

Enoplolaimus filiformis (ALLGÉN)

Fig. 38 a—c

Enoplus filiformis ALLGÉN 1935, p. 24—25, pl. I, fig. 5 a—b.

Locality and material. — South Georgia, St. 28: 1♂, 1♀, 1 juv.

Dimensions: ♂ L = 5,480 mm., $a = 26,095$, $\beta = 4,28$, $\gamma = 47,65$

♀ L = 5,445 mm., $a = 22,88$, $\beta = 2,7$, $\gamma = 38,86$, $V = 60,65\%$

Juv. L = 2,850 mm., $a = 21,52$, $\beta = 3,8$, $\gamma = 23,17$

Although the badly preserved buccal cavity could not be studied for satisfactory comparison, the specimens at hand are, no doubt, synonymous with *Enoplus filiformis*, described from the Sound by the present author, indeed, now regarded as a species of the genus *Enoplolaimus* DE MAN.

The darkly coloured, moderately clumsy, about evenly thick body, which tapers just noticeably towards both extremities, agrees namely rather well with *Enoplus filiformis* ALLGÉN, and especially the shape of the tails of the female and of the adult specimens are quite similar to that of the Swedish adult specimen.

The cuticle especially of the foremost part of the oesophageal region is provided with submedian, rather strongly developed hairs.

Head rounded, provided with 6 conical lips rounded at their proximal end. Median jaws probably armed with far anteriorly situated conical teeth. Front end of head carrying 6 short but rather strong submedian bristles, and behind them 2 laterally situated solitary bristles, and 4 pairs of elongated, slender, submedian ones, the posterior of them shorter and more slender than the anterior ones.

Buccal cavity deep, anterior part broader than posterior one, armed with clumsy teeth, the acute, lateral tooth protruding basally, on the whole similar to that of *E. virilis* and *E. infantilis* DITLEVSEN from New Zealand. From the last-mentioned species the present one differs in its shorter and more clumsy tail, measuring 140 μ , i. e. $1,57 \times$ the anal body diameter.

The tail of the hitherto unknown male is exceedingly short, conical, in the end part strongly thinned, at the very end rounded, provided with some elongated and much slender submedian hairs. The thinned part has a length of 30 μ . The tail of the female and the adult specimen, as said above, very similar to that of *Enoplus filiformis*, is also short and clumsy, in its anterior half conical, behind uniformly thinned, ventrally weakly concave, and at the end with some very slender hairs. Similar submedian hairs scattered over the cuticle of the tail. This measures in the juvenile specimen $2 \times$ the anal body diameter. Thickness of the thinned part of the tail = 0,3 of the anal body diameter.

Spicules short, at their proximal end strongly button-like swollen, in their anterior half rather thick, posteriorly pointed, at the middle strongly curved or kneed.

Supplementary organ, situated 0,172 mm in front of the proximal spicule end, very slender, evenly thick, curved ventrally, length 49 μ .

Vulva situated behind the middle of the body.

Female organs not developed.

That *Enoplus filiformis* ALLGÉN 1935 belongs to *Enoplolaimus*, I have found myself, a few years after its publication as a form of *Enoplus* which seems to be an inexplicable mistake.

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.

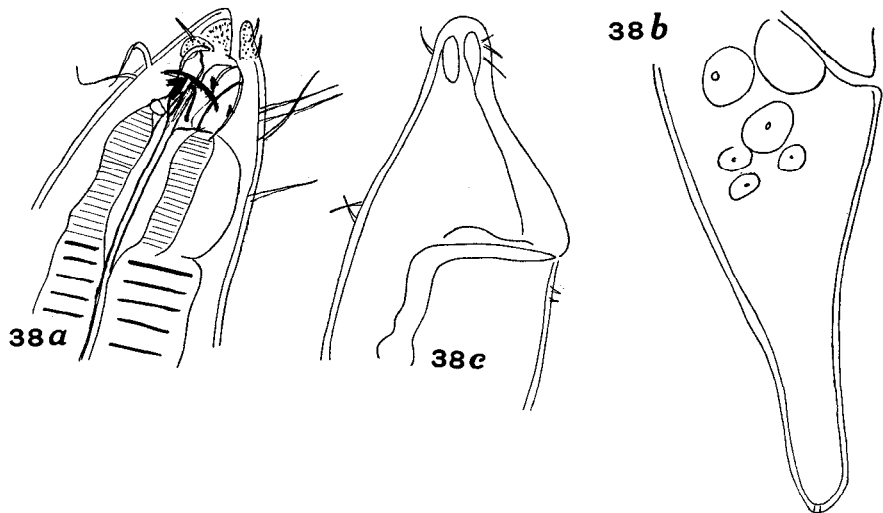


Fig. 38. *Enoplolaimus filiformis* (ALLGÉN) a. Anterior end, $\times 450$, b. Posterior end, $\times 450$, c. Tail and spicules $\times 450$