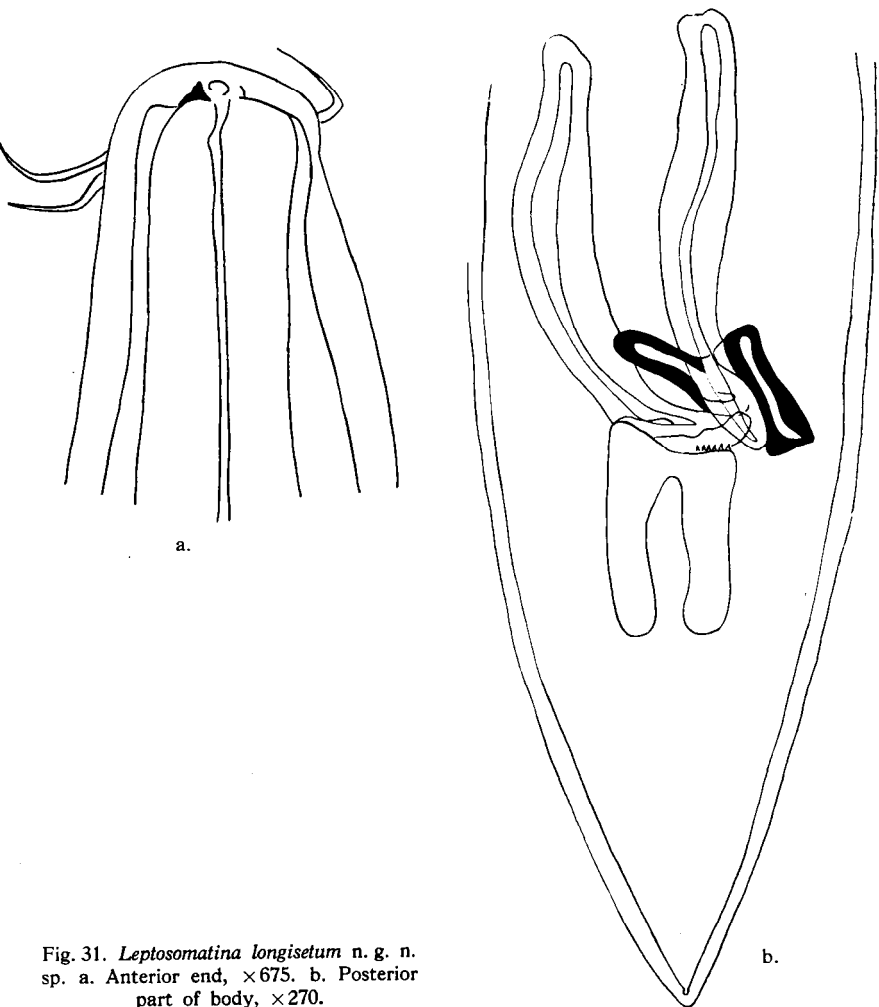


Fig. 31. *Leptosomatina longisetum* n. g. n. sp. a. Anterior end, $\times 675$. b. Posterior part of body, $\times 270$.

tooth is situated. The lateral organs are developed as posteriorly open slings, situated immediately behind the front end. The oesophagus thickens posteriorly gradually and is surrounded by the nerving at the end of the first third of its length. A bulb is lacking.

The tail is short, only about $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than the anal body diameter. The spicules are rather straight, with very thick walls, at the proximal end truncate, with narrow opening.

The accessory organ is provided with anterior slender pieces and posterior, clumsy, evenly thick apophyses.