

MEDDELELSER OM GRØNLAND

UDGIVNE AF

KOMMISSIONEN FOR VIDENSKABELIGE UNDERSØGELSER I GRØNLAND

Bd. 107 · Nr. 6

THE SWEDISH GREENLAND-EXPEDITION 1899

FREELIVING MARINE
NEMATODES FROM EAST GREENLAND
AND JAN MAYEN

BY

C. A. ALLGÉN

WITH 17 FIGURES IN THE TEXT

ON SOME ARCTIC
FREELIVING MOSS-NEMATODES

COLLECTED BY

THE SWEDISH GREENLAND-EXPEDITION 1899

BY

C. A. ALLGÉN

KØBENHAVN

C. A. REITZELS FORLAG

BIANCO LUNOS BOGTRYKKERI A-S

1954

**FREELIVING MARINE
NEMATODES FROM EAST GREENLAND
AND JAN MAYEN
(THE SWEDISH GREENLAND EXPEDITION 1899)**

By C. A. ALLGÉN

Some years ago I received from the Zoological State Museum in Stockholm (Prof. N. ODHNER) a rather large number of Nematodes from East Greenland and Jan Mayen, collected by the Swedish Greenland-Expedition 1899.

Although in all numerous marine Nematodes have been described from different parts of the arctic, the Nematode-Fauna of East Greenland hitherto is rather little known.

This holds especially also good for Jan Mayen, the few marine Nematodes of which DITLEVSEN (1926) has described.

The same author (1926, 1928) also has described numerous Nematodes from Greenland waters.

Besides some species already found by DITLEVSEN there are in the present collections several other species, being new to science.

I therefore think, that descriptions of the species, found in the collections, must be of a certain interest for our knowledge of the occurrence and distribution of arctic marine Nematodes.

Short Historical Review of the Investigations of the Arctic Marine Nematode Fauna.

The first, as far as I know, to mention arctic marine Nematodes is R. LEUCKART (1849), who has described *Thoracostoma (Hemipsilus) trichodes* from the coast of Iceland.

50 years later on LINSTOW (1900) in "die Fauna arctica" has mentioned 4 species from the polar Sea north of Spitzbergen (Lat. N. 80°25', Long. 0.20°) and from the Bear Island (Lat. N. 74°36', Long. 0.18°30').

The hitherto rather small number of arctic Nematodes was strongly enlarged by SAVELJEV (1912), who has described 44 species from the Kolafjord (Lat. N. 69°17', Long. O. 33°15') and 15 species from the relict Sea Mogilnoje on the island Kildin (Lat. N. 69°46', Long. O. 34°).

1916 G. STEINER in his working out the Nematodes of the German "Poseidonfahrt" to the Barents-Sea (Lat. N. 67°, Long. O. 42°) has described 52 species from that part of the Sea, and in the same year I. N. FILIPJEV has published descriptions of some nematodes, belonging to

the preceeding Petersburg-Academy and dating from the Mourman coast and the Behrings Sea.

In a small paper in the "Festschrift f. Zschokke" MENZEL (1920) has mentioned *Prochaetosoma cygnoides* (METSCHNIKOFF) from the coast of Mourman (the Kildin Sound) and *Draconema cephalatum* COBB from Spitzbergen.

In his working out the nematodes of the Ingolf Expedition DITLEVSEN (1926) has among other described some species from the vicinity of Iceland.

In 1927 the great work FILIPJEV's appeared, in which from different parts of the north Coast of Eurasia from the Mourman Coast and the Kolafjord until the Behring's Sea¹⁾ were described at all 110 species—all Enoploidea—and of them even numerous new species. In the same paper the russian helminthologist also has mentioned 8 further species from the Barents Sea, so that the total number of species, known from that part of the arctis makes 60.

KREIS (1928) describes in his paper on the Nematodes of the Spitzbergen-Expedition of F. ROEMER and F. SCHAUDINN in the year 1898 from the King Karl Land (Lat. N. 38°39', Long. O. 28°), the Mourman Coast and the Kildin Sound 32 mostly new species, and finally the present author (1935) has mentioned some Nematodes from Iceland, the Mourman Coast and Franz Josephs Land.

Concerning the Nematode-Fauna of the western part of the Arctis already BÜTSCHLI (1874) has mentioned the find of *Pontonema vulgare* in a sponge from Greenland, from the coast of which later on LEVINSEN (1881) has described a new representative of *Claparédiellids*, *C. grønlandica*.

The first find of a marine representative of the freshwater- and terrestrial genus *Dorylaimus*, *D. maritimus* DITLEVSEN (1913) has published.

MENZEL (1920) in his above named paper also described from Greenland besides *Pontonema vulgare* a new species of the same genus, *P. brevicaudatum*, which was refound in the present collections.

Except the above named find of *Dorylaimus maritimus* (1913) DITLEVSEN in his paper (1926) has described the following 7 species from Greenland waters, namely: *Cylicolaimus obtusidens* DITL., *Cylicolaimus filicaudatus* DITL., *Phanodermopsis grønlandicum* DITL., *Enoplus grønlandicus* DITL., *Oncholaimus grønlandicus* DITL., *Enchelidium dubium* (DITL.) and *Desmodora pilosa* DITL. and in a new paper (1928) the

¹⁾ Localities and number of arctic species: Greenland: 34, Iceland: 14, Jan Mayen: 3, Spitzbergen-Archipelago: 5, Bear Island: 3, Franz Joseph Land: 3, King Karl Land: 34, Kolafjord: 92, Relict Sea Mogilnoje: 15, Mourman Coast: 12, Barents Sea: 60, Blanch Sea: 3, Nowaja Semlja: 26, Kara Sea: 26, Behring's Sea: 6.

following species, brought home by the Austrian Biologists REISINGER and STEINBÖCK: *Leptosomatum gracile* BASTIAN, *Thoracostoma trichodes* (LEUCKART), *Phanodermopsis pigmentatum* DITL., *Enoplus communis* BASTIAN, *Enoplolaimus halophilus* DITL., *E. angustignathus* DITL., *Pontonema vulgare* BAST., *P. brevicaudatum* (MENZEL), *Oncholaimus skawensis* DITL., *O. steineri* DITL., *O. onchouris* DITL., *Steineria megalaima* DITL., *Filipjeva arctica* DITL., *Enchelidium Reisingeri* (DITLEVSEN), *Chromadora ambigua* DITL., *Chr. exigua* DITL., *Theristus horridus* (STEINER), *Th. filamentosus* (DITL.), *Th. groenlandicus* (DITL.), *Th. pachyuris* (DITL.) and *Diplopeltis ovalis* DITL.

After the investigations of BÜTSCHLI (1874), LEVINSSEN (1881), MENZEL (1920) and especially DITLEVSEN (1926, 1928) we know at all thirty species from Greenland waters.

Of these 30 species 6 were refound in the collections of the Swedish Greenland Expedition 1899 and besides them there were found 21 other species, which therefore are new to the Fauna of Greenland.

The 27 in the collections recorded species—of them 2 new genera and 9 new species—are the following:

- Anticoma limalis* BASTIAN.
- *strandii* ALLGÉN.
- Stenolaimus marioni* SOUTHERN.
- Leptosomatum groenlandicum* n. sp.¹⁾
- Thoracostoma trichodes* (LEUCKART)*
- *elegans* DITLEVSEN.
- *penduli* n. sp.
- *brachylobatum* n. sp.
- Phanoderma* (*Alyncoides*) *parasiticum* DITL.
- Micoletzkyia parelegans* n. sp.
- Enoplus pellucidus* DITL.
- Enoplolaimus* (*Oxyonchus*) *dentatus* DITL.
- Pontonema vulgare* BASTIAN*
- *brevicaudatum* (MENZEL)*
- Oncholaimus skawensis* DITL.*
- *steineri* DITL.*
- Rhabdodemia laticauda* DITL.
- Enchelidium Reisingeri* DITL.*
- Pendulumia obtusicauda* n. sp.
- Monoposthia arctica* n. sp.
- Chromadora Kingo-Jacobseni* n. sp.
- Parasabatieria arctica* n. sp.
- Enchelidiella pellucida* n. sp.
- Bathylaimus Jacobseni* n. sp.
- Filipjeviella arctica* n. sp.
- Parasphaerolaimus paradoxus* DITL.
- Contracoecum* spec.

¹⁾ The species, marked with * are the earlier species, already known from Greenland.

Jan Mayen.

Our knowledge of freeliving marine Nematodes from Jan Mayen is limited to the following 5 species, which DITLEVSEN (1926) has described: *Anticoma limalis* BASTIAN, *Platycomopsis cobbii* DITLEVSEN, *Enoplus crassus* DITLEVSEN, *Enoplolaimus oxycephalus* DITLEVSEN, *Sphaerolaimus islandicus* DITLEVSEN.

In the present collections 7 other species were found—belonging to even many genera—all new for this island.

One genus—*Enchelidiella*—is new to science, the species of which being endemic for that island, while all other species also are dating from East Greenland.

These 7 species are:

Stenolaimus marioni SOUTHERN.
Leptosomatum gracile BASTIAN.
Thoracostoma trichodes (LEUCKART).
Enoplolaimus (Mesacanthion) angustignathus DITL.
Pontonema brevicaudatum (MENZEL).
Rhabdodemanina laticauda DITL.
Enchelidiella pellucida n. g. n. sp.

In all to day the following 12 species are known from Jan Mayen:

Anticoma limalis BASTIAN.
Stenolaimus marioni SOUTHERN.
Leptosomatum gracile BASTIAN.
Thoracostoma trichodes (LEUCKART).
Platycomopsis cobbii DITL.
Enoplus crassus DITL.
Enoplolaimus (Mesacanthion) angustignathus DITL.
 — (*Paramesacanthion*) *oxycephalus* DITL.
Pontonema brevicaudatum (MENZEL).
Rhabdodemanina laticauda DITL.
Enchelidiella pellucida n. sp.
Sphaerolaimus islandicus DITL.

Localities.

Jan Mayen.

- N. 11. Mary Muss-Bay. 23 m. Black sand. 19.6.1899.
 N. 12. British-Bay. 2,7—3,5 m. *Laminaria*-rhizoids. 30.6.1899.
 N. 16. West part of the British-Bay. Under stones in the ebb-shore (at low water). 23.6.1899.

East Greenland.

- N. 18. Lat. N. $74^{\circ}52'$, Long. W. $17^{\circ}16'$. 350 m. Clay-mud, with sand and some small stones. 4.7.1899.
- N. 20. South of the island Lille Pendulum. 18—21 m. Lat. N. $74^{\circ}35'$, Long. W. $18^{\circ}23'$. Sand-mixed mud; algae. 6.7.1899.
- N. 21. South-east of the Clavering Ø. Lat. N. $74^{\circ}10'$, Long. W. $20^{\circ}8'$. 25—40 m. Mud with sand, shells and small stones. 17.7.1899.
- N. 24. Lat. N. $73^{\circ}20'$, Long. $21^{\circ}20'$. 70 m. Mud with shells and small stones. 21.7.1899.
- N. 25. Lat. N. $72^{\circ}28'$, Long. W. $21^{\circ}28'$. 180 m. A little stony mud. 24.7.1899.
- N. 28. 1 km from the Murray Ø. Lat. N. $72^{\circ}28'$, Long. W. $21^{\circ}30'$. 200 m. A little stony mud-bottom. 28.7.1899.
- N. 31. Scoresby Sund. The Fame Øer. Lat. N. $70^{\circ}50'$, Long. W. $22^{\circ}33'$. 5—8 m. Mud. 4.8.1899.
- N. 37. Kong Oscars Fjord. Lat. N. $73^{\circ}2'$, Long. W. $24^{\circ}30'$. 180—215 m. Mud, richly with gravel-stones.
- N. 38. Lat. N. $73^{\circ}45'$, Long. W. $22^{\circ}56'$. 1—3 m. Sand with *Fucus* and other (301) dead algae. 17.8.1899.
- N. 39. Lat. N. $72^{\circ}45'$, Long. $22^{\circ}56'$. 35—60 m. Mud, somewhat stony. 18.8. (302) 1899.

