Halichoanolaimus filicauda FILIPJEV

Fig. 101 a, b

Halichoanolaimus filicauda FILIPJEV 1918, p. 202—205, pl. VI, fig. 39 a—g; *Halichoanolaimus longicauda* DITLEVSEN 1919, p. 170—172, pl. V, fig. 5, 7, 8, pl. VI, fig. 3, 7, pl. XVI, fig. 4

Localities and material. — Falkland Islands, St. 57: 1♀; Port Louis: 1♂; South Georgia, St. 21: 1♂; St. 22c: 1♂; St. 23b: 1 juv.; St. 28: 2♀♀; St. 33: 1♂, 1♀; St. 34: 2♂♂, 1 juv.; Graham Land, St. H: 2♀♀

Dimensions: ♂ L = 2,296 mm., $\alpha = 39{,}59$, $\beta = 7{,}70$, $\gamma = 9{,}33$
♀ L = 1,658 mm., $\alpha = 29{,}09$, $\beta = 6{,}30$, $\gamma = ?$, , V = 57,6 %

This species, easily recognized in its strongly elongated, filiform tail, was first described by FILIPJEV (1918) from the Black Sea and later on also reported from different localities on the West Coast of Scandinavia.

DITLEVSEN, who probably did not know, when describing his *H. longicauda* (1918), the great monograph by FILIPJEV (1918) on the Nematodes of the Black Sea, has, no doubt, described under that name the same species from Danish waters.[1]

The specimens from the above localities are in every respect typical representatives of the Russian species.

Body elongated, about evenly thick throughout. Cuticle finely annulated. Head provided with submedial, very short bristles.

Buccal cavity formed of 2 parts, the anterior large, cylindrical, bordered by curved walls and supported in front end by staffs; beams of the posterior, funnel-shaped part swollen ball-like behind. Oesophagus gradually thickened posteriorly and built up by coarse bundles of muscles. Lateral organs immediately behind the buccal cavity close spiral-shaped and measuring in transverse section 21 μ, i. e. 2/5 of the corresponding head diameter.

At the limit between the two parts of the buccal cavity there is a pair of circles of rather minute bodies, developed in usual manner. Tail tapering first gradually and in its posterior part very strongly thinned, filiform. Spicules with the shape and structure typical of this species. Vulva bordered by strongly thickened walls only a little behind the middle of the body. There are two large vulva glands present.

Female organs paired, symmetrical (presently, indeed, weakly developed), with reflexed ovaries.

The flexure of the anterior gonad is found 0,163 mm. in front of the vulva, the flexure of the posterior gonad 0,130 mm. behind the vulva.

Geographical distribution. — Norway: Trondheimsfjord (ALLGÉN 1933), Rodöy and Knivskjærodden (ALLGÉN 1940, 1943), Denmark: the Sound at Hellebæk (DITLEVSEN 1918), Mediterranean: Western part, Coast of France: Banyuls-sur-Mer (ALLGÉN 1942), Villefranche (SCHUURM. STEKH. 1950), Russia: Black Sea (FILIPJEV 1918), Central America: Bay of Panama (ALLGÉN 1947).

[1] WIESER (1954) seems, remarkable enough, to regard *H. longicauda* as a good valid species.

List of Localities

St. 1. Off the Coast of Uruguay. Black-grey clay. 33° 0′ S. — 51° 10′ W. 80 m. 12. 12. 1901.
Number of species found: 8; Number of specimens found: 21.

St. 2. Off the Coast of North Argentina. 37° 15′ S. — 56° 8′ W. Sand-mixed gravel. 100 m. 23. 12. 1901.
Number of species found: 12; Number of specimens found: 26.

St. 3. Fuegian Archipelago. 54° 43′ S. — 64° 8′ W. Rubble stones and gravel. 36 m. 6. 1. 1902.
Number of species found: 20; Number of specimens found: 37.

