

23. — *Oncholaimus dujardini* DE MAN, 1878.

(Fig. 23, A-C.)

This species seems to be one of the most common species of the Mediterranean, as it frequently encountered by all authors who have made researches in this region.

1 juv. from Villefranche, « Baie de Lilong », sand. Depth 3 m.
 3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, 4 juv. from Villefranche, off the « Plage des Marinières », coarse sand under vegetation of *Posidonia*. Depth 3 m.

Length of ♂ : 1,960 mm; $\alpha = 49$; $\beta = 5,1$; $\gamma = 49$.

FILIPJEV'S formula :

0	24	80	200	380	M	1920	
20				40	40	24	1960 μ .

Length of ♀ : 2,184 mm; $\alpha = 45,5$; $\beta = 5,5$; $\gamma = 27,3$; V. = 66 %.

FILIPJEV'S formula :

0	28	92	200	392	1464	2104	
24			44	48	48	24	1960 μ .

DE MAN'S :

♂ : 2,588 mm; $\alpha = 50,7$; $\beta = 6,6$; $\gamma = 66$.

MICOLETZKY'S :

♂ : 2,53 et 3,06 mm; $\alpha = 63,74$; $\beta = 7,8$; $\gamma = 66,69$, Suez.

♂ : 1,83 mm, Adria.

FILIPJEV'S :

♀ : 2,85 mm; $\alpha = 45$; $\beta = 7-8$; $\gamma = 34-47$.

MICOLETZKY'S :

♀ : 3,44, 3,76 mm; $\alpha = 57,68$; $\beta = 8,3-8,5$; $\gamma = 50,63$; V. = 77 %, Suez.

♀ : 2,2 mm; V. = 70 %, Adria.

According to my opinion STEINER'S *O. dujardini* from Dar-es-Salam (1921) as well as from that Sumatra (1915) do not belong to the present species. As far as the specimens from Cette regards, who DE ROUVILLE (1904) have brought to this species we are not allowed to draw a certain conclusion after DE ROUVILLE'S description. Fortunately I have to my disposition some copies of DE ROUVILLE'S drawings made by DE MAN after the original drawings of DE ROUVILLE and consulting these we may be rather sure, that at least the females of the species DE ROUVILLE considered to be *O. dujardini* do belong to the same species, DE MAN has described as *O. dujardini*. In respect with the males of DE ROUVILLE I am not so certain, because DE ROUVILLE has not depicted the circumcloacal setae. *O. dujardini* is characterized i.a. by its rather broad buccal cavity, with one of its subventral teeth prominent and stout and reaching almost to the level of the cephalic setae. The cuticle presents along the oeso-

phageal region a comparatively great number of short and stout setae, more or less arranged in longitudinal rows. Excretory pore separated in one of my females by a distance quite equal to 2,75 times the length of the buccal cavity. Tail in both sexes distinctly curved. Spicules sword-shaped. Cloacal region demarcated by a number of claw-like dorns, not depicted on DE ROUVILLE'S figure. STEINER'S *O. dujardini* of Sumatra (1915) may be separated from the present species by the more slender buccal cavity, by differences in the shape of the subventral teeth, by differences in the cephalic setae, by the more slender spiculum which is swollen at its proximal end as well as by the presence of a gubernaculum, not seen by me in the species studied from the Mediterranean. So I think we must consider STEINER'S *O. dujardini* as a separate species for which I propose the name *O. steineri*.

Head with distinct lips, 6 labial papillae and 10 short cephalic setae. Submedian setae paired, subequal, the longer ones not surpassing 14 % of the cephalic diameter. Buccal cavity 2,25 times as long as its greatest width. Female tail curved ventrally, almost 3 times as long as the anal diameter. Male tail likewise 3 anal diameters long, its curvature embraces 90 degrees of the circumference of a circle.

Spicules sword-shaped, 1,75 times as long as the anal diameter. Cloacal region demarcated by a number of dorn-like short setae, the medioventral of which has the same shape as that in figure 4 c of DE MAN. Apart from these some other setae are distributed over the dorsal surface of the male tail.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION : Mediterranean, Toulon, Banyuls-sur-Mer, Naples [DE MAN (1865), MICOLETZKY (1924)], Ischia, Rovigno, Ombla Bay, Bocce di Cattaro, Black Sea, Mallorca, Ibiza, Alexandria, Occurs in Bandirma, Sea of Marmara. ALLGÉN found it in Banyuls i.m. in great quantities.

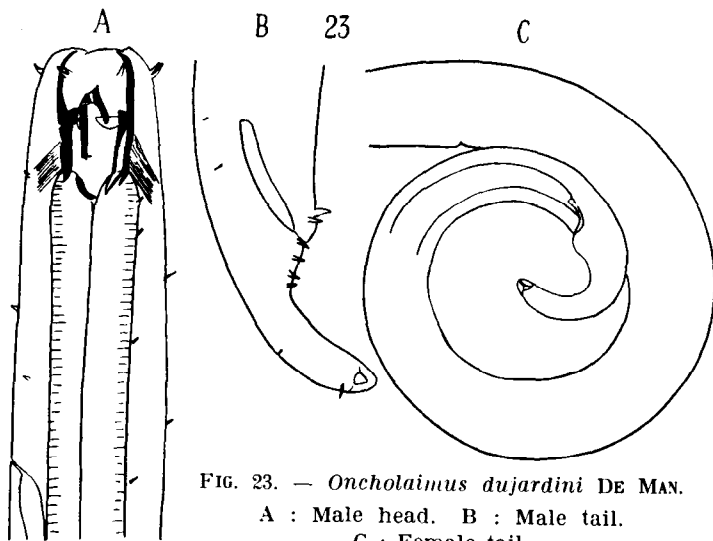


FIG. 23. — *Oncholaimus dujardini* DE MAN.

A : Male head. B : Male tail.

C : Female tail.