Ice-Sound. Clay-bottom. Leg. O. TORELL. 1858.

In the collections of the Swedish Greenland Expedition were found 210 marine Nematodes, belonging to 29 different species, distributed on 21 genera. Of the genera 2, namely *Pendulumia* and *Enchelidiella* have been described as new. Of the 29 species 17 were already known, while 12 are new to science.

Only 7 species are dating from Jan Mayen, all other from East Greenland. The following 3 species: *Leptosomatum gracile*, *Enoplolaimus angustignathus* and *Enchelidiella pellucida* were only found in the collections from Jan Mayen, while the other 4 species from this island: *Stenolaimus marioni*, *Thoracostoma trichodes*, *Pontonema brevicaudatum* and *Rhabdodemia laticauda* are common with East Greenland.

List of Species.

Anticoma limalis BASTIAN.

— *strandii* ALLGÉN.

Stenolaimus marioni SOUTHERN.

Leptosomatum gracile BASTIAN.

— *groenlandicum* n. sp.

Thoracostoma trichodes (LEUCKART).

— *elegans* DITLEVSEN.

— *penduli* n. sp.

— *brachylobatum* n. sp.

- Phanoderma (Alyncoides) parasiticum* DITLEVSEN.
Micoletzkyia parelegans n. sp.
Enoplus pellucidus DITLEVSEN.
Enoplolaimus (Oxyonchus) dentatus DITLEVSEN.
— (*Mesacanthion*) *angustignathus* DITLEVSEN.
Pontonema vulgare (BASTIAN).
— *brevicaudatum* (MENZEL).
Oncholaimus skawensis DITLEVSEN.
— *steineri* DITLEVSEN.
Rhabdodemia laticauda DITLEVSEN.
Enchelidium Reisingeri DITLEVSEN.
Enchelidiella pellucida n. sp.
Pendulumia obtusicauda n. sp.
Monoposthia arctica n. sp.
Chromadora Kingo-Jacobseni n. sp.
Parasabatieria arctica n. sp.
Bathylaimus jacobseni n. sp.
Parasphaerolaimus paradoxus DITLEVSEN.
Filipjeviella arctica n. sp.
Contracoecum spec.
-

Enoploidea.

Fam. Leptosomatidae.

Anticoma BASTIAN.

Anticoma limalis BASTIAN.

BASTIAN 1865, p. 141, pl. XI, figs. 146—148.

Locality and material: N. 39: 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀.

Dimensions:

♂ L = 3,756 mm,	$\alpha = 37,56,$	$\beta = 5,78,$	$\gamma = 12,27^1)$
♂ L = 3,489 mm,	$\alpha = 31,72,$	$\beta = 4,98,$	$\gamma = 12,03$

Besides the typical *A. limalis*, of which species 2 males are present in the collections from N. 39, there also was found in the same sample an adult female of the short-tailed species *A. pellucida*, described at the same time by BASTIAN, but mostly regarded as synonymous with the first named species.

Arctic and northern distribution:

Arctis: Barents-Sea (STEINER 1916), Coast of Mourman (FILIPJEV 1927), Kolafjord und Relict-Sea Mogilnoje (SAVELJEV 1912), N.W. of Iceland and East of Jan Mayen (DITLEVSEN 1926), Northern Seas: Norway: Tarva (ALLGÉN 1934), Trondheimsfjord (ALLGÉN 1933), Herdla (ALLGÉN 1932), Oslofjord (ALLGÉN 1931), Sweden: West Coast, Vic. of the Zool. Stat. Kristineberg (ALLGÉN 1929), Southern Kattegat (ALLGÉN 1934), Öresund (ALLGÉN 1927, 1929, 1935), Denmark: Kattegat, Limfjorden, Lillebelt (DITLEVSEN 1919).

Anticoma strandi ALLGÉN.

ALLGÉN 1940, p. 143, fig. 1 a—b.

Locality and material: N. 38: 1 ♀.

Dimensions:

L = 4,280 mm, $\alpha = 32,65,$ $\beta = 5,86,$ $\gamma = ?,$ $V = 49,76 \%$

¹⁾ L = Total length of the body. α , β and γ are the known relative figures, introduced in the literature by J. G. DE MAN. α = bodylength: max. body-diameter β = bodylength: length of oesophagus, and γ = bodylength: length of tail. V = the distance of the female sex opening (vulva) from the frontend of the body in % of the total bodylength.

Except the above named common European species also another species, characterized by the strongly developed cephalic bristles, was found, which seems to be identical to this species, first described by the author (1940) from the northern Coast of Norway.

The head is truncate, provided with 4 submedially situated bristles, being about as long as the corresponding head diameter. Neckhairs only 2.

The ventral gland, situated near the posterior end of the oesophagus, is elongated, weakly curved, darkly granulated.

The tail is short, in the greatest part conical, then more strongly thinned, at the end swollen.

The vulva is situated in the middle of the body.

Female organs paired-symmetrical, with reflexed ovaries. The length of the anterior gonad is 1.8 mm (+ 0.98 mm), of the posterior gonad 0.82 (+ 0.7 mm).

Further northern locality:

Norway: West Coast, Vega (ALLGÉN 1940, 2).

Stenolaimus MARION.

Stenolaimus marioni SOUTHERN.

SOUTHERN 1914, p. 23—24, pl. IV, figs. 12 A—E.

DITLEVSEN 1926, p. 10—11, pl. II, fig. 5, pl. III, figs. 3, 8, pl. IV, figs. 4, 5, pl. V, fig. 2, pl. VI, fig. 1.

Localities and material: Jan Mayen. Mary Muss-Bay. N. 11: 1 ♀, British Bay. N. 12: 1 juv., East Greenland. N. 18: 1 juv., south of the Clavering Ø. N. 20: 1 ♂, N. 21: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, N. 24: 1 ♀, 1 km from the Murray Ø. N. 28: 1 ♀, N. 38: 1 ♀, N. 39: 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀.

Dimensions:

♂ L = 8,650 mm, $a = 46,76$, $\beta = 4,12$, $\gamma = 14,33$

♀ L = 9,950 mm, $a = 48,84$, $\beta = 4,06$, $\gamma = 18,09$, $V = 54,27\%$

SOUTHERN (1914) has discovered this easily recognized species, of which some rather typical, mature specimens were recorded in the collections from the named localities.

Later on DITLEVSEN (1926) has found and redescribed the species in completing manner.

This species is easily recognized (evidently characterized) by the shape of the head (cephalic bristles, buccal cavity) and of the tail, and the strongly elongated and thinned spicules.

Contrary to the genus *Anticoma* the supplementary auxilliary organ in the male is lacking.

Among the typical specimens of this species there also was recorded in a sample from N. 39 a single female, being typical in all other features, but differing by the shape of the tail.

The dimensions of this specimen are: $L = 7.450$ mm, $a = 35.06$, $\beta = 4.27$, $\gamma = 21.29$ and $V = 60.40\%$.

The cuticle is thick and smooth. The oesophagus is elongated, increases strongly posteriorly and is 0.1 mm in front of its middle surrounded by the nervering, behind which it is built up by coarse bundles of muscles. The tail tapers in the anterior third gradually and is in the 2 posterior thirds very strongly thinned. It measures $3.43 \times$ the anal body diameter. Vulva situated behind the middle of the body. Female organs paired-symmetrical, with reflexed ovaries. In the uteri there are 4 elongated eggs.

Remarkable is as named above the tail of this specimen¹⁾.

Further arctic and northern distribution:

Arctis: N. of Iceland, 293 fms. and Northern distribution: N. and N.W. of the Faroe Islands, 237—702 fms. and N. and NW. of Hanstholm 440—550 fms. (DITLEVSEN 1926). — Ireland (SOUTHERN 1914).

Leptosomatum BASTIAN.

Leptosomatum gracile BASTIAN.

(Fig. 1.)

BASTIAN 1865, p. 144, pl. XII, figs. 158—160.

STEINER 1916, p. 610—620, pl. XVI, fig. 27 c—d, pl. XXIX, fig. 27 a—b, c—g, pl. XXX, fig. 27 h—o.

DITLEVSEN 1928, p. 205.

Locality and material: Jan Mayen. British Bay. N. 12: 3 ♀♀.

¹⁾ The tail is characterized by DITLEVSEN "as conical in his proximal part, then narrowing to a rather long filament, the average length of which makes about twice the conical part." This holds also exactly good for the typical greenlandian specimens, the tail of which is conical in the anterior third and uniformly strongly thinned in the 2 posterior thirds. "But its length is somewhat varying in the different specimens, in one female specimen it is considerably longer than stated in the above" (DITLEVSEN 1926).

As such a varying specimen I can mention the find of the above named single female from N. 39, being typical in all other features, the tail of which, however, is not so slender and much shorter than in the type-specimens DITLEVSEN's, measuring only $3\frac{1}{2} \times$ the anal body diameter.

It tapers in the greatest part rather gradually and is in the posterior part, measuring, contrary to the type specimens of the danish author, only $\frac{1}{3}$ — $\frac{2}{5}$ of the conical part, uniformly so strongly thinned, that its thickness makes only $\frac{1}{14}$ — $\frac{1}{15}$ of the anal body diameter.

Dimensions:

L = 13,750 mm,	$\alpha = 80,88$,	$\beta = 6,40$,	$\gamma = 91,67$,	V = 68,73 %
L = 12,050 mm,	$\alpha = 75,31$,	$\beta = 6,34$,	$\gamma = ?$,	V = 74,69 %
L = 12,140 mm,	$\alpha = 79,35$,	$\beta = 6,26$,	$\gamma = 63,89$,	V = 69,93 %

The 3 specimens, recorded from the British Bay in Jan Mayen, are in every respect typical representatives of this old species.

Body elongated, slender, on the whole evenly thick, from the oesophageal region until the anus scarcely noticeably, in the oesophageal region only rather gradually narrowed.

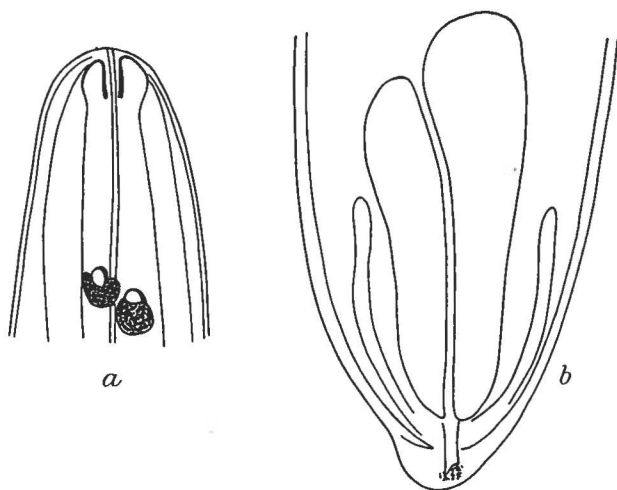


Fig. 1. *Leptosomatum gracile* BAST. a. Anterior end, b. Tail. $\times 365$.

Frontend and oral opening strongly chitinized.

Ocellus situated $85\ \mu$ —0,1 mm behind the frontend, well developed, with lens. Oesophagus elongated, far anteriorly, at the end of the first fourth, surrounded by the nerving.

Vulva situated rather far posteriorly. Female organs paired, with reflexed ovaries. On each side of the vulva 4—5 rounded glands. In the uteri 2 eggs with the dimensions: 400×119 and $350 \times 119\ \mu$.

Further arctic and northern distribution:

Arctis: Barents-Sea (STEINER 1916), Greenland: Godhavn, 1—2 m, on rootlets of *Laminaria* (DITLEVSEN 1928).

Leptosomatum grønlandicum n. sp.

(Fig. 2.)

Locality and material: East Greenland. Kong Oscars Fjord. N. 37: 1 ♂.

