

*Oncholaimus dujardini* DE MAN 1878 (fig. 68a—c)

= *O. dujardini*: ROUVILLE 1903a, 1904. STEINER 1915, 1922a, FILIPJEV 1918, 1922a, MICOLETZKY 1924a. ALLGÉN 1927c, 1933b, 1941, 1942, 1947d, 1951f. KREIS 1928. STEKHOVEN 1933d, 1942b, 1943, 1950. GERLACH 1951a. WIESER 1951.

= *O. armatus* DADAY 1901.

= *O. bollonsi* DITLEVSEN 1930.

= *O. exilis* COBB 1889, 1891a.

juv.:	♀♀:	♂♂:
L = 1,12—2,40 (1,61)	2.05—4,16 (3,15)	2,28—2,79 (2,54)
a = 45,7—48,9 (46,6)	40,4—73,1 (58,7)	50,0—71,0 (62,5)
b = 4,4—6,3 (5,2)	6,3—9,2 (7,7)	6,3—7,3 (6,7)
c = 21,3—38,1 (34,4)	36,6—53,0 (43,1)	60,0—71,0 (64,1)
	Vu. = 71,7—74,6 (73,2)	

Total of specimens: 10 juv., 16 ♀♀, 6 ♂♂.

Samples: M 9D, 122A, 122B, 131B.

Head: diameter 21—25  $\mu$  = 40% of diameter at end of esophagus.

Labial papillae: imperceptible. Cephalic setae: 5,5—7  $\mu$  long.

Amphids: in females 7  $\mu$  = 25% of corresponding diameter wide, in males 10  $\mu$  and 40% respectively.

Buccal cavity: in females 30  $\times$  17  $\mu$ , in males 24—28  $\times$  14—16  $\mu$ . Longest tooth 17—22  $\mu$  long.

Excretory pore: in adults 58  $\mu$  = 2—2,4 stomatal lengths from anterior end, in juveniles even a little more.

Nerve-ring: at 51—58% of length of esophagus.

Spicula: 25—27  $\mu$  = 1,3 anal diameters long. Accessory piece present, small. Circumanal setae: 7—8 pairs. Postanal papilla in last third of tail.

Tail: In adults 1,8—2 anal diameters long, at tip one half to one third of anal diameter wide; in juveniles 2,5—2,75 anal diameters in length, Caudal glands far preanal.

Habitat: littoral algae,

Distribution: Cosmopolitan! Northern Atlantic, Mediterranean, Black Sea, Pacific.

Remarks: As regards the new synonyms there is no doubt that *O. bollonsi* is identical with *O. dujardini*. The descriptions of both species agree in every detail except that DITLEVSEN was mistaken as to the position of the caudal glands. Somewhat more problematical is the status of *O. exilis*, since the author did not give any figures. The description, however, agrees in most respects (see for example dimensions, amphids, position of excretory pore, tail, circumanal setae in the male!) and thus makes the identification very suggestive although there are some uncertainties as to the relative length of the tail and the length of the subventral tooth.

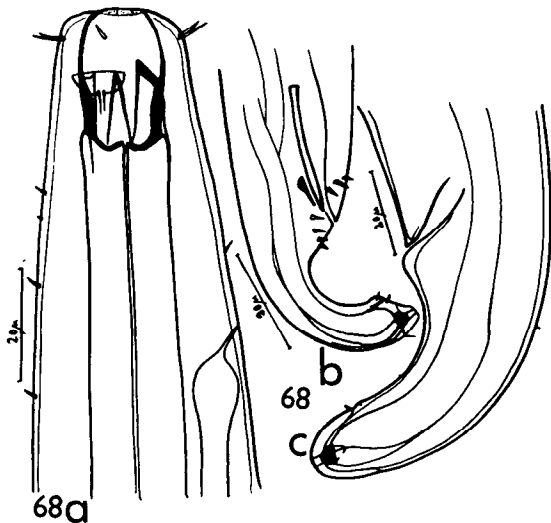


Fig. 68: *Oncholaimus dujardini*: a — anterior end of male, b — tail of male, c — tail of female.

*M 9D*: 17.XI.48. 41°49'54" S., 73°51'46" W. Canal Chacao, Bahía de Ancud; Península Lacui, Punta Ahui, southern shore. Tidal belt, rather exposed. Algae («*Ulva*» sp.) on rocks, boulders and stones. Hand sampling.

*M 122*: 10.VI.49. 37°06'17" S., 73°09'15" W. The Talcahuano — Golfo de Arauco area; Golfo de Arauco, Bahía de Lota, small promontories SE of Punta Fuerte Viejo. Tidal belt, extremely exposed. Hard rocks and boulders in coarse sand. Hand sampling.

— *A*: tufted green alga, without detritus; 130 cm above low water level.

— *B*: *Ulva*-like alga without detritus; 150 cm above low water level.

*M 131A*: 4.VII.49. 20°13'10" S., 70°10'19" W. The Iquique area; Iquique, southern part of the town. Tidal belt, extremely exposed. Red rocks, with rock pools. Hand sampling.

— *1*: *Durvillia*-holdfasts.

— *2*: tubes of polychaetes, sheltered, much sand.