

**Monoposthia grahami** n. sp.

Fig. 130 a, b

Localities and material. — Graham Land, St. 6: 1♂, 1♀; St. 11: 2♂♂, 1♀

Dimensions: ♂ L = 1,460 mm.,  $a = 19,21$ ,  $\beta = 8,59$ ,  $\gamma = 9,125$   
♂ L = 1,428 mm.,  $a = 21,0$ ,  $\beta = 7,0$ ,  $\gamma = 10,5$   
♂ L = 1,240 mm.,  $a = 16,53$ ,  $\beta = 7,29$ ,  $\gamma = 8,10$   
♀ L = 1,658 mm.,  $a = 22,11$ ,  $\beta = 8,51$ ,  $\gamma = 10,84$   
♀ L = 1,336 mm.,  $a = 17,58$ ,  $\beta = 7,14$ ,  $\gamma = 9,82$ ,  $V = 82,78\%$

Body moderately slender, dark. Cuticle annulated and structured in usual manner. Head truncate. Buccal cavity small, armed with a well developed dorsal tooth, and an opposite smaller ventral tooth.

Oesophagus increasing posteriorly, and the muscles of its posterior part interrupted.

Tail conical. Spicules slender, evenly thick, weakly curved. Accessory piece clumsy, half as long as the spicules. Vulva situated far posteriorly.

Female gonad strongly developed. Egg cells in their anterior part large, cubical, posteriorly more slender, with the greatest diameter obliquely — transversely to the length of the body.

The blind end is situated in a distance of 0,255 mm. behind the oesophagus. Its thickness makes about half (0,52 % of) the body diameter.

St. 6. Graham Region. 64° 36' S. — 57° 42' W. Stones and gravel. Mud-sample. 125 m. 20. 1. 1902.

Number of species found: 29; Number of specimens found: 40.

St. 11. Graham Region. 65° 19' S. — 56° 48' W. Gravel-mixed clay. 400 m. 18. 2. 1902.

Number of species: 31; Number of specimens: 68.