Dimensions:

$L = 14,544$ mm, $a = 61,11$, $\beta = 5,02$, $\gamma = 58,176$

Only a single male was recorded in the sample from Kong Oscars Fjord.

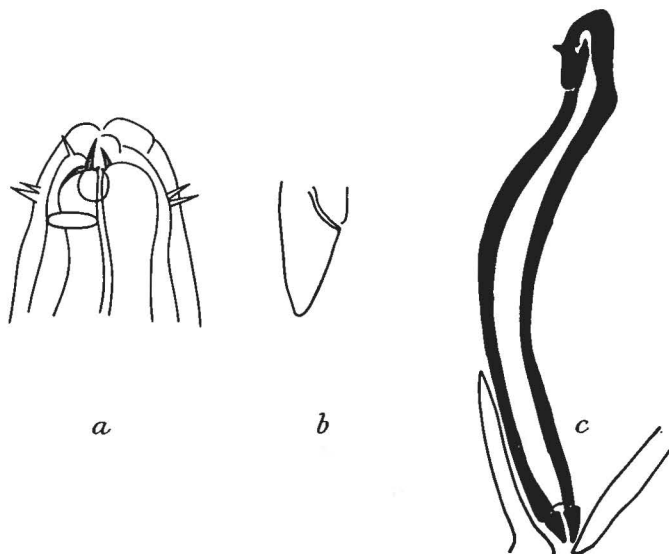


Fig. 2. *Leptosomatum grønlandicum* n. sp. a. Anterior end $\times 365$. b. Tail $\times 50$. c. Spicule $\times 365$.

The body is in its whole length about evenly thick and tapers only in the oesophageal region gradually.

Cuticle smooth and thick. Head weakly demarcated from the body, at the frontend rounded, provided with 4 short, clumsy, submedian bristles.

Buccal cavity lacking. The oral opening ducts directly in the lumen of the oesophagus.

Lateral organs developed as transversely situated, elongated, oval slings at the level of the constriction.

Oesophagus elongated, increasing towards the posterior end scarcely noticeably, surrounded far anteriorly by the nerving.

Tail short, posteriorly rounded.

The spicules are short ($L = 177 \mu$), i. e. about as long as the anal body diameter, which makes 187μ . They are at the proximal end button-like swollen, thickwalled, weakly curved.

Thoracostoma MARION.*Thoracostoma trichodes* (LEUCKART).

Hemipsilus trichodes LEUCKART 1849, p. 49, pl. II, fig. 1—2.

Enoplus denticaudatus A. SCHNEIDER 1866, p. 58.

Thoracostoma schneideri BÜTSCHLI 1874, p. 42.

Thoracostoma denticaudatum (A. SCHNEIDER) DE MAN 1888, p. 22.

Thoracostoma denticaudatum DITLEVSEN 1928, p. 205—206.

Thoracostoma trichodes (LEUCKART) ALLGÉN 1935, p. 16.

Localities and material. Jan Mayen. Brit. Bay. N. 12: 2 ♂♂, 5 ♀♀, 2 juv., Brit. Bay. N. 16: 1 juv., East Greenland. South of the Clavering Ø. N. 21: 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀.

Dimensions:

♂ L = 10,406 mm, $\alpha = 63,84$, $\beta = 5,48$, $\gamma = 66,71$

♀ L = 12,180 mm, $\alpha = 65,13$, $\beta = 6,38$, $\gamma = 59,71$, V = 65,68 %

All the specimens, recorded from the named localities seem to be rather typical representatives of this old, cosmopolitan species. In a female were found 10 eggs, namely 5 cephalad and 5 caudad to the vulva.

Arctic and northern distribution:

Arctis: Mourman-Coast (FILIPJEV 1916, 1927), Barents-Sea (STEINER 1916), Bear Island (LINSTOW 1900), Greenland: Godhavn, 1—2 m, rootlets of *Laminaria* (DITLEVSEN 1928), Northern localities: Norway. Oslofjord (ALLGÉN 1931), Sweden: West Coast, Vic. of the Zool. Stat. Kristineberg (ALLGÉN 1929), Öresund (ALLGÉN 1935), Denmark: Lillebelt (DITLEVSEN 1919).

Thoracostoma elegans DITLEVSEN.

DITLEVSEN 1921, p. 29 and 1926, p. 25—26, pl. V, figs. 3, 5, pl. VI, figs. 3, pl. VII, fig. 3.

Localities and material. East Greenland. N. 21: 4 ♀♀, 1 juv., N. 31: 1 ♀, N. 39: 2 ♀♀.

Although most of the *Thoracostomids* in the collections—especially the males—are belonging to the old *Th. trichodes* (LEUCKART) also another species, *Th. elegans*, described by DITLEVSEN, is dating from the above named localities.

This species, of which a single find of a young specimen has been named by DITLEVSEN (1921) from the Campbell Island, was first described by the danish author (1926) from the North Coast of Iceland and the Skagerack.

The greenlandian specimens—all females—, recognized from the old closely related *Th. trichodes* by the shape of the foremost part of the body, being richely provided with solitary and paired small, short

bristles, and the shape of the tail, seem to agree rather well with this northern species.

Geographical distribution:

North of Iceland and N.N.W. of Hanstholm (DITLEVSEN 1926), Campbell Island (DITLEVSEN 1921).

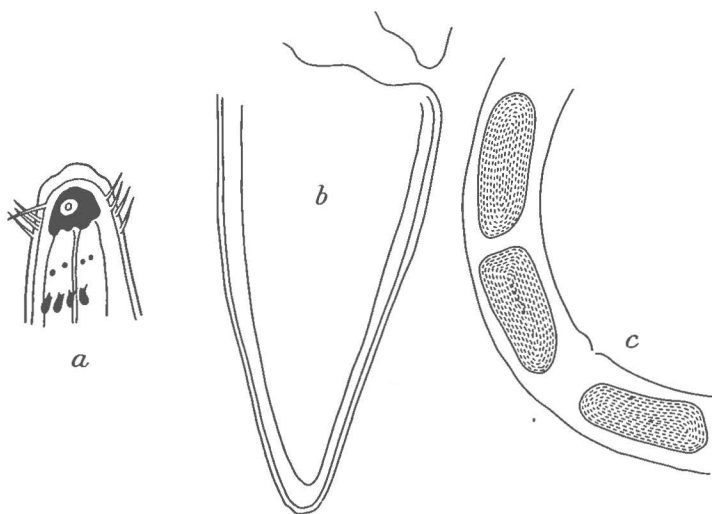


Fig. 3. *Thoracostoma penduli* n.sp. a. Anterior end, $\times 365$. b. Tail, $\times 365$. c. Region of the uteri, $\times 50$.

Thoracostoma penduli n. sp.

(Fig. 3.)

Locality and material: East Greenland. South of the Lille Pendulum. N. 20: 1 ♀.

Dimensions:

$L = 7,0 \text{ mm}$, $a = 34,31$, $\beta = 4,67$, $\gamma = 37,43$, $V = 58,57 \%$

The body is about evenly thick and tapers only gradually in the oesophageal region. Cuticle thick and smooth.

Head truncate to rounded, demarcated from the body by a constriction, before which 4 pairs of submedian, very strongly developed bristles are situated, the longest of which are as long as the corresponding head diameter.

Cephalic mail weakly developed, with posteriorly rounded lobes. Behind the cephalic mail there is in the lateral fields a row of 4 short, rather thick, curved bristles.

The oral opening ducts directly in the lumen of the oesophagus, which increases posteriorly and is surrounded by the nerving in front of the middle.

Lateral organs situated at the middle of the lobes, in the length of the body oval, thickwalled.

Tail conical, posteriorly rounded. Vulva situated behind the middle of the body. Female organs paired-symmetrical, with far extended gonads and reflexed ovaries. Before the vulva 2 elongated eggs, behind the vulva a single egg.

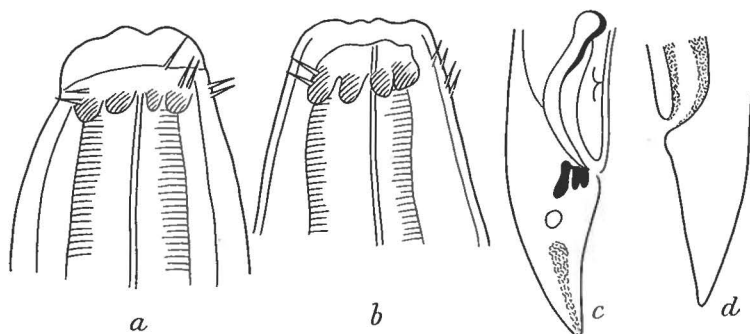


Fig. 4. *Thoracostoma brachylobatum* n. sp. a. Anterior end ♂, $\times 365$. b. Anterior end ♀, $\times 365$. c. Tail and spicule ♂ $\times 50$. d. Tail ♀, $\times 50$.

Thoracostoma brachylobatum n. sp.

(Fig. 4.)

Localities and material: East Greenland. N. 24: 1 ♂, N. 25: 1 ♀.

Dimensions:

♂ L = 11,490 mm, $a = 35,91$, $\beta = 4,596$, $\gamma = 28,725$

♀ L = 17,640 mm, $a = 46,42$, $\beta = 6,53$, $\gamma = 40,09$, $V = 50,45\%$

The rather elongated, brownly coloured body of this large species is moderately slender and in its whole length of about even thickness. Cuticle very thick and smooth.

The head is truncate to rounded, at the frontend strongly chitinized, provided with 2 lateral and 4 submedian, short clumsy, strongly developed bristles.

The lobes of the mail are weakly developed, posteriorly rounded.

Buccal cavity small, in the female probably armed with a small dorsal tooth, but this could not be stated with certainty.

The oesophagus is elongated, increases towards the posterior end and is surrounded by the nerving far anteriorly and even in a distance of 0,850 mm from the frontend, i. e. at the begin of the second third of the oesophagus.

The tail is exactly conical, posteriorly rounded, measuring a length of 0,4 mm, i. e. $1,74 \times$ the anal body diameter.

The male gonad is extended far anteriorly. Spicule (only one single is present!) very strongly developed, and very thickwalled, strongly curved, at the proximal end button-shaped. Accessory piece provided with an irregularly shaped, dorsally posteriorly directed apophysis. Supplementary organ situated at the spicule-middle, rather weakly developed, inconspicuous.

The posterior edge of the anus is bulged. Vulva situated exactly in the middle of the body. Female organs paired-symmetrical, with ventrally reflexed ovaries. Behind the vulva a single large, darkly coloured egg with the dimensions $0,85 \times 0,30$ mm.

Fam. Phanodermatidae.

Phanoderma BASTIAN.

Phanoderma (Alyncooides) parasiticum DITLEVSEN.

DITLEVSEN 1926, p. 22—23, pl. IV, figs. 1, 2, 3, 6, pl. V, figs. 6, 8, pl. VI, fig. 4.

Localities and material: East Greenland. N. 21: 2 ♀♀, N. 24: 1 ♀.

Dimensions:

L = 13,600 mm, $a = 50,37$, $\beta = 8,77$, $\gamma = 57,14$, $V = 52,21\%$
 L = 12,700 mm, $a = 43,79$, $\beta = 8,19$, $\gamma = ?$
 L = 10,0 mm, $a = 50,0$, $\beta = 7,41$, $\gamma = 54,05$, $V = 54,50\%$

The 3 specimens—all females—, found in the collections, seem in every respect, especially also in the shape of the tail to be rather typical representatives of this species, described by DITLEVSEN (1926) in his paper on the Nematodes of the Ingolf-Expedition.

Further northern distribution: N. and N.N.W. of Hanstholm (Skagerrak), 440—550 fms. (DITLEVSEN 1926).

Micoletzkyia DITLEVSEN.

Micoletzkyia parelegans n. sp.

(Fig. 5.)

Locality and material: East Greenland. South East of the Clavering Ø. N. 21: 1 ♂, 1 juv.

