



J. T. S. del.

FIGS. 11-13.—*Biscoia sudpolaris* n.g. et sp. Fig. 11—Ocelli (another specimen). Fig. 12—Sensory organ of Ant. III from another specimen showing accessory sense rods and setae. Fig. 13—Mucro from another specimen.

Scale A for Figs. 11 and 12. Scale B for Fig. 13.

REMARKS. The species *Biscoia sudpolaris* in the structure of the sensory organ of the third antennal segment provides an intermediate form between the Onychiuridae on the one hand and the Hypogastruridae on the other. It would seem that in this species we have a relic representing an early phase in the evolutionary development of the Collembola which has been able to persist in the isolation of Antarctica long after similar forms had disappeared from the more intensely inhabited parts of the earth's surface. The importance of this sensory organ on Ant. III in any phylogenetic studies of Collembola cannot be overstressed. Its structure is the primary morphological feature used in present classificatory schemes to separate the Families Tullberginae, Onychiurinae and Hypogastrurinae.

Anurophorus subpolaris n. sp. Text-figs. 14-20

COLOUR. Deep blue-black.

CLOTHING. Sparsely clothed with short simple setae with occasional longer simple setae dorso-laterally and posteriorly on the body; setae of the legs and antennae sparse, mostly short or only moderately long.

BODY. Length up to 1.25 mm. Antennae subequal to the head in length, the four segments related as 4:8:6:12. Ant. IV with two apical sensory swellings and numerous short, curved sense rods, short setae and a small sense club behind a subapical integumentary fold. Sensory organ of Ant. III with four sensory rods, each slightly bent but not all bent in the same direction; the two inner rods behind a shallow integumentary fold, the other two rods situated one at either end of this fold (Fig. 16); in front of the fold are two guard setae. Ocelli five to each side arranged as in Fig. 14. Postantennal organ larger than an ocellus, oval to egg-shaped, distinctly double outlined and protected by three guard setae. Mandible (Fig. 19) with large apical tooth, two much smaller subapical teeth and a vestigial tooth or mound all situated close together on