

Parasabotieria similis ALLGÉN

Fig. 153 a, b

ALLGÉN 1933, p. 120—121, pl. XVIII, fig. 80 a—b

Localities and material. — Falkland Islands, St. 42-a: 1♂, 2♀♀; St. 47: 1♂, 2♀♀. South Georgia, St. 22: 1♂; St. 22b: 2♂♂, 2♀♀, 1 juv.; St. 23: 1♂, St. 23a: 1♂; St. 25: 2♂♂; St. 30: 3♂♂, 2♀♀

Dimensions: ♂ L = 2,0 mm., $a = 34,48$, $\beta = 7,94$, $\gamma = 11,63$

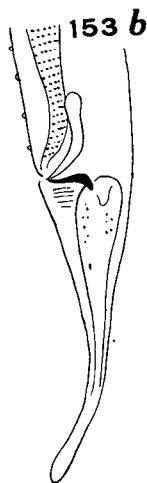
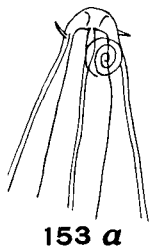
♀ L = 1,750 mm., $a = 30,70$, $\beta = 7,61$, $\gamma = 11,82$

In samples from the above localities some males of a *Comesomid* were found, which, no doubt, in all respects seem to agree so well with *P. similis*, described by the present author from Norway (Trondheimsfjord), that I regard them as identical species.

Body of the Southern specimens on the whole of even thickness and tapering only in the foremost part of the oesophageal region rather rapidly. Cuticle annulated and structured in usual manner. Head truncate to rounded, provided with very slender submedian bristles, measuring half the corresponding head diameter. Lateral organs situated immediately ($8,2 \mu$) behind the cephalic bristles, spiral-shaped, composed of about 3 convolutions and large, measuring in section about half the corresponding head diameter. Oesophagus of usual shape. Tail rather short, tapering in its anterior half rapidly and in its posterior half about uniformly very strongly thinned, swollen behind. Spicules small, at the proximal ends rounded and thickest, tapering posteriorly. Accessory piece a thin plate, directed dorsally, in its dorsal part posteriorly bent. Only in 2 of the three males it was possible to determine the number of the preanal papillae, which is 13 and 18 (in the northern type-specimens: 15—18).

The 3 posterior papillae are in the just mentioned males situated nearer to each other than the remaining papillae of the row, the length of which makes 170μ .

Geographical distribution. — Norway: Trondheimsfjord, Röberg, 20—50 m; Tautra, in the *Zostera*-vegetation, and Munkholmen, among algae, 8—10 m (ALLGÉN 1933).



- St. 22a. South Georgia. Cumberland, May-Bay. Catching over stony bottom among algae in and under the tide zone. 5. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 11; Number of specimens found 63.
- St. 22b. South Georgia. Grytviken. 22. 5. 1902 and 20 m. depth. 11. 6. 1902.
Number of species found: 16; Number of specimens found: 77.
- St. 22c. South Georgia. Grytviken, from old kelp-rhizoids. 23. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 45; Number of specimens found: 350.
- St. 22d. South Georgia. Grytviken. Sample of fine washings from old kelp. 22. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 22; Number of specimens found: 200.
- St. 23. South Georgia. Off the mouth of the Moraine-Bay. 54° 23' S. — 36° 26' W. Grey clay with gravel and stones. 64—74 m. Bottom temp. + 1,65 C. 16. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 32; Number of specimens found: 147.
- St. 23a. South Georgia. Moraine-Fiord. 148 m. Bottom temp. — 0,35 C. 15. 2. 1902.
Number of species found: 14; Number of specimens found: 51.
- St. 23b. South Georgia. Moraine-Fiord. 14 m.
Number of species found: 12; Number of specimens found: 49.
- St. 24. South Georgia. Off the "Kochtopf"-Bay. 54° 22' S. — 36° 37' W. Grey clay. 95 m. 20. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 23; Number of specimens found: 120.
- St. 25. South Georgia. Off the "Kochtopf"-Bay 54° 22' S. — 36° 27' W. Grey clay with some algae. 24—52 m. 21. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 29; Number of specimens found: 83.
- St. 26. South Georgia. Off the "Kochtopf"-Bay. 54° 22' S. — 36° 27' W. Stony bottom with algae off the Macrocystis-Formation. 30 m. 24. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 11; Number of specimens found: 29.
- St. 28. South Georgia. Mouth of the "Kochtopf"-Bay. 54° 22' S. — 36° 28' W. Sand and algae. 12—15 m. 24. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 58; Number of specimens found: 338.
- St. 30. South Georgia. The Moraine-Fiord. 54° 24' S. — 36° 26' W. Clay with sparse stones. 125 m. Bottom temp. — 0,25 C. 26. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 23; Number of specimens found: 247.
- St. 33. South Georgia, in the "Kochtopf"-Bay. 54° 22' S. — 36° 28' W. Clay and algae. 22 m. 30. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 23; Number of specimens found: 106.
- St. 34. South Georgia. Off the mouth of the Cumberland-Bay. 54° 11' S. — 36° 18' W. Grey clay with a few stones. 250—310 m. Bottom temp. + 1,45 C. 5. 6. 1902.
Number of species found: 38; Number of specimens found: 224.
- St. 39. Falkland Islands. Port William. 51° 40' S. — 57° 41' W. Sand and small stones with algae. 40 m. 4. 7. 1902.
Number of species found: 11; Number of specimens found: 12.
- St. 40. Falkland Islands. Berkeley Sound. 51° 33' S. — 58° 0' W. Gravel and shells with algae. 16 m. Bottom temp. — 2,75 C. 19. 7. 1902.
Number of species found: 54; Number of specimens found: 291.
- St. 41. Falkland Islands. Port Louis, shallow water. 51° 33' S. — 58° 9' W.
Number of species found: 51; Number of specimens found: 310.
- St. 42. Falkland Islands. Port Louis. 51° 33' S. — 58° 9' W. Ooze and shells. 8 m. 26. 7. 1902.
Number of species found: 55; Number of specimens found: 372.
- St. 42a. Falkland Islands. Port Louis: Greenpatch. Material shaken up from algae and kelp-rhizoids, cast up on shore by storm. 30. 7. 1902.
Number of species found: 54; Number of specimens found: 150.
- St. 46. Falkland Islands. Port Louis. Carenage Creek. 51° 32' S. — 58° 7' W. Sandy bottom with quantities of *Codium*. 1 m. 9. 8. 1902.
Number of species found: 28; Number of specimens found: 103.
- St. 47. Falkland Islands. Port Louis. Mouth of the Carenage Creek. 51° 32' S. — 58° 7' W. Shells and stones. 3—4 m. 9. 8. 1902.
Number of species found: 63; Number of specimens found 247.