Dimensions:

♂ L = 11,400 mm, $a = 53,52$, $\beta = 7,125$, $\gamma = 45,6$
 Juv. L = 5,900 mm, $a = 46,09$, $\beta = 5,90$, $\gamma = 31,55$

From the Clavering Ø two specimens—of them one male—of a *Phanodermatid* were recorded, which in their external shape seem to

agree rather well with *Micoletzkyia elegans* DITL., from which species they differ, however, by the shape of the tail and the structure of the accessory piece so evidently, that I must regard them as a new species, closely related to *M. elegans* DITL.

Just as in *M. elegans* the head—demarcated from the body by a constriction—is globular, at the frontend truncate, provided in the constriction with 4 submedian slender bristles, measuring at least half the corresponding head diameter at their level.

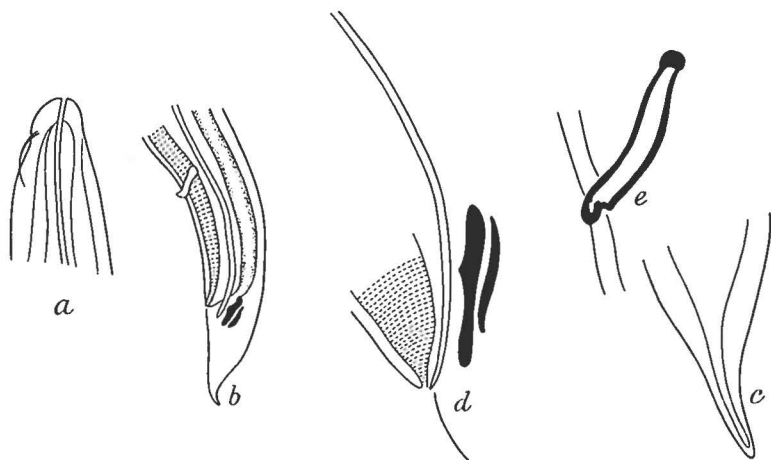


Fig. 5. *Micoletzkyia parelegans* n. sp. a. Anterior end, $\times 365$. b. Posterior part of the body, $\times 50$. c. Tailend, d. Spicular app. and e. Supplementary organ, $\times 365$.

Similar to *M. elegans* are also the oesophagus, the spicules and the supplementary organ. The spicules measure a length of 0,638 mm. The length of the supplementary organ—situated 0,350 mm in front of the anus—is 0,068 mm.

The tail differs, however, from *M. elegans*. Contrary to that species it is rather short, measuring a length of 0,250 mm in the male, 0,187 mm in the adult specimen. It is in the 2 anterior thirds conical, in the last third uniformly strongly thinned.

Different from the species DITLEVSEN's is also the structure of the accessory piece.

Fam. Enoplidae.

Enoplus BASTIAN.

Enoplus pellucidus DITLEVSEN.

(Fig. 6.)

DITLEVSEN 1926, p. 33—35, pl. XIII, figs. 5, 8, 9, 10, pl. XV, fig. 4.

Locality and material: East Greenland. South East of the Clavering Ø. N. 21: 1 ♀.

Dimensions:

$$L = 6,070 \text{ mm}, \quad a = 27,59, \quad \beta = 6,59, \quad \gamma = 15,175$$

Characteristic of the single young female, recorded in the collection from the Clavering Ø is the foremost part of the oesophageal region, being on the ventral side suddenly strongly and uniformly thinned.

The cephalic bristles and jaws seem to agree rather well with the description DITLEVSEN's.

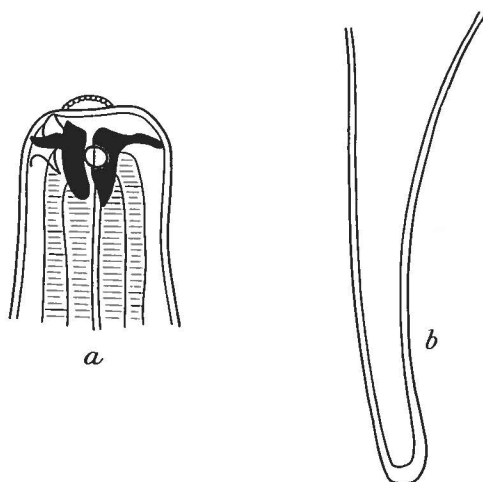


Fig. 6. *Enoplus pellucidus* DITL. a. Anterior end, b. Tailend, $\times 365$.

Also the tail, the length of which as well as the place of the vulva in consequence of the position of the animal on the mount was not to be stated exactly, seems to be similar to that of *Enoplus pellucidus*.

Further Northern distribution:

52 miles N.N.W. of Hanstholm, mud, 460 m (DITLEVSEN 1926).

***Enoplolaimus* s. lat. DE MAN.**

Enoplolaimus (Oxyonchus) dentatus DITLEVSEN.

DITLEVSEN 1918, p. 209—211, pl. XIII, figs. 5, 8, 9, pl. XV, figs. 2—3, pl. XVI, fig. 5.

Localities and material: East Greenland. N. 38: 1 juv., N. 39: 11 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, 13 juv.

Although this species concerning the buccal cavity and the spicular apparatus shows a certain similarity to the arctic *E. hamatus* STEINER 1916, DITLEVSEN (1918), no doubt, had right in describing this species as new.

Unfortunately the buccal cavity of the Greenland-specimens mostly is so filled up by detritus, that its structure and armature could not be studied nearer.

The teeth of the median jaws are indeed conical, not curved as DITLEVSEN has figured them and the tail is perhaps a little more slender and the supplementary organ situated in greater distance in front of the anus; for the rest the numerous specimens of both sexes, recorded in the collections, seem to be rather typical representatives of this species—a common inhabitant of the Atlantic Coast of northern Europe.

Further arctic and northern distribution:

Arctis: North of Iceland, 194 fms. (DITLEVSEN 1926), Coast of Mourman (FILIPJEV 1927); Sweden: West Coast, Vic. of the Zool. Station Kristineberg, Flatbonden, in shellsand (ALLGÉN 1929), Öresund, in numerous localities (ALLGÉN 1935); Denmark: Coast of Öresund, at Hellebæk (DITLEVSEN 1919).

Enoplolaimus (Mesacanthion) angustignathus DITLEVSEN.¹⁾

DITLEVSEN 1928, p. 210—213, figs. 8—13.

Locality and material: Jan Mayen. Mary Muss-Bay. N. 11: 5 ♂♂, 19 ♀♀.

Dimensions:

♂ L = 6,250 mm, α = 31,25, β = 5,68, γ = 17,86

♀ L = 7,000 mm, α = 41,18, β = 5,6, γ = 14,0

♀ L = 6,650 mm, α = 30,23, β = 5,78, γ = 17,5, V = 54,89 %

As well in their external shape as also in the shape of the head (cephalic bristles, structure and armature of the buccal cavity), and in the shape of the tail and the spicular apparatus the mature specimens, recorded in the collections from the Mary Muss-Bay in Jan Mayen, seem to agree rather well with the Godhavn-species, described by DITLEVSEN.

Further arctic distribution:

Greenland: Godhavn, 100—150 m, clay; 200 m mud; and western part of Godhavn, 120 m, mud (DITLEVSEN 1928).

Fam. Oncholaimidae.

Pontonema LEIDY.

Pontonema vulgare (BASTIAN).

Oncholaimus vulgaris BASTIAN 1865, p. 135.

Paroncholaimus vulgaris (BAST.) FILIPJEV.

Pontonema vulgare (BASTIAN).

Locality and material: Ice-Sound. Clay bottom. 5 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀.

Seven mature specimens—all typical—were found in the single sample from the Ice-Sound, nearly 100 years ago collected from this insufficiently determined locality.

¹⁾ According to WIESER (1953) synonymous with *Mesacanthion ditlevseni* FIL. 1927.

Further arctic and northern localities:

W. Greenland, in a sponge (BÜTSCHLI 1874), Qarajaqs Ícefjord (MENZEL 1920), Godthaab (DITLEVSEN 1928), Kolafjord (SAVELJEV 1912, FILIPJEV 1927), Mourman Coast, "Gorge de la Mer Blanche" (FILIPJEV 1927), Norway: Lofoten (ALLGÉN 1933), Tarva, Sörflatanger and Skiervoy (ALLGÉN 1934), Trondheimsfjord (ALLGÉN 1933), Oslofjord: Arendal (BÜTSCHLI 1874). Sweden: Vicinity of the Zool. Stat. Kristineberg (ALLGÉN 1929), Öresund. Locality ? (LÖNNBERG 1898), W. of the northern Lighthouse of "Valgrundet", stony bottom, 20—25 m (ALLGÉN 1927), north of the harbour of Barsebäckshamn, 8—15 m, algal vegetation and at the level of Sofiero, 38—30 m. Clay with *Polychaeta* and gravel (ALLGÉN 1935). Denmark: Lillebelt (DITLEVSEN 1919).

Pontonema brevicaudatum (MENZEL).

Oncholaimus brevicaudatus MENZEL 1920, p. 12—14, fig. 3.

Paroncholaimus brevicaudatus (MENZEL) DITLEVSEN 1928, p. 221—224, fig. 26—28.

Localities and material: Jan Mayen: Brit. Bay. N. 12: 8 ♂♂, 13 ♀♀, 6 juv. East Greenland: South of the Lille Pendulum. N. 20: 1 ♀, N. 25: 1 ♀.

This species, closely related to the preceeding species, MENZEL (1920) has described from the Qarajaqs Ícefjord in Greenland.

Later on DITLEVSEN has refound the species in Godhavn and redescribed it in detail. In consequence of the equal largeness of the subventral teeth the danish author referred the species to the genus *Paroncholaimus* FILIPJEV, which, indeed, is synonymous with the old genus *Pontonema* LEIDY.

The partly strongly winded specimens, found in the collections, agree exactly with the descriptions of the named authors. This holds especially also good for the exceedingly small submedian hairs in front of the nervering and for the ventral gland, which opens exactly as in the figure DITLEVSEN's, i. e. in a distance before the nervering, being equivalent to the length of the buccal cavity.

Tail and spicular apparatus quite typical.

Further arctic localities: Qarajaqs Ícefjord (MENZEL, 1920) Godhavn (DITLEVSEN 1928).

Oncholaimus DUJARDIN.*Oncholaimus skawensis* DITLEVSEN.

Oncholaimus skawensis DITLEVSEN 1921, p. 61—62, pl. II, figs. 3, 6.

Oncholaimus Steinböcki DITLEVSEN 1928, p. 213—216, figs. 14—16.

Localities and material: East Greenland. N. 21: 4 ♀♀, 1 juv., N. 38: 1 ♂, 8 juv., N. 39: 2 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀, 1 juv.

Dimensions:

♂ L = 4,585 mm, $\alpha = 36,68$, $\beta = 7,64$, $\gamma = 53,94$
 ♂ L = 2,720 mm, $\alpha = 38,10$, $\beta = 5,44$, $\gamma = 40,0$
 ♀ L = 8,650 mm, $\alpha = 46,26$, $\beta = 8,65$, $\gamma = 42,40$, $V = 75,14\%$

In his paper on greenlandian Nematodes DITLEVSEN (1928) among other *Oncholaimids* also has described a new species, *O. Steinböcki*, an especially in the shape of the posterior male end easily recognizable species, which the danish author has regarded as closely related to *Oncholaimus skawensis*, but which is really synonymous with the danish species (comp. also SCHUURMANS STEKHOVEN 1935, p. 51).

The 3 males in the collections agree namely in all respects with that species. This holds good for the rather small, submedian cephalic bristles, the armature of the buccal cavity, the position of the opening of the ventral gland and especially also for the remarkable shape of the tail and the spicules.

The body is in its whole length about evenly thick.

The cuticle is smooth. The head is obliquely-truncate, provided just behind the frontend with 4 short, stout, submedian bristles and behind them at the middle of the buccal cavity with 4 other bristles.

