

11. — *Phanoderma ditlevseni* FILIPJEV, 1925.

(Fig. 11, A, B.)

2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, from Villefranche, off the « Plage des Marinières », coarse sand under vegetation of *Posidonia*. Depth 3 m.

Dimensions :

♂ 1 : 3,780 mm; $\alpha = 36,7$; $\beta = 3,7$; $\gamma = 33,7$.

FILIPJEV's formula :

$$\frac{0 \quad 48 \quad 348 \quad 1008 \quad M \quad 3668}{14 \quad \quad \quad 80 \quad 100 \quad 104 \quad 60} \quad 3780 \mu.$$

♂ 2 : 3,880 mm; $\alpha = 38,8$; $\beta = 3,6$; $\gamma = 23,3$.

FILIPJEV's formula :

$$\frac{0 \quad 50 \quad 360 \quad 1060 \quad M \quad 3580 \quad 3740}{40 \quad \quad \quad 100 \quad 100} \quad 3880 \mu.$$

♀ : Length 3,144 mm; $z = 41,3$; $\beta = 3,13$; $\gamma = 28,07$; $V. = 64,6 \%$.

FILIPJEV's formula :

$$\frac{0 \quad 36 \quad 256 \quad 1004 \quad 2032 \quad 3032}{20 \quad \quad 48 \quad \quad 64 \quad \quad 76 \quad \quad 44} \quad 3144 \mu.$$

Head strongly attenuated anteriorly, truncate at its apex. Labial region crowned with 6 labial papillae. Cephalic capsule with long and slender posterior excrescences, that surpass the cephalic suture in caudal direction, over a little distance. Cephalic setae comparatively long and slender, 10 in number, the submedian ones paired, subequal, the longer partners measuring 43 % of the corresponding cephalic diameter, whereas the shorter partners and the lateral unpaired setae do not surpass 39 % of the corresponding diameter in length. Lateral setae slightly more forward than the submedian pairs. Amphids immediately posterior to the lateral setae, their openings comparatively large, especially in comparison with those of *Ph. tuberculatum* (EBERTH), 20 % of the corresponding body diameter. Eyes distinct, pigmentspots square. The anterior end of the pigmentspot is separated from the anterior head end by a distance equal to 1,57 times the cephalic diameter measured at a level with the setae. The excretory pore is separated from the head end by a distance equal to 2,07 times the distance head end-eye-spots. In the female from Teneriffa, studied by STEINER, this distance was 2,15 times the distance head end to eye-spots.

The number of setae is identical to that found in *Ph. tuberculatum* EBERTH as can be stated after EBERTH's figure, but *Ph. tuberculatum* EBERTH easily may be distinguished from the present species by the much longer setae in the oesophageal region. In the present species these setae are short and irregularly scattered, not arranged in rows, like was depicted in EBERTH's figure.

Buccal cavity bordered by 3 cuticularized plates of unequal strength in length. Oesophagus cylindrical. Nerve ring at about 34 % of the oesophageal length, that is slightly anterior in comparison with the specimens studied by EBERTH. In the female of Teneriffa the nerve ring was situated at 37,9 % of the oesophageal length.

At first sight the male genital armature of my specimens resembles that of the type species. But closer comparison reveals several essential differences. In its general shape the spicula are similar to those of the type species, but if we consult MICOLETZKY's synoptical key we are aware of the fact that the spicula in *Ph. tuberculatum* are not barbed or provided with a denticular ridge, like this is the case in the present species and further that *Ph. tuberculatum* has a very inconspicuous gubernaculum, whereas the same structure is very prominent in the present species.

These differences alone I think would suffice to separate the present species from *Ph. tuberculatum* EBERTH. The praeanal tubulus, separated from the cloacal aperture by a distance equal to 2,5 anal diameters in found in front of

the proximal end of the spicula. Spicula slightly curved, provided with a single barb near the distal end, where one finds similarly a denticular ridge. Distal end of spicula with a blunt point, proximal end of the same slightly swollen but not bulbar. Length of spicula equal to 2,5 anal diameters. Gubernaculum in the shape of a fine sheath. The praeanal tubulus and the

cloacal aperture are connected by means of 2 rows of subventral minute bristles, each row composed of 7-8 setae. 51-52 cuticular bands compose the bursal musculature. Cell bodies of spinneret glands shifted to the praecaual part of the body but not further anterior than the proximal end of the spicula. Cell bodies twisted.

