at middle of body and posteriorly. No conspicuous difference between dorsal and ventral feet. Tentacles of equal size, well branched. Body white to lemon yellow in alcohol; tentacles white with brownish patches at points where branches arise from main stems.

Anatomy: Two Polian vesicles. Calcareous ring simple, inconspicuous. Intestine thin-walled, describing a single large loop. Respiratory trees branched flattened tubes. Transverse and radial longitudinal muscles well developed; retractors attach to radial muscle in posterior third of body. Genital caeca present but small; specimens possibly sexually mature, but no trace of brood pouches.

Calcareous Deposits: Calcareous deposits of body wall exclusively knobbed plates with one end denticulate (Fig. 2). Denticulate portion of plate distinctly narrower than that in type-specimen; perhaps a consequence of small size of specimens. Average length of plates 0.11mm, average greatest breadth 0.06mm. Plates numerous in body wall. Introvert with knobbed plates of varying shapes, some resembling those from elsewhere in body wall, others without one denticulate end (Fig. 3). Introvert plates generally slightly smaller than those from elsewhere.

Tentacles with large and smaller plates. Larger plates of average greatest length 0.16mm, slightly concave, with dentate edges. Central perforations larger than marginal; some plates with few low knobs (Fig. 8). Small plates (Fig. 6) of average greatest length 0.07mm tend to be circular, with larger central and smaller marginal perforations. Tube feet with large endplates and deposits similar to those of body wall, but in addition plates with large perforations and few knobs, or none (Fig. 4).

Remarks: It is clear that the Macquarie Island material represents the species to which it is referred here. Differences from the type material are not great, and these can be explained as resulting from the disparity in size between the type and the Macquarie Island specimens.

Ekman (1925, 1927) has reviewed the systematic status of this species, and more recently Panning (1962) referred the species to the genus *Pseudocnus*.

Distribution: The species may now be regarded as truly circumpolar in distribution, for it has previously been reported from the east and wests coasts of southern South America, the Falkland Islands, Kerguelen and Heard Islands, Marion Island and south-east of the Crozets. The present new record completes the circumpolar distribution pattern. Bell's (1908) record of this species from the vicinity of McMurdo Bay, Antarctica, is doubtful, and his material requires re-examination. The species has not been reported with any certainty from the high Antarctic region. Bathymetric range, low tide level to approximately 1,000 metres.

Subfamily COLOCHIRINAE, Panning, 1949

Trachythyone Studer, 1876

Trachythyone macphersonae Pawson. Figs. 12–13.

Trachythyone macphersonae Pawson, 1962, p. 47, Pl. 1, Figs. 1–5.

Material Examined: Australian Museum J4724, Macquarie Island, collected by the Mawson Australian Antarctic Expedition (1912), presented by the Australian Antarctic Publication Committee per the late Professor W. A. Haswell, 3 specimens; under rock in pool, north side of Garden Cove, collected December, 1965, by Dr Isobel Bennett, 14 specimens.

External Features: Three specimens collected by Mawson Expedition dark brown in colour (a result of long preservation), 5, 7 and 10mm in total length. Calcareous