Buccal cavity large, cylindrical, $68 \times 42 \mu$, bordered by thickened, strongly chitinized walls, and armed with a far anteriorly situated, strongly developed dorsal tooth and with 2 subventral teeth, the largest of which (the left subventral tooth) measuring a length of 42μ and making about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the length of the buccal cavity.

Oesophagus short, posteriorly thickened.

The tail is in the anterior third conical, in the 2 posterior thirds uniformly and strongly thinned.

Vulva situated far posteriorly and even at the limit of the third and the last fourth of the body.

Female organs paired-symmetrical. In the uteri there are 2 eggs with the dimensions: $0,350 \times 0,119$ mm, and $0,300 \times 0,119$ mm.

It may be remarked, that the tail of the 2 males, mentioned above, is distinctly shorter than in the type-specimens DITLEVSEN's, for the rest, however, in the shape rather typical.

To this species I should like to refer also the females and adult specimens from the above named localities (11 ♀♀, 10 juv.)—from one of which also one of the males is dating—, which no doubt in the shape and arrangement of the cephalic submedian bristles, the structure and armature of the buccal cavity and in the shape of the tail seem to agree rather well with the males in the collections.

This holds also good for the position of the opening of the ventral gland in exactly the same distance behind the buccal cavity as in DITLEVSEN's Fig. 14.

Further arctic and northern distribution:

Greenland: Western part of Godhavn, mud, 120 m (DITLEVSEN 1928), Norway: Trondheimsfjord (ALLGÉN 1933), Sweden: Öresund (ALLGÉN), Denmark: Skagen (DITLEVSEN 1921), North Sea: Helgoland (SCHUURMANS STEKHOVEN and BRESSLAU 1940).

Oncholaimus steineri DITLEVSEN.

DITLEVSEN 1928, p. 216—218, figs. 17—21.

Locality and material: East Greenland. N. 39: 1 ♂.

Dimensions:

$L = 5,100$ mm, $a = 45,54$, $\beta = 7,08$, $\gamma = 4,64$

Although the tail seems to be a little more slender than DITLEVSEN has pictured it in his fig. 20, the single male from the named locality agrees rather well with the description of the danish author.

The head shows the typical truncate to rounded shape. The cephalic bristles, situated submedially, are slender. Buccal cavity (length = $44,2\mu$) and its armature typical.

The ventral gland opens in a distance of $76,5\mu$. The gland itself is situated $0,170$ mm behind the oesophagus i. e. a little more posteriorly than in the specimen DITLEVSEN's ("two times the length of the buccal cavity").

Caudal glands situated far cephalad to the anus, elongated.

Further arctic distribution:

Greenland: Godthaab, at ebbside and Godhavn, 1—2 m, sand (DITLEVSEN 1928).

Rhabdodemanina BAYLIS and DAUBNEY.

Rhabdodemanina laticauda DITLEVSEN.

(Fig. 7.)

Demanina laticauda DITLEVSEN 1926, p. 15—16, pl. VIII, figs. 7, 9, 10.

Localities and material: Jan Mayen: Mary Muss-Bay. N. 11: 1 ♀. East Greenland. N. 39: 1 ♂, 1 ♀.

Dimensions:

♂ $L = 4,137$ mm, $a = 39,4$, $\beta = 5,91$, $\gamma = 22,09$
 ♀ $L = 5,370$ mm, $a = 35,09$, $\beta = 7,16$, $\gamma = 26,85$, $V = 55,31\%$
 ♀ $L = 3,600$ mm, $a = 42,35$, $\beta = 6,21$, $\gamma = 26,47$

The rather short, submedian cephalic bristles, arranged in one single crown, the shape and armature of the buccal cavity and the short, clumsy tail show evidently, that the specimens, recorded in the collections, are to be regarded as typical representatives of this species, described by the danish author from the arctis and the northern Atlantic.

Further arctic and Northern distribution:

North of Iceland and N. of the Faroe Islands (DITLEVSEN 1926).

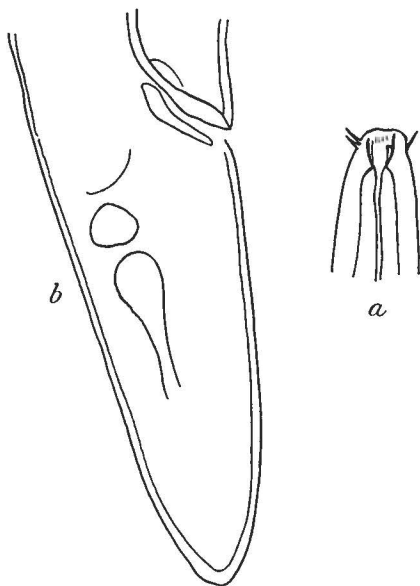


Fig. 7. *Rhabdodemanina laticauda* (DITL.). a. Anterior end, b. Tail, $\times 365$.

Fam. Enchelidiidae.

Enchelidium EHRENBURG.

Enchelidium Reisingeri (DITLEVSEN).

(Fig. 8.)

Symplocostoma Reisingeri DITLEVSEN 1928, p. 233—234, figs. 41—42.

Localities and material: East Greenland. S. of the Lille Pendulum island. N. 20: 1 ♀, South East of the Clavering Ø. N. 21: 1 ♀, N. 38: 3 ♂♂, 2 juv., N. 39: 1 ♀.

Dimensions:

♂ L = 4,970 mm,	$\alpha = 32,48,$	$\beta = 4,52,$	$\gamma = 22,59$
♀ L = 7,200 mm,	$\alpha = 35,29,$	$\beta = 4,8,$	$\gamma = 24,0$

In the collections from the above named localities also some mature specimens of an *Enchelidiid* were found, which, as the shape of the head

and the tail indicate, seem to be identical with this species, described by DITLEVSEN from Godhavn.

Just as in the species under consideration the submedian cephalic bristles of the East Greenlandian specimens, situated before the middle of the head, are rather elongated and very slender, and the buccal cavity is armed with a strongly developed ventral tooth.

To DITLEVSEN's disposal only was a single female. The male therefore is new to science.

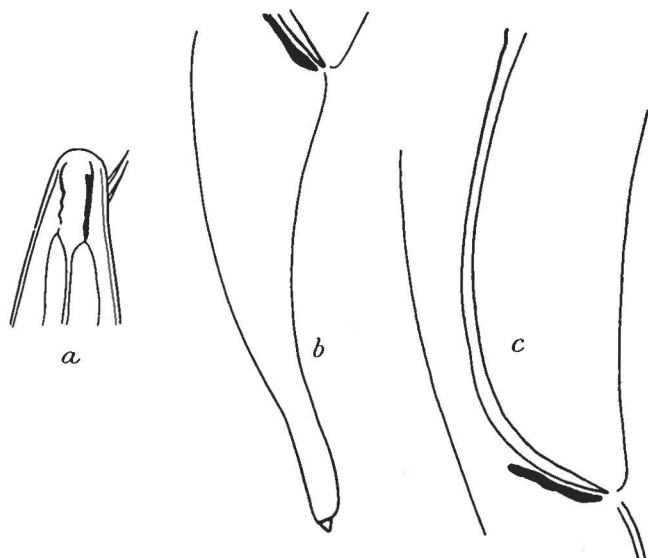


Fig. 8. *Enchelidium Reisingeri* DITL. ♂. a. Anterior end, $\times 640$. b. Tail and c. Spicular App., $\times 365$.

The body of the male—new to science—is quite similar to that of the female. This holds especially also good for the head (cephalic bristles, structure and armature of the buccal cavity) and for the tail, which tapers conically in the anterior half and is uniformly more strongly thinned in the posterior half, provided with a conical endtip and scattered with small hairs.

The tail measures a length of 0,221 mm i. e. exactly $3,25 \times$ the anal body diameter. The thickness of the thinned half makes $\frac{1}{8}$ of the anal body diameter.

The spicules are thickwalled, uniformly curved and measure $3 \times$ the anal body diameter and $1,084 \times$ the length of the tail.

Further arctic distribution:

Greenland: Godhavn, ca. 200 m, mud (DITLEVSEN 1928).

Enchelidiella nov. gen.

Nematodes of mediate size. Body slender. Cuticle smooth. Head evidently rounded with lips and short and stout bristles at the frontend. Buccal cavity bordered by thin walls, large, cylindrical and deep. Possibly there is a tooth in the posterior half of the buccal cavity. Lateral organs at the middle of the buccal cavity, large, sling-shaped, posteriorly open, similar to those of *Microloaimus*. Oesophagus of enchelidiid type. Tail short, in the anterior half conical, in the posterior half

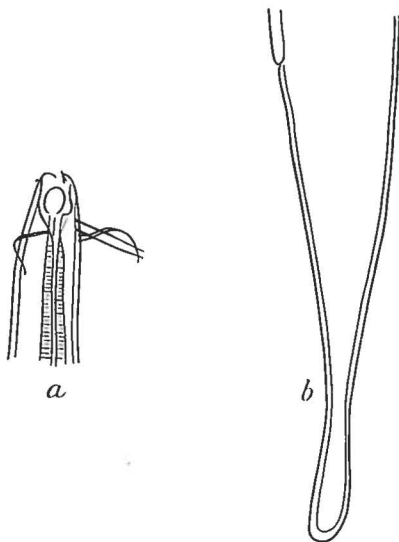


Fig. 9. *Enchelidiella pellucida* n. sp. a. Anterior end, b. Tail, $\times 365$.

strongly thinned, at the end swollen. Vulva situated about in the middle of the body. Female organs paired with reflexed ovaries.

Type-species: *Enchelidiella pellucida* n. sp.

Enchelidiella pellucida n. sp.

(Fig. 9.)

Locality and material: Jan Mayen. Mary Muss-Bay, N. 11: 4 ♀♀.

Dimensions:

L = 4,350 mm,	$\alpha = 51,18$,	$\beta = 4,35$,	$\gamma = 22,31$,	V = 51,72 %
L = 3,830 mm,	$\alpha = 42,56$,	$\beta = 4,26$,	$\gamma = 22,53$,	V = 47,78 %
L = 3,800 mm,	$\alpha = 40,64$,	$\beta = 4,22$,	$\gamma = 22,35$,	V = 47,37 %
L = 3,513 mm,	$\alpha = 34,44$,	$\beta = 3,90$,	$\gamma = 21,55$,	V = 48,39 %

Body extremely elongated and slender, on the whole evenly thick, tapering posteriorly until the anus scarcely noticeably and only being in the foremost part of the oesophageal region exceedingly strongly thinned.

Cuticle thin and smooth. Head rounded with 3 rounded lips, provided with short, stout bristles.

Buccal cavity bordered by thin walls, cylindrical and rather deep. Possibly there is a tooth in the posterior half.

The oesophagus is elongated, posteriorly gradually thickened, rather far anteriorly surrounded by the nervering, behind which it is quite as in *Enchelidiids* built up by coarse bundles of muscles. There is no bulb.

Lateral organs situated far anteriorly, immediately before the middle of the buccal cavity, large, rounded to oval with the greatest dimension transversely to the length of the body, sling-shaped, posteriorly interrupted, in that direction showing a certain similarity to the genus *Microlaimus* DE MAN.

Behind the lateral organs there are 4 strongly elongated and exceedingly slender bristles.

Tail short, slender, in the anterior half conical, in the posterior half more strongly thinned, posteriorly swollen.

Vulva situated in or immediately behind the middle of the body. Female organs paired with reflexed ovaries.

Fam. Cyatholaimidae.

Pendulumia n. g.

Body on the whole of absolutely even thickness. Cuticle exceedingly thick and smooth, not annulated. Head at the frontend obliquely-truncate, with 6 lips and at the middle of the buccal cavity with 4 submedian, short, slender bristles. Buccal cavity cup—to funnel-shaped, about at its middle armed with a strongly developed ventral tooth. Lateral organs were not found. Tail short, conical, posteriorly rounded. Vulva situated in a small distance behind the middle of the body. Female organs paired with ventrally reflexed ovaries.

