

Phanoderma gracile DE MAN

DE MAN 1878, p. 101—102, pl. VIII, fig. 8 a—d; MICOLETZKY 1923, p. 230; ALLGÉN 1931, p. 216—217, fig. 2 a—d; 1932, p. 402; 1933, p. 14; 1934, p. 22, pl. II, fig. 16 a—b; 1939, p. 397; 1942, p. 15; 1947, p. 92, fig. 10.

Locality and material. — Fuegian Archipelago, St. 64: 1♀

Dimensions: $L = 3,210$ mm., $\alpha = 27,44$, $\beta = 3,21$, $\gamma = 16,89$, $V = 43,61$ %

The single female, secured in one of the collections from the Fuegian Archipelago, is a typical representative of this easily recognized species, first described by DE MAN (1878) from the Mediterranean and later on also known from the West and North Coast of Europe.

Geographical distribution. — Norway: Trondheimsfiord: Röberg, 25—100 m., (ALLGÉN 1933), Herdla (ALLGÉN 1932), Tarva (ALLGÉN 1934), Oslofiord (ALLGÉN 1931), British Islands: Ireland (SOUTHERN 1914), Mediterranean. Tyrrhenic Sea: Naples (DE MAN 1878, MICOLETZKY 1923), Ischia (MICOLETZKY 1923), Adria (MICOLETZKY 1923), Alexandria (SCHUURMANS STEKHOVEN 1943).

St. 64. Fuegian Archipelago. North side of the Beagle Channel between Ushuaia and Lapataia. $54^{\circ} 52' S$.
— $68^{\circ} 25' W$. Shells and algae. 35 m. 13. 10. 1902.

Number of species found: 33; Number of specimens found: 192.