

PHANODERMA (*PHANODERMA*) WIESERI Mawson  
(Fig. 5.)

*Phanoderma wieseri* Mawson 1956, Enderby Land, MacRobertson Land.

B.A.N.Z.A.R.E. Station 105.

A.A.E. : Coll. B, C.

♀ (3x) L 4.0-7.6 mm. ;  $\alpha = 40-45$  ;  $\beta = 4.2-6.1$  ;  $\gamma = 48-50$  ; V = 62-66%.

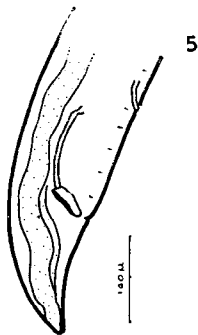
♂ (4x) L 6.1-7.3 mm. ;  $\alpha = 48-61$  ;  $\beta = 3.5-4.3$  ;  $\gamma = 47-67$ .

The only features in which these specimens differ from the type is in the tail, which is rather shorter (in relation to both body length and anal breadth), and in the presence of a gubernaculum, 50-55 $\mu$  long. The male tail is 1.3-1.4 times the anal breadth and the spicule length is 125-140 $\mu$ . Two rows of preanal subventral papillae are present in all specimens, extending from anus to some distance in front of the preanal organ.

In the original description *P. wieseri* was distinguished from *P. albidum* Bastian by the position of the excretory pore (at the level of the eyes) and that of the caudal glands (situated far preanally). Bastian's description of *P. albidum* 1865, 143, fig. 154, 155, shows the caudal glands as preanal and does not mention the excretory pore. Later descriptions report these characters variously. That of Allgen (1939, 401) is not available to me. Those of Filipjev (1918, 59) and Bresslau and Stekhoven (1940, 20) are probably not of Bastian's species as the caudal glands are in the anal region and the tail shapes rather different. Allgen (1942, 17) shows the tail shape as drawn by Bastian, but omits mention of the excretory pore or caudal glands. On the other hand, in *P. nasutum* Stekhoven (1950, 44) which may be a synonym of *P. albidum*, the excretory pore is on a level with the eyes, and the caudal glands are preanal. It seems that *P. wieseri* resembles *P. albidum* in the position of the caudal glands, and probably in the position of the excretory pore, but differs in having a shorter tail, both in relation to the body length and to the anal breadth.

STATION 105 : 67° 46' S., 67° 03' E., D R L : 163 m.

No mud, only a few small erratics. Dominant forms listed as :—(1) Large club-like compound ascidians ; (2) Large simple free ascidians with hairy test ; (3) Transparent ascidian-like *Clavellina* ; (4) Several spp. of sponges. Pycnogonids, asteroids, and ophiuroids abundant. Nematodes very abundant in test of a large ascidian.



5. *Phanoderma* (*P.*) *wieseri*, tail of male.

## A.A. Expedition (1911–1914) Collecting Stations.

See A.A.E. Report, Series A, Vol. II., pp. 127–167. For convenience throughout the text, the A.A.E. collecting stations from which nematodes are recorded in this report are listed alphabetically below, and are referred to in text as A.A.E. Coll. A, etc. :

B. Commonwealth Bay, 28–55 metres : rocky bottom with algal growth.

C. Commonwealth Bay, 37–45 metres : Mud, stones and algae.