Type-species: *Pendulumia obtusicauda* n. sp.

Pendulumia obtusicauda n. sp.

(Fig. 10.)

Locality and material: East Greenland. South of the Lille Pendulum. N. 20: 1 ♀.

Dimensions:

$L = 5,100 \text{ mm}$, $\alpha = 33,33$, $\beta = 7,29$, $\gamma = 27,27$, $V = 56,86 \%$

In the sample from the Lille Pendulum a remarkable Nematode was found, which does not belong to any of the known genera, wherefore it must be referred to a new genus, after the locality named *Pendulumia*.

From the posterior end of the oesophageal region until the anus the body is absolutely of even thickness and tapers only in the oesophageal region gradually.

The cuticle is smooth, not annulated and extremely thick, in the subcuticular layer structured by finest granules.

The head, the foremost part of which is demarcated from the body by a constriction, is at the frontend obliquely-truncate, provided with

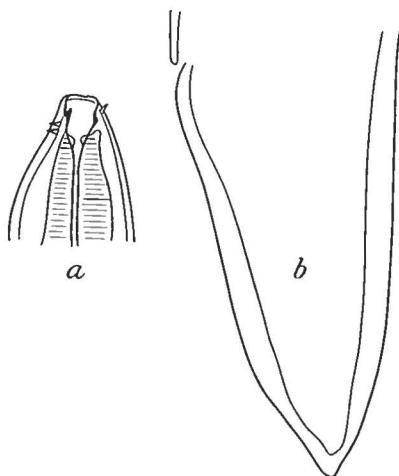


Fig. 10. *Pendulumia obtusicauda* n. sp. a. Anterior end, b. Tail, $\times 365$.

6 lips and at the middle of the buccal cavity with 4 submedian, rather short and slender bristles.

Buccal cavity bordered by strongly chitinized walls, in the anterior half cup-shaped, cylindrical, in the posterior half funnel-shaped, about at its middle or immediately before its middle armed with a large, clumsy and curiously enough ventral tooth. The posterior half ducts directly in the lumen of the oesophagus.

The oesophagus increases posteriorly and is surrounded a little in front of its middle by the nervering.

Only $8,5 \mu$ before the nervering the ventral gland opens, the position of which was not to be stated. Also lateral organs were not to be found.

The tail is short, conical and at the end rounded. The vulva is situated a little caudad to the middle of the body. Female organs with moderately extended gonads and ventrally reflexed ovaries. In the uteri on each side of the vulva 5 shell-eggs.

The systematic position of this genus among the *Cyatholaimids*, to which family it, no doubt, seems to belong, remains unknown. From the genus *Paracanthonchus* and other *Cyatholaimids* it differs especially

by the thick, smooth, not annulated cuticle and by the buccal cavity, armed with a ventral tooth. Only in *Heterocyatholaimus macrolaimus*, described by the author (1935, p. 55—56, fig. 21 a—b) in a single female from the Öresund there is a similar large buccal cavity, armed with a ventral tooth. But in that species the tooth is very small, inconspicuous and situated more posteriorly. Further the body is smaller (1,52 mm) than in the arctic species (5,1 mm), the tail is shorter and of another shape, the cuticle is evidently annulated and spiral-shaped lateral organs are present¹⁾.

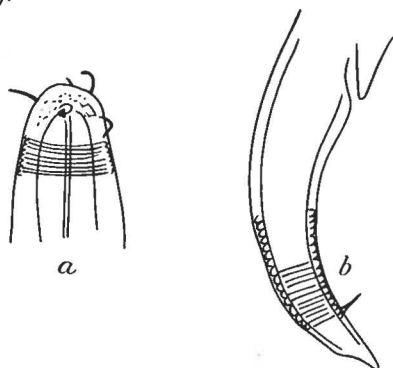


Fig. 11. *Monoposthia arctica* n. sp. a. Anterior end, b. Tail. $\times 365$.

Fam. Desmodoridae.

Monoposthia DE MAN.

Monoposthia arctica n. sp.

(Fig. 11.)

Locality and material: East Greenland. N. 38. Sand with *Fucus* and other, partly dead algae, 1—3 m. 1 ♀.

Dimensions:

$L = 1,584$ mm, $\alpha = 31,68$, $\beta = 7,92$, $\gamma = 13,2$, $V = 87,12\%$

Body slender, on the whole evenly thick, tapering only scarcely noticeably towards both extremities.

Cuticle evidently and strongly annulated, and structured in usual manner by length-rows of spines, and in its total length provided with submedian, elongated hairs.

¹⁾ In the general shape of the buccal cavity and the tail this genus also seems to show a certain similarity with a genus of *Leptosomatids*, namely *Rhabdodemanina Baylis and Daubney*, the cuticle of which also is smooth, not annulated. From that genus it differs, indeed, even by the buccal cavity, being much larger and instead of "the three longitudinal chitinous rods with a tooth at the upper end of each rod" (Southern 1914) armed, as named above, with a single, curiously enough ventral tooth."

Head rounded, papillous, provided with submedian bristles, measuring $5/9$ of the corresponding head diameter. Behind these bristles there is a circle of more slender bristles.

Buccal cavity small, armed with a rather strong, dorsal tooth, opposite to which there is a smaller ventral tooth.

Lateral organs situated only 5μ behind the frontend, circular, small, in section $3/20$ of the corresponding head diameter.

Oesophagus short, thin, with a large, elongated, strongly muscular bulb, the length of which makes $1/3$ of the total length of the oesophagus and the thickness of which makes 34μ , i. e. half its length.

The tail is short, gradually tapering, cylindro-conical, at the conical endpart annulated, at the end truncate.

Fam. Chromadoridae.

Chromadora BASTIAN.

Chromadora Kingo-Jacobseni n. sp.

(Fig. 12.)

Locality and material: East Greenland. N. 38. Sand with *Fucus* and other, partly dead algae. 1—3 m. 1 ♀.

Dimensions:

$L = 1,754$ mm, $a = 25,79$, $\beta = 8,05$, $\gamma = 8,60$, $V = 45,61\%$

From the middle of the body, which shows the greatest thickness, it tapers until the anus scarcely noticeably, in the oesophageal region only very gradually, so that this region is in the anterior half of even thickness.

Cuticle thin, annulated. Head unannulated, rounded, provided with very slender, submedian bristles, measuring rather exactly the corresponding head diameter at their level.

The buccal cavity, supported in its anterior part by staff-similar ribs, is funnel-shaped, armed with a strong, acute, dorsal tooth, opposite to which a smaller ventral tooth is placed.

Oesophagus short, with a bulb of mediate largeness.

The tail is short, slender, tapers in the anterior part gradually and is in the posterior part about uniformly more strongly thinned, with conical endtip. It contains 2 elongated, granulated glands.

Vulva situated in front of the middle of the body. Female organs paired-symmetrical, with weakly extended gonads and dorsally reflexed ovaries.

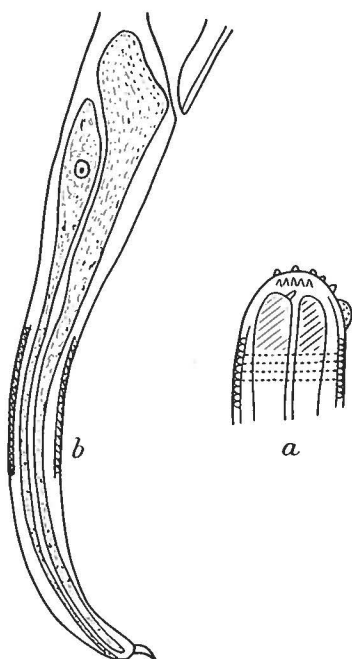


Fig. 12. *Chromadora Kingo Jacobseni* n. sp. a. Anterior end, b. Tail. $\times 365$.

Fam. Comesomidae.

Parasabatieria DE MAN.

Parasabatieria arctica n. sp.

(Fig. 13.)

Locality and material: East Greenland. South of the Lille Pendulum. N. 20: 1 ♂, 6 ♀♀, 3 juv.

Dimensions:

♂ L = 3,750 mm, $\alpha = 25,86$, $\beta = 9,87$, $\gamma = 13,89$

♀ L = 3,480 mm, $\alpha = 26,17$, $\beta = 9,16$, $\gamma = 12,43$, V = 44,54 %

The body is on the whole evenly thick and tapers only in the foremost part of the oesophageal region.

Cuticle very finely annulated and structured in usual manner by smallest, evenly large granules.

Head demarcated from the body by a constriction, strongly chitinized, at the frontend papillous, and provided in the constriction with 4 short, plump, submedian bristles.

Lateral organs situated immediately behind the constriction, in a distance of $13,6\mu$ from the frontend, spiral-shaped, but composed only of 2 convolutions, in section 12μ , i. e. 0,41 of the corresponding head diameter.

Tail in the anterior half conical, in the posterior half uniformly more strongly thinned, posteriorly slightly swollen.

Spicules strongly developed, thickwalled, weakly curved, measuring $1,8 \times$ the anal body diameter.

Accessory piece with a dorsally posteriorly directed apophysis. There is a row of praeanal papillae.

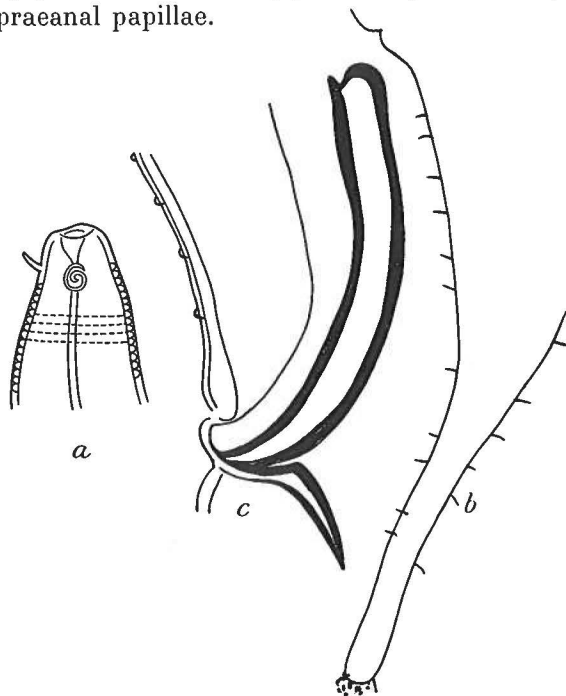


Fig. 13. *Parasabatieria arctica* n. sp. a. Anterior end, b. Tail and c. Spicular apparatus. $\times 365$.

Vulva situated in front of the middle of body. Female organs paired-symmetrical. In one of the females the tail is very short, conical, posteriorly irregularly rounded, probably cut off and secondary healed.

Fam. Tripyloididae.

Bathylaimus COBB.

Bathylaimus Jacobseni n. sp.

(Fig. 14.)

Locality and material: East Greenland. N. 38: 2 ♀♀.

Dimensions:

L = 2,400 mm, $a = 22,43$, $\beta = 6,0$, $\gamma = 14,86$, $V = 48,33\%$
 L = 1,720 mm, $a = 25,29$, $\beta = 4,53$, $\gamma = 13,44$, $V = 52,33\%$

The body is in its whole length of about even thickness. Cuticle thin and smooth. Head rounded. Cephalic bristles: at the frontend 6 short, plump bristles and behind them 2 solitary lateral and 4 sub-

median pairs of bristles about as long as the corresponding head diameter at their level.

Buccal cavity large and deep, posteriorly more slender than in the anterior part.

Lateral organs situated 30μ behind the frontend, i. e. at the posterior end of the buccal cavity; they are thickwalled, circular, in section 5μ , i. e. $1/6$ of the corresponding body diameter.

