SUBFAMILY **ENOPLINI.**

GENUS ENOPLOLAIMUS DE MAN.

6. Enoplolaimus (Oxyonchus) dentatus DITLEVSEN.

(Pl. IV, fig. 2-4.)

ALLGÉN, 1928, p. 283.
ALLGÉN, 1931, p. 221.
DITLEVSEN, 1919, p. 209, Pl. XIII, 5, 8, 9; XV, 2, 3, ♀; XVI, 5, ♂.
FILIPJEV, 1925, p. 144.

A single juvenile specimen from Station 11, No. 85, P.385, 51°39'N., 1°41'E., Temp. 16,7°, Sal. 35,01, 24 Meter, 23.VIII.01.

Head bluntly conical, bearing two setal crowns like in all other species of the same genus, the upper crown composed of 6 rather short and thick setae, barely projecting beyond the oral opening. The latter is strengthened sideways by curved prongs, forming the edges of the labial field. Lips lamellar, like for example in *Sphaerolaimus*, giving entrance to the vestibulum oris, after which follows the buccal cavity s. s. The walls of this buccal cavity are strongly cuticularised from the base of the curved prongs till the bottom. These cuticularisations bear toothlike serrations at their upper edges, further downwards they project into the interior as toothlike elevations, whereas left

and right side are connected by a strongly curved bandlike cuticularisation thus limiting the upper border of the posterior third of the buccal cavity. From the bottom a strong pointed tooth projects into the cavity and reaches up to the base of the upper setal crown. The penultimate portion of the cavity bears at its interior an oval triangular plate, beset with two rows of small spines. This plate is situated just behind the implantation of the second setal crown, which consists of 12 longer setae. The oesophagus embraces the oral cavity partly and reaches slightly in front of the dental projections. This portion of the oesophagus, separated from the remainder by a transverse line of demarcation is faintly muscular, whereas in the next part triangular portions of glandular material are wedged in between the muscular tissue. One single point has especially to be mentioned, id est the triangular groove found at the base of one of the setae of the first setal crown. As to our opinion it is homologous with the « Rinnenförmige Grube » of the other representants of this Family. One might also think of an amphidial opening but so far no special amphidial organ could be found with certainty in this species. In Figure 2 some triangular striped spots are to be seen, as to our opinion the glands situated in the anterior part of the oesophagus. This anterior portion of the oesophagus runs quite as far as the anterior part of the body which generally is called the head.

Remainder of oesophagus like in all other species of *Enoplolaimus*, gradually becoming broader but without bulbus at the spot where this passess into the intestine. If the head is seen in lateral view (Fig. 3) some longitudinal striations are to be seen on it, whereas the tooth can be observed less distinctly. Tail long and tapering, slightly swollen towards its apex. The skin of the body is finely ringed and presents some fine setae, scattered all over the surface.

This species differs from species like *E. buetschlii* Southern, *E. diplechma* Southern and several others from the same group by the mode of dental armature of the buccal cavity. Here the long, sharply pointed tooth rises directly from the bottom of the buccal cavity, whereas the dental armature, — characteristic for representants of the Genus *Enoplolaimus* is a set of slender teeth, each with 2 anterior cusps and a median cusp in the midde —, seems to be absent. We doubt therefore if this species really belongs to the Genus *Enoplolaimus* and if not a closer study of the said genus will prove that it has to be subdivided into a number of genera and that a species like *E. dentatus* Ditlevsen belongs to quite another genus as for example the genus to which *E. diplechma* and *E. buetschlii* do belong. This is in accordance with Filipjevs view (1925) who brings *E. dentatus* Ditlevsen to his Subgenus *Oxyonchus*.

Since one single specimen only was found in the underlying material it would be premature to make this subdivision and so we think it better not to remove this species from the genus *Enoplolaimus*.

DIMENSIONS : Length = 3,5 mm.; $\alpha = 32,6$; $\beta = 5,1$; $\gamma = 11,2$.

