

Calyptronema (Dilaimus) retrocellatum WIESER

Fig. 81 a, b

WIESER 1953, p. 148—149, fig. 92 a—b

Localities and material. — Falkland Islands. St. 51: 2♂♂, St. 53: 1♂.

Dimensions: L = 5,750 mm., $\alpha = 38,86$, $\beta = 7,19$, $\gamma = 38,86$
L = 4,200 mm., $\alpha = 30,88$, $\beta = 7,0$, $\gamma = 41,18$
L = 3,900 mm., $\alpha = 47,56$, $\beta = 5,57$, $\gamma = 35,45$

This generic name — created by MARION in 1870 for a young moulting specimen — was hitherto regarded by most of the helminthologists as a dead name, a *nomen nudum*. WIESER (1953), indeed, has reintroduced *Calyptronema* as a valid generic name, and has withdrawn *Catalaimus* COBB as its synonym.

From St. 51 and 53 in the Falklands there are 3 specimens (all males) of an *Enchelidiid*, which in their whole shape seem to agree so well with *Calyptronema retrocellatum*, described by WIESER from the Coast of Chile, that I do not doubt their identity.

This is a rather large *Enchelidiid*: Body of about even thickness from the posterior end of the oesophageal region up to the anus, tapering only in the oesophageal region gradually. Head rounded with 2 lateral solitary and 4 pairs of submedian bristles, equalling at least $\frac{2}{3}$ of the corresponding head diameter. Cuticle behind these bristles, in the foremost part of the oesophageal region, with sparse, rather short, submedian hairs. Buccal cavity bordered by thin, irregularly curved walls, rather large and deep, cylindrical, armed with a strong, elongated tooth.

Ocelles large, red-brown, provided with a lens, immediately behind the buccal cavity, in a distance of 34μ from the front end. Oesophagus gradually widening towards the posterior end.

Ventral gland large, ovoid, dark-grey, in a little distance behind the oesophagus, and provided in its anterior part with a central nucleus. It opens 30μ behind the front end, i. e. at the level of the ocelles. Before opening, the duct expands to an ampulla. Tail very similar to that of *Enoplolaimus filiformis* (ALLGÉN), in the anterior half conical, in the posterior half uniformly strongly thinned, its thickness there only 0,34 of the anal body diameter. Spicules thin, elongated (length = 0,164 mm), and strongly curved behind their middle.

According to WIESER there is an accessory piece and a row of 14 small preanal papillae.

This species in the shape and structure of its cephalic bristles, the ocelles, and the opening of its ventral gland, no doubt, shows a conspicuous similarity with the old *Enoplus subrotundus* EBERTH; but it differs in the evidently shorter and more clumsy tail, thus being as said above most similar to *Enoplolaimus filiformis*, described by the author, from the Sound.

Geographical distribution. — Chile "among littoral algae" (WIESER 1953).

Remark. According to FILIPJEV 1918, this genus is not valid but synonymous with *Enchelidium* EBERTH 1863. Compare ALLGÉN 1957, p. 176—177.

St. 51. Falkland Islands. Port William. $51^{\circ} 40' S.$ — $57^{\circ} 42' W.$ Sand. 22 m. 3. 9. 1902.

Number of species: 45; Number of specimens found: 245.

St. 53. Falkland Islands. Port William. $51^{\circ} 40' S.$ — $57^{\circ} 47' W.$ Sand and gravel. 12 m. 3. 9. 1902.

Number of species found: 65; Number of specimens found: 372.

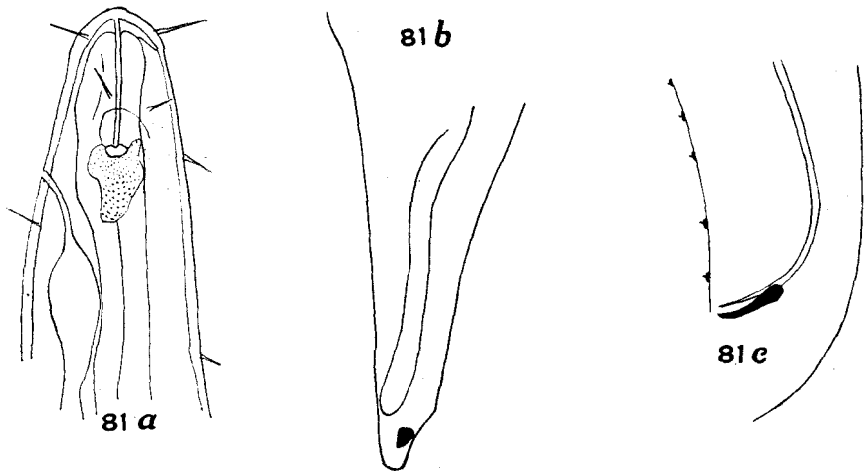


Fig. 81. *Calyptonema retrocellatum* WIESER a. Anterior end and b. Tail, $\times 450$, c. Spicules,