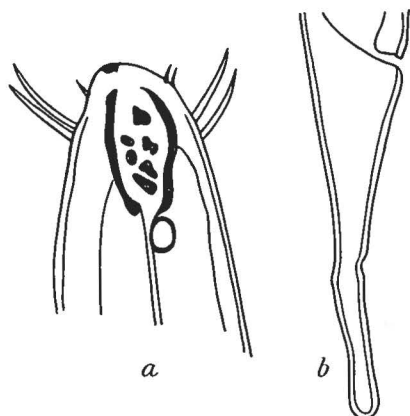


Fig. 14. *Bathylaimus Jacobseni* n. sp. a. Anterior end, $\times 640$. b. Tail, $\times 365$.

Tail in the anterior half conical, in the posterior half uniformly strongly thinned, at the end swollen.

Vulva situated about in the middle of the body. Female organs paired-symmetrical, with far extended gonads. In the uteri a single small shellegg.

Fam. Sphaerolaimidae.

*Parasphaerolaimus*¹⁾ DITLEVSEN.

Parasphaerolaimus paradoxus DITLEVSEN.

(Fig. 15.)

Sphaerolaimus paradoxus DIFL. 1918, p. 174—177, pl. VII, figs. 3, 4, 6; pl. VIII, figs. 2, 3, 8.

Localities and material: East Greenland. South of the Lille Pendulum. N. 20: 2 ♀♀, N. 38: 1 ♀.

¹⁾ The generic name of this species remains hitherto uncertain. At first regarded as a form related to the genus *Halichoanolaimus* DITLEVSEN (1919) in his "list of species p. 149 and in the Text p. 174 "has referred it to the genus *Sphaerolaimus* BASTIAN as closely related to *S. hirsutus* BAST. In the explanation, however, of the figures (pl. VII, 3, 4, 6 and pl. VIII, 2, 3, 8) the generic name of the remarkable species is *Parasphaerolaimus*. I think, that the danish author at first has established this new genus in the proofs but at the same time neglected to change the name on p. 149 and 174 to *Parasphaerolaimus*, which in consequence of rather important differences from the old genus *Sphaerolaimus* BAST. must be the right generic name of this species (compar also SCHUURM. STEKHOV. 1935, p. 146, who seems to be of the same opinion).

Dimensions:

L = 2,730 mm,	$\alpha = 17,5$,	$\beta = 4,01$,	$\gamma = 9,1$,	V = 68,86 %
L = 2,650 mm,	$\alpha = 18,27$,	$\beta = 4,08$,	$\gamma = 9,36$,	V = 69,81 %
L = 2,138 mm,	$\alpha = 20,96$,	$\beta = 4,26$,	$\gamma = 8,98$,	V = 69,04 %

The few specimens—all females—from the above named localities seem not only in their external shape but also in the shape and structure of the buccal cavity to agree so well with *Parasphaerolaimus paradoxus*,

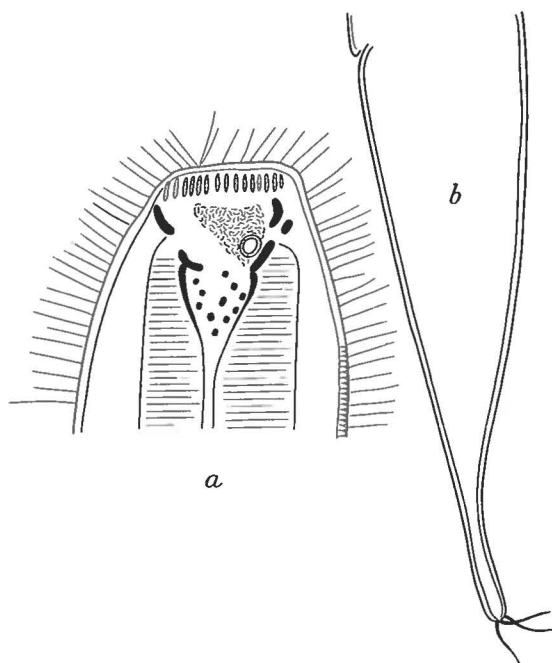


Fig. 15. *Parasphaerolaimus paradoxus* DITL. a. Anterior end, $\times 640$. b. Tail. $\times 365$.

described by DITLEVSEN from the Öresund, that they, no doubt, must be referred to that danish species.

The body is short, clumsy, in the intestinal region more or less darkly coloured, richly provided with short, thin, submedian hairs, which especially in the oesophageal region and on the tail are strongly falling one in the eyes.

Cuticle annulated and structured in usual manner by transverse rows of small, evenly large granules.

Head truncate, provided with small, rounded papillae and with numerous thin hairs.

The large buccal cavity, bordered by strongly thickened and chitinized walls, contains of 2 parts, the anterior of which is larger and broader than the funnel-shaped posterior part, which ducts directly in the lumen

of the oesophagus. The anterior part is supported by numerous, close situated, slender, staff-shaped ribs, and the walls of the posterior part are built exactly as in DITLEVSEN's Fig. and consisting of 3 irregularly shaped pieces. Oesophagus short, of even thickness.

Lateral organs situated far anteriorly, in the female at the level of the anterior part of the buccal cavity, in the male quite behind this, shaped as typical in *Sphaerolaimids*, circular, but according to DITLEVSEN varying in size, much smaller in the female than in the male, the lateral organs of which are about 3 times larger than in the female.

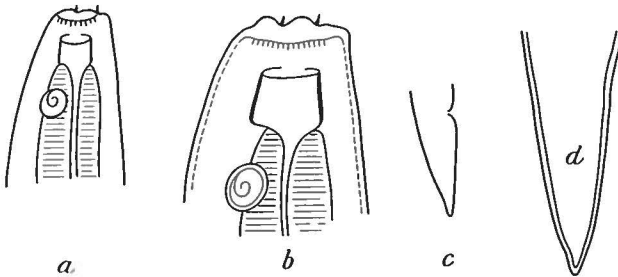


Fig. 16. *Filipjeviella arctica* n. sp. a. Anterior end. $\times 365$. b. Anterior end, higher magnif., $\times 640$. c. Tail, $\times 50$. d. Tailend, $\times 365$.

Tail short, in the anterior half about evenly thick, in the third fourth conical, and in the last fourth uniformly more strongly thinned, at the end slightly swollen, as named above provided with strongly developed submedian hairs, in the anterior half with 3 glands.

The vulva—situated rather far caudad to the middle of the body—is developed as a deep fissure, surrounded by 3 large, rounded glands.

Female organ unpaired, directed anteriorly.

Northern distribution: Denmark: Öresund, off Hellebæk, 10—12 fms. (DITLEVSEN 1919).

***Filipjeviella* ALLGÉN.**

Filipjeviella arctica n. sp.

(Fig. 16.)

Locality and material: East Greenland. South of the Lille Pendulum. N. 20: 1 juv.

Dimensions:

$$L = 3,290 \text{ mm}, \quad a = 26,32, \quad \beta = 8,225, \quad \gamma = 11,35$$

From the above named locality a single young specimen was recorded, which concerning the shape of the buccal cavity and the structure of the lateral organs must be referred to the genus *Filipjeviella* ALLGÉN 1935.

From the posterior end of the oesophageal region until the anus of about even thickness the body tapers only in the anterior part of the oesophageal region.

Cuticle smooth, not annulated. Head truncate, with rather small papillae and broad oral opening.

Buccal cavity bordered by very thin walls, very short, cylindrical, posteriorly somewhat increasing, surrounded in the anterior part by 2 rings. It measures a length of 21μ and a maximal width of 17μ .

Oesophagus short, posteriorly bulb-like swollen.

Lateral organs situated $34-37\mu$ behind the frontend, seemingly circular, probably with spiral dissolution, in section 10μ , i. e. exactly $1/5$ of the corresponding body diameter.

Tail conical, posteriorly rounded.

Ascaroidea.

Contracoecum RAILLIET and HENRY 1912.

Contracoecum spec.¹⁾

(Fig. 17.)

Locality and material: East Greenland. N. 25: a young ♀. Mud with some stones. 180 m.

Dimensions:

$$L = 15,050 \text{ mm}, \quad a = 33,44, \quad \beta = 8,65, \quad \gamma = 50,17$$

Of this species, the mature representatives of which are living in fishes or fish-eating birds and mammals, from the above named locality a single young female was recorded, which was not to be determined nearer.

The body of this large species is in its whole length of about even thickness and tapers only towards both extremities gradually.

Cuticle smooth except in the foremost part of the oesophageal region, the cuticle of which is evidently annulated.

Head demarcated from the body, characterized by the presence of 3 lips, namely of one dorsal lip with 2 papillae and 2 sublateral lips, each with one papilla. If middle lips are developed could not be stated.

The buccal cavity is small, cylindrical, bordered by strongly developed and chitinized sublateral lips, each as named above with one papilla.

Oesophagus elongated, about evenly thick. Until a little distance before the nervering a blind-sac of the intestine is extended and also an anterior blind-sac is developed (to the right).

¹⁾ I am much obliged to Dr. HANS KREIS, Bern, for his study of this animal and for his outlines (fig. a—b), sent me for reproduction in my paper.

The tail is conical. The origin of this species in the sample remains unknown.

Lips-edges provided with very small teeth, the arrangement of which only is to be seen from the frontal side of the head-end.

Besides the 30 species of freelifving marine Nematodes, discovered by the biologists, named above, the author in the present paper has described 19 other species from Greenland.

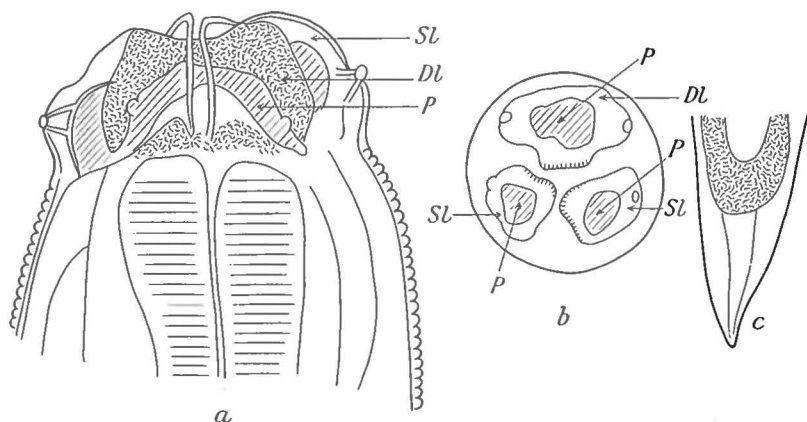


Fig. 17. *Contracoecum* spec. a. Anterior end, $\times 200$. b. Head from the frontal side. c. Tail, $\times 45$. (a and b outlines from KREIS, Bern, in litt. d. ³¹/₁₂ 1953). DL = Dorsal lip with 2 papillae, SL — sublateral lips, each with one papilla. P = Pulpa.

The total number of marine greenlandian Nematodes therefore to day is 49, and even the following:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>Anticoma limalis</i> BASTIAN. | <i>Enoplolaimus (Oxyonchus) dentatus</i> |
| — <i>strandii</i> ALLGÉN. | DITLEVSEN. |
| <i>Leptosomatum gracile</i> BASTIAN. | — <i>halophilus</i> DITLEVSEN. |
| — <i>grönlandicum</i> ALLGÉN. | — (<i>Mesacanthion</i>) <i>angustignathus</i> |
| <i>Thoracostoma trichodes</i> (LEUCKART). | DITLEVSEN. |
| — <i>elegans</i> DITLEVSEN. | <i>Pontonema vulgare</i> (BASTIAN). |
| — <i>penduli</i> ALLGÉN. | — <i>brevicaudatum</i> (MENZEL). |
| — <i>brachylobatum</i> ALLGÉN. | <i>Oncholaimus skawensis</i> DITLEVSEN. |
| <i>Cylicolaimus obtusidens</i> DITLEVSEN. | — <i>grönlandicus</i> DITLEVSEN. |
| — <i>filiacaudatus</i> DITLEVSEN. | — <i>steineri</i> DITLEVSEN. |
| <i>Phanoderma (Alyncooides) parasiticum</i> | — <i>onchouris</i> DITLEVSEN. |
| DITLEVSEN. | <i>Steineria megalaima</i> DITLEVSEN. |
| <i>Phanodermopsis pigmentatum</i> DITLEV- | <i>Filipjeva arctica</i> DITLEVSEN. |
| SEN ¹). | <i>Enchelidium Reisingeri</i> DITLEVSEN. |
| — <i>grönlandicum</i> DITLEVSEN ²). | — <i>dubium</i> DITLEVSEN. |
| <i>Micoletzkyia parelegans</i> ALLGÉN. | <i>Enchelidiella pellucida</i> ALLGÉN. |
| <i>Enoplus communis</i> BASTIAN. | <i>Dorylaimus maritimus</i> DITLEVSEN. |
| — <i>grönlandicus</i> DITLEVSEN. | <i>Pendulumia obtusicauda</i> ALLGÉN. |
| — <i>pellucidus</i> DITLEVSEN. | |

¹) Acc. to WIESER (1953) = *Klugea* pigm. (DITT.).