Tail elongate conical, 2,25 times as long as the anal diameter, provided with a terminal spinneret. Along the tail some short scattered setae.

Female resembling the male in most particulars. Amphids of the same relative diameter. Nerve ring at 25,5 % of the oesophageal length. Body of excretory cel, ending in front of the posterior end of the oesophagus.

Tail like in the male, elongate conical, gradually tapering towards the apex, 2,7 anal diameters long. In *Ph. tuberculatum* EBERTH the tail has a somewhat different shape. Here the tail possesses a more knobbed end and bears longer setae too.

The present specimens are almost quite in accordance with the description given by DITLEVSEN (1923) for his *Phanoderma cocksi* BASTIAN from the river Auray and from Glénans (Côtes de Bretagne et Rockall). In all essential features our specimens agree with those from the said species. Apparently the tail of DITLEVSEN's male of *Ph. cocksi* was comparatively shorter than that of my male but even more so than that of DITLEVSEN's female, which shows a tail of similar shape as that of the male in question. DITLEVSEN's male had a tail which measured 1,6 anal diameters, whereas the female partner had a tail of which is quite 2 anal diameters long. At the other hand the relative position of the eyespots and the excretory pore is such that the latter has been shifted nearer to the eyespots than was the case in my specimen from Villefranche. In the female studied by DITLEVSEN the excretory pore was separated from the anterior head end by a distance equal to 1,64 times the distance anterior head end-eyespots. The latter are situated on a distance equal to 1,4 cephalic diameters from the anterior head end which is almost quite as far as in my male. So I am convinced that not only my male but also STEINER's *Ph. tuberculatum* from Teneriffa are identical with the species DITLEVSEN did redescribe as *Ph. cocksi* BASTIAN. The species is closely related to *Phanoderma gracile* DE MAN, but has a distinctly shorter tail.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION : Auray, Glénans, Villefranche, Teneriffa.

B

11

A

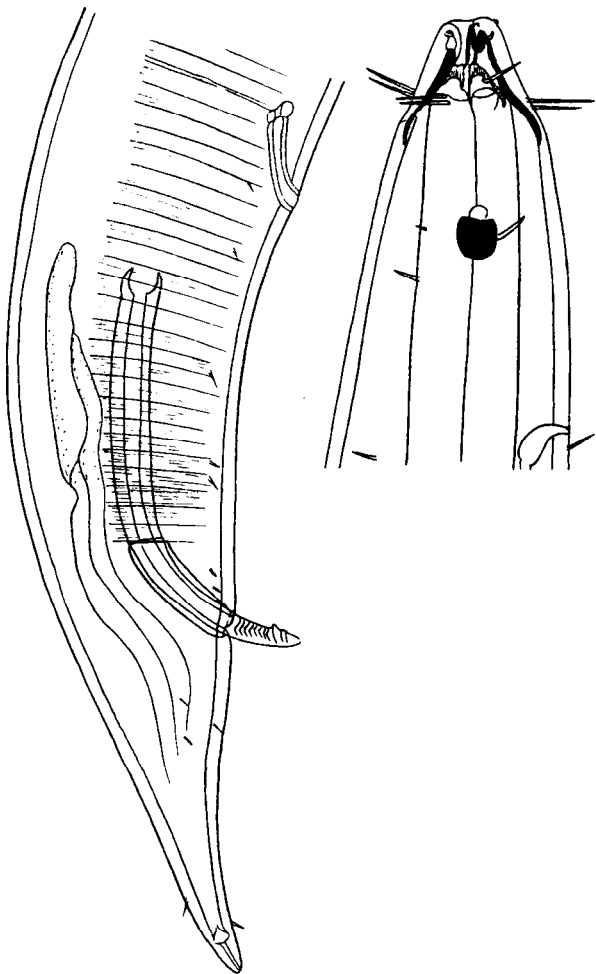


FIG. 11. — *Phanoderma ditlevseni* FILIPJEV.

A : Male head.

B : Male tail.