Cobb's formula :

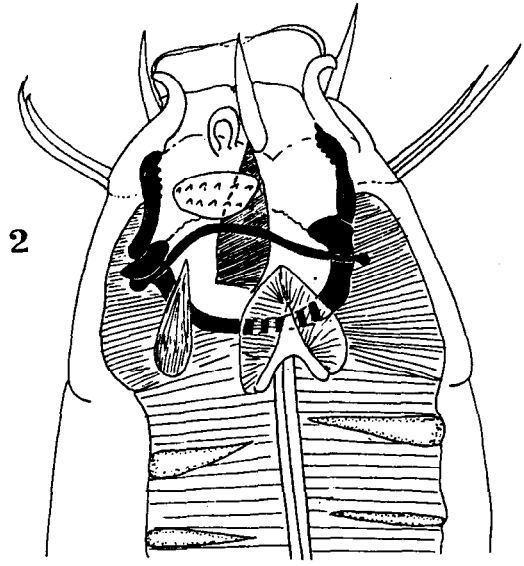
$$\text{juv.}\ \frac{0,63 \quad 4,8 \quad 19,4 \quad M \quad 91,1}{0,84 \quad 1,68 \quad 2,52 \quad 3,16 \quad 1,05} = 3,5 \text{ mm.}$$

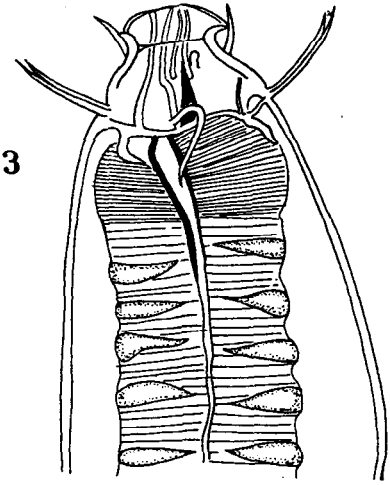
Whilst describing his species *E. dentatus* Ditlevsen doubted if not this species would prove later on to be the same species as described by Steiner under the name of *E. hamatus* from the Barentzsea. Now we felt one moment the same doubt, but closer examination revealed so many differences that both species hardly can be considered as synonyms. Compare for instance the dimensions :

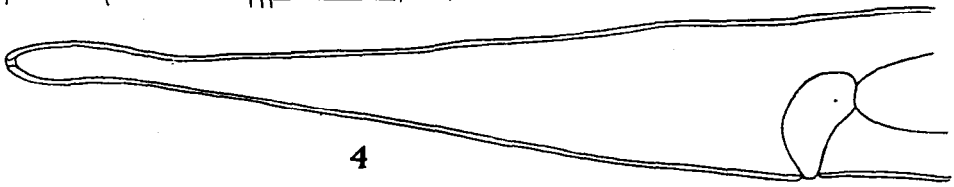
	E. dentatus Ditl ♀ measures 4,5 mm.	♂ 4,5 mm.	*E. hamatus* ♂ 5,6 mm.
$\alpha =$	45	45	23
$\beta =$	5,0	5,0	5,2
$\gamma =$	17,0	15,3	17

The a's of both species differ so much that we feel obliged already from this point of view to separate the mentioned species, the armed plate with its double row of teeth, the dental armature of the stongly cuticularised walls of the buccal cavity separates this species from *E. hamatus* Steiner, whereas both species have in common that an isolate strong tooth rises from the bottom of the buccal cavity. Unluckily we had no male specimen to our disposition, but from our observations we are inclined to think that our specimen is identical with those of Ditlevsen. The only difference with the danish ones consists in the fact that the hindermost row of cephalic bristles is not single but double.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION : Belgium; Danmark, off Helleback; Sweden, Smalsund in Schalenand. Christineberg; Norway, Oslofjord; Murman Coast, Cap Drovjanoj, 8 M.







Enoplolaimus dentatus DITLEVSEN.

Fig. 2. — Head-end of larva . . . . . Magn. Oc. 12. Obj. Oel Imm. 2 mm. ×2/3.

Fig. 3. — Head-end of larva . . . . . Magn. Oc. 6. Obj. Oel Imm. 2 mm. ×2/3.

Fig. 4. — ♀ Tail of the same . . . . . Magn. Oc. 6. Obj. D. ×2/3.