

**Adoncholaimus thalassophygas** (DE MAN)

*Oncholaimus thalassophygas* DE MAN 1876, p. 181, pl. XII—XIII, fig. 48 a—c; DE MAN 1884, p. 68, pl. X, fig. 39; DE MAN 1889, p. 162, pl. VI, fig. 1 a—c; DE MAN 1922, p. 254—255, fig. 45 a—c; *Adoncholaimus thalassophygas* (DE MAN) FILIPJEV 1918/1921, p. 110, and 1924, p. 109.

Localities and material. — South Georgia, St. 22c: 1♀; St. 25: 1♀

Dimensions: L = 3,950 mm.,  $\alpha = 30,86$ ,  $\beta = 6,08$ ,  $\gamma = 28,21$ , V = 46,84 %

The 2 females of this *Oncholaimid* from South Georgia, the head of which is provided with papillae instead of bristles, seem in every respect to agree rather well with this easily recognized species, a typical inhabitant of brackish soil and waters at the West- and North Atlantic Coast of Europe.

Geographical distribution. — Norway: Trondheimsfjord (ALLGÉN 1933), Sweden: the Sound (ALLGÉN 1927, 1929, 1935), South Coast: Bedinge, on roots of shore-plants (*Scirpus*) (ALLGÉN 1934), Southern Kattegatt (ALLGÉN 1934, 1947). The Gulf of Finland: Biol. Stat. Tvärminne, mud, *O. lepidus* (G. SCHNEIDER 1906), *O. thalassophygas* v. *tvärminneanus* (G. SCHNEIDER 1926), Gr. Izhora (FILIPJEV 1930, GERLACH 1953); Germany: Holstein, Salzquellen von Oldesloe (W. SCHNEIDER 1924), Bay of Kiel (SCHULZ 1932), Denmark: Coast of the Sound, on roots of *Scirpus* and *Aster tripolium* (DITLEVSEN 1911), Ostpreussen: Frisches Haff (DE MAN 1917), Holland: Walcheren (DE MAN 1876), Zuider Sea (DE MAN 1922), Belgium: (DE CONINCK 1930), France: Vicinity of Caen, "Canal d'eau saumâtre" (DE MAN 1928).

St. 22c. South Georgia. Grytviken, from old kelp-rhizoids. 23. 5. 1902.

Number of species found: 45; Number of specimens found: 350.

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.