

## Parasabatieria de Man.

### *Parasabatieria ornata* n. sp.

Pl. III, figs. 5, 6; Pl. IV, figs. 5, 6.

The Sound; off Hellebæk, 15 fms, on shell-ground.

In 1907 de Man established the genus *Parasabatieria* for a species which differs from *Sabatieria* in the feature that the male is provided with preanal papillæ. In my material from the Sound is found a single male which I refer to de Man's genus; it is specifically different from *P. vulgaris* de Man.

The length of the animal is 2,2 mm, the shape is lengthened, strongly tapering towards the front end; here is found a considerable constriction which renders the foremost part perfectly like a head.

The cuticle shows a rather coarse transverse striation which partially seems to depend on the system of rows of circular points. In the species in question the single points are relatively large and the distance between the rows as well as between two points in the same row is relatively considerable. For the rest the named distances are varying in the different parts of the body; in the anterior end they appear to be smaller laterally than on the dorsal and ventral surface. In the anal region the points appear to be smaller ventrally than dorsally. Meanwhile it is very difficult to explain these features in some detail as it applies to very minute sizes; I estimate the distance between two of the transverse rows in the anterior part of the body to c.  $\frac{1}{4} \mu$ , but I am not able to state it with exactness.

Strange to say I have not been able to find any trace of bristles on the head of the animal. In the known species of this genus as well as in the closely related genus *Sabatieria* is usually found rather stout setæ but even by means of Zeiss Apochr. 2 mm I have not succeeded in ascertaining the presence of a single bristle in this region (Pl. III, fig. 5).

The most remarkable feature regarding this species is the lateral organ which is of an extraordinary size. It is situated on each side of the „neck“ just at the level of the above named constriction. The width of the body measures here  $16 \mu$  and the diameter of the lateral organ is  $14 \mu$ , i. e. the two lateral organs almost touch one another dorsally and ventrally.

The buccal cavity is, as usual in *Sabatieria*, little and cup-shaped; in the species in question it is relatively flat; I was unable to find any tooth. The œsophagus increases slightly towards the posterior end, but there is no true bulb. At the base of the œsophagus is found a conical appendix situated at the limit between the former and the intestine and into which the chitinous intima continues (Pl. IV, fig. 5). The ventral gland is small and situated at the level of the base of the œsophagus. The excretory pore is situated immediately behind the nerve-ring.

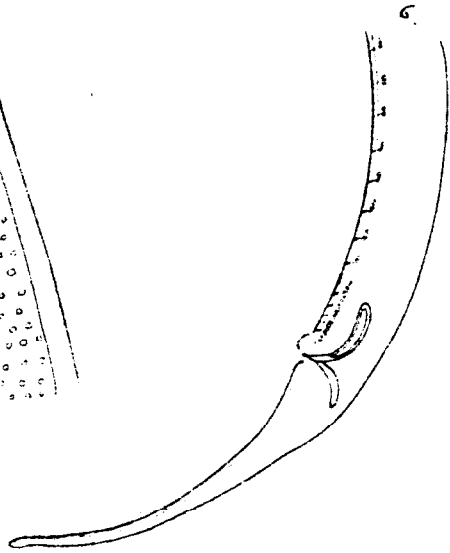
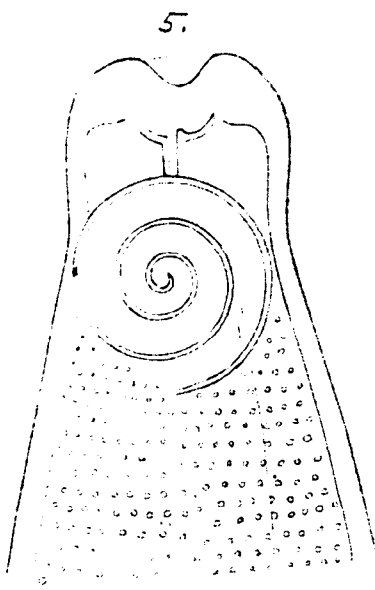
The spicules are expanded proximally, tapering gradually towards the distal end; the latter does not terminate acutely but is provided with three minute teeth at the tip. A backwardly projecting accessory piece is found; it is strongly curved and encloses the spicules with its distal part (Pl. IV, fig. 6). Just as in de Man's *P. vulgaris* this species is provided with a series of preanal papillæ, which show a remarkable feature. They prove to be veritable secernating organs; on the ventral side is seen a median preanal row of glandular cells each of which is provided with an excretory tube; only near the ano-genital aperture the single glandular cells are fused together into a large glandular mass with more tubes, five in all. Together with these 14 excretory tubes in all are present.

Length: 2,2 mm.

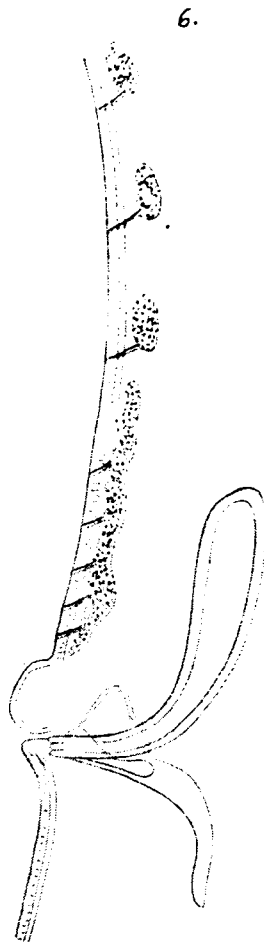
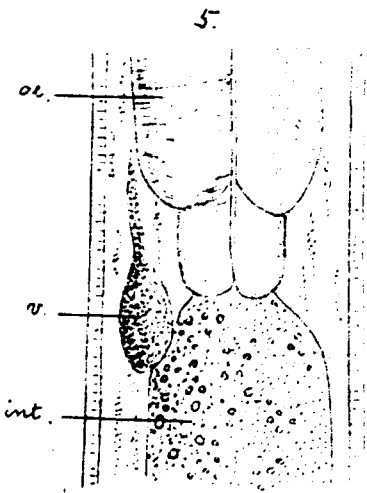
$\alpha = 47.$

$\beta = 7,8.$

$\gamma = 9,5.$



5. *Parasabatieria ornata* n. sp. Head. Apochr. 2 mm Comp. Oc. 4.  
 6. Posterior part of a male. Apochr. 8 mm



5. *Parasabatieria ornata* n. sp. Region of the ventral gland. Apochr. 2 mm  
 Comp. Oc. 4.  
 6. *Parasabatieria ornata* n. sp. Ano-genital region of the male. Apochr. 2  
 mm Comp. Oc. 4.

## Explanation of plates.

Zeiss' microscope was used; in some cases Winkel's Homog. Imm. 2,<sub>2</sub> mm was applied.

Most of the figures were outlined with an Abbe-Zeiss camera lucida, some of them with Winkel's drawing-eyepiece.

## Reference letters for the figures.

- exc. Excretory duct for the ventral gland.
- int. Intestine.
- p. Pigment.
- v. Ventral gland.
- va. gl. Vaginal gland.
- vu. Vulva.