St. 5. Graham Region. S. East of the Seymour Sound. 64° 20′ S. — 56° 38′ W. Sand and gravel. 150—200 m. 16 1. 1902.
Number of species found: 1; Number of specimens found: 10.

St. 6. Graham Region. 64° 36′ S. — 57° 42′ W. Stones and gravel. Mud-sample. 125 m. 20. 1. 1902.
Number of species found: 29; Number of specimens found: 40.

St. 7. Graham Region. 65° 56′ S. — 54° 35′ W. Stone-mixed mud. 920 m. 22. 1. 1902.
Number of species found: 3; Number of specimens: 7.

St. 8. Graham Region. Position of the station as well as depth uncertain. 64° 5′ S. — 56° 37′ W. Loose clay. 360 m. 11. 2. 1902.
Number of species: 9; Number of specimens: 33.

St. 11. Graham Region. 65° 19′ S. — 56° 48′ W. Gravel-mixed clay. 400 m. 18. 2. 1902.
Number of species: 31; Number of specimens: 68.

St. 15. Falkland Islands. Port William. 51° 40′ S. — 57° 49′ W. Macrocystis-Formation. 10 m. 31. 3. 1902.
Number of species found: 44; Number of specimens: 150.

St. 18. South Georgia. Mouth of the Westfiord, Cumberland Bay. 54° 15′ S. — 36° 25′ W. Loose clay. 250 m. Bottom temp. + 1,2 C. 22. 4. 1902.
Number of species: 13; Number of specimens found: 125.

St. 21. South Georgia. Mouth of the Possession-Bay. 54° 8′ S. — 37° 3′ W. Clay. 200 m. 9. 5. 1902. Bottom temp. + 1,5 C.
Number of species found: 15; Number of specimens found: 79.

St. 22. South Georgia. Off the May-Bay. 54° 17′ S. — 36° 28′ W. Clay with some algae. 75 m. Bottom temp. + 1,5 C. 14. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 26; Number of specimens found: 85.

St. 22a. South Georgia. Cumberland, May-Bay. Catching over stony bottom among algae in and under the tide zone. 5. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 11; Number of specimens found 63.

St. 22b. South Georgia. Grytviken. 22. 5. 1902 and 20 m. depth. 11. 6. 1902.
Number of species found: 16; Number of specimens found: 77.

St. 22c. South Georgia. Grytviken, from old kelp-rhizoids. 23. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 45; Number of specimens found: 350.

St. 22d. South Georgia. Grytviken. Sample of fine washings from old kelp. 22. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 22; Number of specimens found: 200.

St. 23. South Georgia. Off the mouth of the Moraine-Bay. 54° 23′ S. — 36° 26′ W. Grey clay with gravel and stones. 64—74 m. Bottom temp. + 1,65 C. 16. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 32; Number of specimens found: 147.

St. 23a. South Georgia. Moraine-Fiord. 148 m. Bottom temp. — 0,35 C. 15. 2. 1902.
Number of species found: 14; Number of specimens found: 51.

St. 23b. South Georgia. Moraine-Fiord. 14 m.
Number of species found: 12; Number of specimens found: 49.

St. 24. South Georgia. Off the "Kochtopf"-Bay. 54° 22′ S. — 36° 37′ W. Grey clay. 95 m. 20. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 23; Number of specimens found: 120.

St. 25. South Georgia. Off the "Kochtopf"-Bay 54° 22′ S. — 36° 27′ W. Grey clay with some algae. 24—52 m. 21. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 29; Number of specimens found: 83.

St. 26. South Georgia. Off the "Kochtopf"-Bay. 54° 22′ S. — 36° 27′ W. Stony bottom with algae off the Macrocystis-Formation. 30 m. 24. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 11; Number of specimens found: 29.

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.

St. 30. South Georgia. The Moraine-Fiord. 54° 24′ S. — 36° 26′ W. Clay with sparse stones. 125 m. Bottom temp. — 0,25 C. 26. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 23; Number of specimens found: 247.

