

1. — **Leptosomatum bacillatum** (EBERTH, 1863).

(Fig. 1, A, B.)

3 juvenile specimens from Villefranche, off the « Plage des Marinières », coarse sand under vegetation of *Posidonia*. Depth 3 m.

Unfortunately the original description of *Leptosomatum bacillatum* EBERTH given by this author is very incomplete as are also his figures. We may however conclude from EBERTH's figure 1, which depicts the anterior end of a female with two eyes, that the specimen was figured either from the dorsal or from the ventral side, otherwise one eyespot only should have been depicted. The so-called pores, which in reality are small setae with their afferent nervecanals are depicted in this figure on both lateral sides and not on the surface which is directed against the observer. Now all specimens of *Leptosomatum* as well as of *Leptosomatides* possess rows of cervical or subcephalic setae at the lateral sides. It is essential to know how the amphids of the type specimens are constructed and in this we remain in doubt.

I wish to emphasize that the tail end bears likewise a number of similar papillar setae, which is essential for our comparison with related species. FILIPJEV (1918-1921) gives in his monograph of the freeliving marine nemas of the Black Sea a redescription of *Leptosomatum bacillatum* (EBERTH).

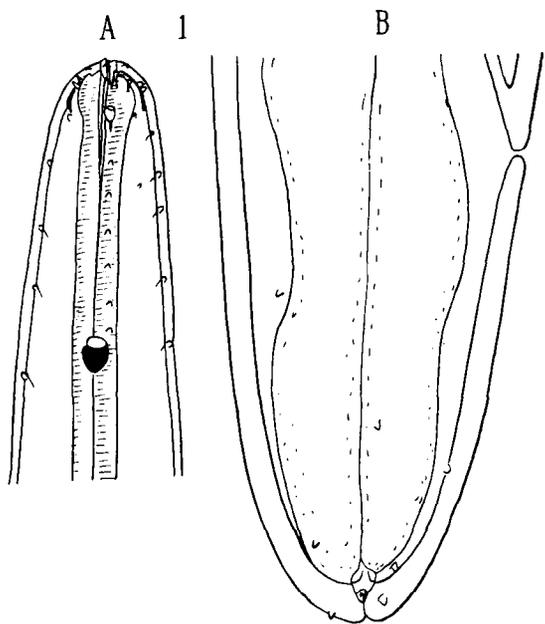


FIG. 1. — *Leptosomatum bacillatum* (EBERTH).  
A : Head of a juvenile. B : Tail of the same.

In his description and figures we have to do with a species with minute subcephalic papillae on the lateral sides of the anterior end, papillae of minor length than those of the specimens from Villefranche and apparently of minor length as well as compared with the specimens of the Black Sea. The amphids are of markedly larger size than those of the present specimens, and what may be of more importance even, the tail end of FILIPJEV's female did not present the rows of papillae, which EBERTH's female presented. So I doubt if EBERTH's species and that identified as such by FILIPJEV are in reality conspecific.

Neither am I quite convinced that the female identified by DE MAN (1885) as belonging to *Leptosomatium bacillatum* EBERTH did in reality belong to the said species. His figures are too poor to decide this question and as far as the description is concerned this may fit as well to that of *L. bacillatum* as to that of another species. There is however as to my opinion a rather great chance that DE MAN really had to do with the mentioned species.

I have thought for a while that the present specimens might belong to *Leptosomatides euzina* FILIPJEV, but the tail of this species is decidedly shorter than that of *Leptosomatium bacillatum*. So I have come at last to the conclusion that my specimens of Villefranche are in reality specimens of the type species *Leptosomatium bacillatum* (EBERTH) and that the specimens kept for representants of that species by FILIPJEV (1918-1921) do belong to another although closely allied species for which I propose the name *Leptosomatium filipjevi*.

Dimensions :

1 juv. L. 9,5 mm;     $\alpha = 98,5$ ;     $\beta = 6,85$ ;     $\gamma = 98,5$ .

0	360	1400	M	9400	9500 $\mu$ .
32	80	88	100	68	

The index  $\beta$  falls a little bit out of the range of variation of EBERTH's species. Body tapering rather much towards the anterior end, long and slender. Head end bluntly rounded anteriorly. Head not set off by a special constriction. Head capsule faintly indicated. Anterior crown of labial papillae composed of 6 elements. Follows a crown of 10 cephalic papillae in the usual distribution. Further the anterior body end presents 6 longitudinal rows of subcephalic or cervical papillae, 2 lateral rows, and 4 submedian rows, extending to about the neighbourhood of the eyespots. These are situated on a distance from the anterior end, equal to 3,5 times the width of the head at a level with the cephalic papillae. Amphids minute, pouch-shaped, their slit not larger than 7 % of the cephalic diameter. Buccal cavity shallow, leading into the oesophageal cavity. Anterior end of the oesophageal cylinder distinctly swollen. Nerving at 26 % of the total length of the oesophagus. Along the oesophagus we find large cells filled with granules. These cells might be cuticular glands but apparently do not belong to the system of lateral field glands.

Tail end cylindrical, almost quite 1,5 times as long as the anal diameter. Apparently the tail bears the same number of longitudinal rows of papillae as the anterior end of the body and here too they are arranged more or less in such longitudinal rows. Spinneret terminal, being the outlet of voluminous caudal glands.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION : Nice, Villefranche, Banyuls (ALLGÉN, 1942), Naples, Black Sea. ALLGÉN (1940) mentions to have found it along the Norwegian Coast near Stappen. The tail of his female was however comparatively shorter, when in comparison with its width; the head end is insufficiently depicted. His female from Banyuls misses, as far as it is not misfigured the rows of papilliform setae.