St. 33. South Georgia, in the "Kochtopf"-Bay. 54° 22′ S. — 36° 28′ W. Clay and algae. 22 m. 30. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 23; Number of specimens found: 106.

St. 34. South Georgia. Off the mouth of the Cumberland-Bay. 54° 11′ S. — 36° 18′ W. Grey clay with a few stones. 250—310 m. Bottom temp. + 1,45 C. 5. 6. 1902.
Number of species found: 38; Number of specimens found: 224.

St. 39. Falkland Islands. Port William. 51° 40′ S. — 57° 41′ W. Sand and small stones with algae. 40 m. 4. 7. 1902.
Number of species found: 11; Number of specimens found: 12.

St. 40. Falkland Islands. Berkeley Sound. 51° 33′ S. — 58° 0′ W. Gravel and shells with algae. 16 m. Bottom temp. — 2,75 C. 19. 7. 1902.
Number of species found: 54; Number of specimens found: 291.

St. 41. Falkland Islands. Port Louis, shallow water. 51° 33′ S. — 58° 9′ W.
Number of species found: 51; Number of specimens found: 310.

St. 42. Falkland Islands. Port Louis. 51° 33′ S. — 58° 9′ W. Ooze and shells. 8 m. 26. 7. 1902.
Number of species found: 55; Number of specimens found: 372.

St. 42a. Falkland Islands. Port Louis: Greenpatch. Material shaked up from algae and kelp-rhizoids, cast up on shore by storm. 30. 7. 1902.
Number of species found: 54; Number of specimens found: 150.

St. 46. Falkland Islands. Port Louis. Carenage Creek. 51° 32′ S. — 58° 7′ W. Sandy bottom with quantities of *Codium*. 1 m. 9. 8. 1902.
Number of species found: 28; Number of specimens found: 103.

St. 47. Falkland Islands. Port Louis. Mouth of the Carenage Creek. 51° 32′ S. — 58° 7′ W. Shells and stones. 3—4 m. 9. 8. 1902.
Number of species found: 63; Number of specimens found 247.

St. 49. Falkland Islands. Berkeley Sound. 51° 35′ S. — 57° 56′ W. Shells and stones. 25—30 m. 10. 8. 1902.
Number of species found: 27; Number of specimens found: 58.

St. 51. Falkland Islands. Port William. 51° 40′ S. — 57° 42′ W. Sand. 22 m. 3. 9. 1902.
Number of species: 45; Number of specimens found: 245.

St. 53. Falkland Islands. Port William. 51° 40′ S. — 57° 47′ W. Sand and gravel. 12 m. 3. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 65; Number of specimens found: 372.

St. 54. Falkland Islands. Stanley Harbour. 51° 42′ S. — 57° 50′ W. Ooze with shells. 10 m. 3. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 2; Number of specimens found: 7.

St. 55. Falkland Islands. Port Albemarle. 52° 11′ S. — 60° 26′ W. Sandy bottom with algae. 40 m. 8. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 33; Number of specimens found: 113.

St. 56. Falkland Islands. Port Albemarle. Albemarle Harbour. 52° 9′ S. — 60° 33′ W. Sandy bottom with algae. 15 m. 8. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 15; Number of specimens found: 40.

St. 57. Falkland Islands. Port Albemarle. Albemarle Harbour. 52° 8′ S. — 60 ° 33′ W. Sand. 18—30 m. 11. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 21; Number of specimens found: 40.

St. 58. Falkland Islands. S. W. West Falkland. 52° 29′ S. — 60° 36′ W. Sand and gravel. 197 m. 11. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 23; Number of specimens found: 93.

St. 59. Falkland Islands. S. W. West Falkland. On the Burdwood-Bank. 53° 45′ S. — 61° 10′ W. Crushed shells with stones 137—150 m. 12. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 20; Number of specimens found: 70.

St. 62. Fuegian Archipelago. Beagle-Channel. 54° 53′ S. — 67° 56′ W. Sand-mixed clay. 140 m. 16. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 12; Number of specimens found: 63.

St. 64. Fuegian Archipelago. North side of the Beagle Channel between Ushuaia and Lapataia. 54° 52′ S. — 68° 25′ W. Shells and algae. 35 m. 13. 10. 1902.
Number of species found: 33; Number of specimens found: 192.

St. 67. Fuegian Archipelago. Ushuaia. 54° 49′ S. — 68° 18′ W. Ooze. 6 m. 16. 10. 1902.
Number of species found: 9; Number of specimens found: 42.

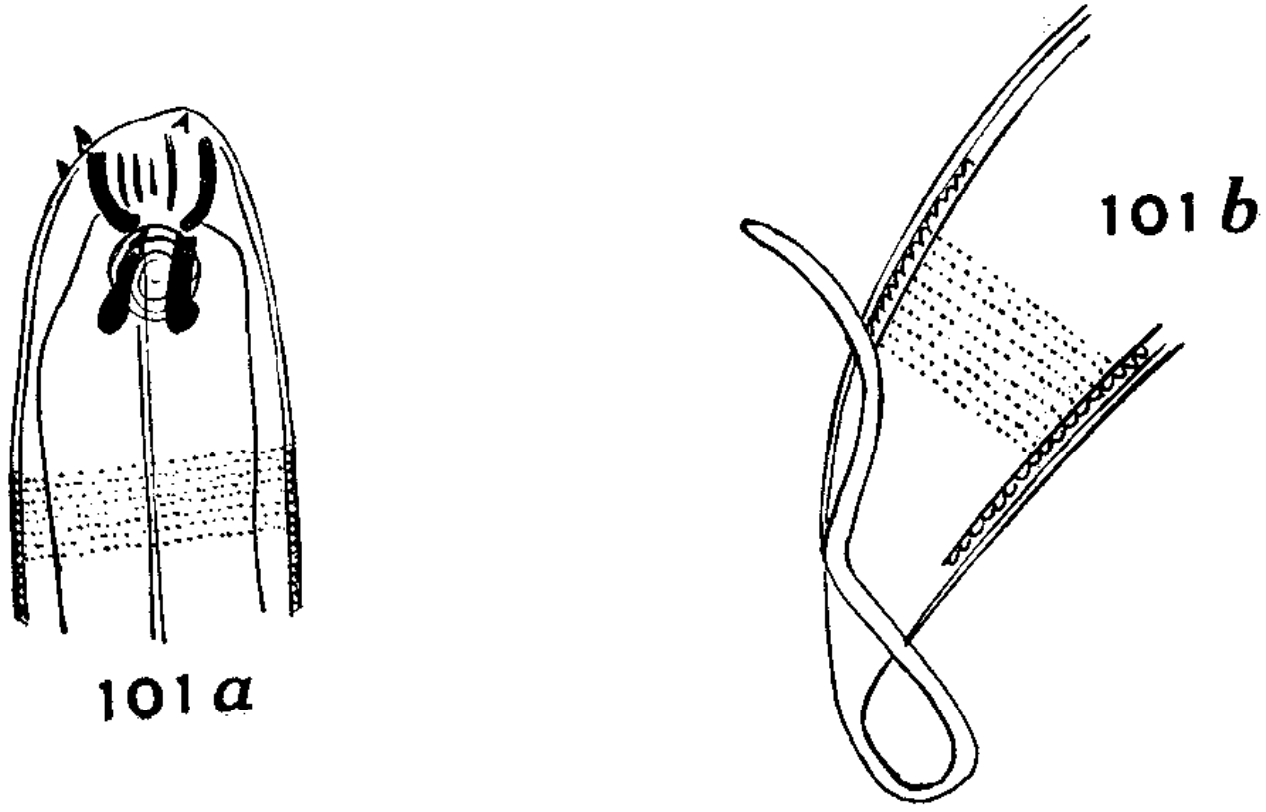

Fig. 101. *Halichoanolaimus filicaudatus* Filipjev a. Anterior end, b. Tail, × 450