²) Acc. to WIESER (1953) = *Galeonema citronicauda* FIL. 1927.

Desmodora pilosa DITLEVSEN.
Monoposthia arctica ALLGÉN.
Claparédiella grönlandica (LEVINSEN)
Chromadora ambigua DITLEVSEN.
— *exigua* DITLEVSEN.
— *Kingo Jacobseni* ALLGÉN.
Parasabatieria arctica ALLGÉN.
Bathylaimus Jacobseni ALLGÉN.
Diplopeltis ovalis DITLEVSEN.

Filipjeviella arctica ALLGÉN.
Theristus horridus (STEINER).
— *filamentosus* DITLEVSEN.
— *grönlandicus* DITLEVSEN.
— *pachyuris* DITLEVSEN.
Parasphaerolaimus paradoxus DITLEVSEN.
Contracoecum spec.

Tabellar reviews of the Nematodes from some stations of
the Swedish Greenland Expedition 1899.

N. 11. Jan Mayen. Mary Muss-Bay. 25 m. Black sand. 19.6.1899.

Species	♂	♀	Juv.	Total
<i>Stenolaimus marioni</i> Southern	..	1	..	1
<i>Enoplolaimus angustignathus</i> Dittl.	5	19	..	24
<i>Rhabdodemanina laticauda</i> Dittl.	..	1	..	1
<i>Enchelidiella pellucida</i> Allgén	..	4	..	4
Number of species: 4	Number of specimens...			30

N. 12. Jan Mayen. British Bay. Lat. N. 71°0', Long. W. 8°52'. 2.7—3.5 m. Laminaria-Rhizoids. 30.6.1899.

Species	♂	♀	Juv.	Total
<i>Stenolaimus marioni</i> Southern	..	..	1	1
<i>Leptosomatium gracile</i> Bastian	..	3	..	3
<i>Thoracostoma trichodes</i> (Leuckart)	2	5	2	9
<i>Pontonema brevicaudatum</i> (Menzel)	8	13	6	27
Number of species: 4	Number of specimens...			40

N. 16. West part of the British-Bay. Under stones in the ebb-shore (at low water). 23.6.1899.

Species	♂	♀	Juv.	Total
<i>Thoracostoma trichodes</i> (Leuckart)	..	..	1	1

VI Freelifving Marine Nematodes from East Greenland and Jan Mayen. 41

N. 20. East Greenland. South of the Lille Pendulum island. Lat. N. 74°35', Long. W. 18°23'. 18—21 m. Sandy mud; algae. 6.7.1899.

Species	♂	♀	Juv.	Total
<i>Stenolaimus marioni</i> Southern	1	..	..	1
<i>Thoracostoma penduli</i> Allgén	..	1	..	1
<i>Pontonema brevicaudatum</i> (Menzel)	..	..	1	1
<i>Enchelidium Reisingeri</i> Ditlevsen	..	1	..	1
<i>Pendulumia obtusicauda</i> Allgén	..	1	..	1
<i>Parasabatieria arctica</i> Allgén	1	6	3	10
<i>Parasphaerolaimus paradoxus</i> Dittl.	..	2	..	2
<i>Filipjeviella arctica</i> Allgén	..	..	1	1
Number of species: 8	Number of specimens...			18

N. 21. East Greenland. South east of the Clavering Ø. Lat. N. 74°0', Long. W. 20°8'. 25—40 m. Mud, much shells and small stones. 17.7.1899.

Species	♂	♀	Juv.	Total
<i>Stenolaimus marioni</i> Southern	1	2	..	3
<i>Thoracostoma trichodes</i> (Leuckart)	2	3	..	5
— <i>elegans</i> Ditlevsen	..	4	1	5
<i>Phanoderma parasiticum</i> Ditlevsen	..	2	..	2
<i>Micoletzkyia parelegans</i> Allgén	1	..	1	2
<i>Enoplus pellucidus</i> Ditlevsen	..	1	..	1
<i>Oncholaimus skawensis</i> Ditlevsen	..	4	1	5
<i>Enchelidium Reisingeri</i> Ditlevsen	..	1	..	1
Number of species: 8	Number of specimens...			24

N. 24. East Greenland. Lat. N. 73°20', Long. W. 21°20'. 70 m. Mud-bottom with small stones and shells. 21.7.1899.

Species	♂	♀	Juv.	Total
<i>Stenolaimus marioni</i> Southern	..	1	..	1
<i>Thoracostoma brachylobatum</i> Allgén	1	..	..	1
<i>Phanoderma parasiticum</i> Ditlevsen	..	1	..	1
Number of species: 3	Number of specimens...			3

N. 25. Lat. N. 72°28', Long. W. 21°48'. 180 m. Mud-bottom with some stones 24.7.1899.

Species	♂	♀	Juv.	Total
<i>Thoracostoma brachylobatum</i> Allgén.....	..	1	..	1
<i>Pontonema brevicaudatum</i> (Menzel)	..	1	..	1
<i>Contracoecum</i> spec.	..	1	..	1
Number of species: 3	Number of specimens...			3

N. 38. (301) Lat. N. 73°45', Long. W. 22°56'. 1—3 m. Sand with *Fucus* and other, partly dead algae. 17.8.1899.

Species	♂	♀	Juv.	Total
<i>Anticoma strandi</i> Allgén	..	1	..	1
<i>Stenolaimus marioni</i> Southern	..	1	..	1
<i>Enoplolaimus dentatus</i> Ditlevsen	..	..	1	1
<i>Oncholaimus skawensis</i> Ditlevsen.....	1	..	8	9
<i>Enchelidium Reisingeri</i> Ditlevsen.....	3	..	2	5
<i>Monoposthia arctica</i> Allgén	..	1	..	1
<i>Chromadora Kingo</i> Jacobseni Allgén	..	1	..	1
<i>Bathylaimus Jacobseni</i> Allgén	..	2	..	2
<i>Parasphaerolaimus paradoxus</i> Ditlevsen ...	..	1	..	1
Number of species: 9	Number of specimens...			22

N. 39 (302). Lat. N. 72°45', Long. W. 22°56'. 35—60 m. Mud, a little stony, 18.8.1899.

Species	♂	♀	Juv.	Total
<i>Anticoma limalis</i> Bastian.....	2	1	..	3
<i>Stenolaimus marioni</i> Southern	1	2	..	3
<i>Thoracostoma elegans</i> Ditlevsen	..	2	..	2
<i>Enoplolaimus dentatus</i> Ditlevsen	11	12	13	36
<i>Oncholaimus skawensis</i> Ditlevsen.....	2	7	1	10
— <i>steineri</i> Ditlevsen	1	..	..	1
<i>Rhabdodemanina laticauda</i> Ditlevsen	1	1	..	2
<i>Enchelidium Reisingeri</i> Ditlevsen.....	..	1	..	1
Number of species: 8	Number of specimens...			58

- KREIS, H. A., Die freilebenden marinen Nematoden der Spitzbergen-Expedition von F. Roemer und F. Schaudinn im Jahre 1898. Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin, Bd. 14, 1928.
- LEUCKART, R., Zur Kenntnis der Fauna von Island. Erster Beitrag (Würmer). Arch. f. Naturg. 15, 1849.
- LEVINSEN, L., Smaa bidrag til den grønlandske Fauna. Vid. Medd. fra Dansk. naturh. Foren., Bd. 33. 1881.
- LINSTOW, O. VON, Die Nematoden. Fauna arctica 1900.
- LÖNNBERG, E., Undersökningar rörande Öresunds djurliv. Medd. från Kongl. Landtbruksstyrelsen, Nr. 1, 1898.
- DE MAN, J. G., Sur quelques Nématodes libres de la Mer du Nord, nouveaux ou peu connus. Mém. Soc. Zool. de France, Vol. 1, 1888.
- MENZEL, R., Über freilebende Nematoden aus der Arktis. Festschrift f. Zschokke, Nr. 17, 1920.
- SAVELJEV, S., Zur Kenntnis der freilebenden Nematoden des Kolafjords und des Reliktensees Mogilnoje. Travaux de la Soc. Imp. des Naturalistes de St. Petersburg, Vol. XLI, 1912.
- SCHNEIDER, A., Monographie der Nematoden. Berlin 1866.
- SCHUURM. STEKH., J. H., und BRESSLAU, E., Marine freilebende Nematoda aus der Nordsee. Musée Royal d'Histoire nat. de Belgique, 1940.
- SOUTHERN, R., Nemathelmia, Kinorhyncha and Chaetognatha. Clare Island Survey. Part 54, 1914.
- STEINER, G., Freilebende Nematoden aus der Barents-See. Zool. Jahrb. Syst. Bd. 39, 1916.
- WIESER, W., Freelifving marine Nematodes. I. Enoploidea. Reports of the Lund Univ. Chile-Exp. 1948—1949. 10. Kungl. Fys. Sällsk. Handl. N. F. Bd. 64. Nr. 6. 1953.
-

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ALLGÉN, C., Über einige freilebende marine Nematoden von der schwedischen Küste des Öresunds, Zool. Anz. Bd. 73, 1927.
- Südschwedische marine Nematoden. Göt. K. V. V. S.:s Handlingar. Femte Följden. Ser. B. Bd. 1, 1929.
- Freilebende marine Nematoden aus den Umgebungen der staatl. Zool. Station Kristineberg an der Westküste Schwedens. Cap. Zool. Deel. II, Afl. 8, 1929.
- Freilebende Nematoden aus dem Dröbakabschnitt des Oslofjords. Zool. Jahrb. Syst. Bd. 61, 1931.
- Über einige freilebende marine Nematoden aus der Umgebung der biologischen Station auf der Insel Herdla. Mit Anhang: Zur Richtigstellung älterer und neuerer mariner Nematodengenera. 1. Arch. für Naturg. 26, 1932.
- Freilebende Nematoden aus dem Trondheimsfjord. Cap. Zool. Deel. IV, Afl. 2, 1933.
- Freilebende marine Nematoden aus Hallands Väderö und der nahe gelegenen Küste Schonens. Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Nematodenfauna des südlichen Kattegatts. Folia Zool. et Hydrobiol. Vol. VI, 1934.
- Zur Kenntnis norwegischer Nematoden. I. Det Kong Norske Vid. Selsk. Forhandlingar, Bd. VII, 1934.
- Die freilebenden Nematoden des Öresunds. Cap. Zool. Vol. VI, 1935.
- Über einige freilebende marine Nematoden aus den Sammlungen des Hamburger Zoologischen Museums. Folia Zool. et Hydrobiol. Vol. VIII, 1935.
- Über einige neue freilebende Nematoden von der Nordwest- und Nordküste Norwegens. Ibid. Vol. X, Nr. 2, 1940.
- BASTIAN, H. CH., Monograph on the Anguillulidae or free Nematoids, Marine, Land, and Freshwater. Trans. Linn. Soc. Vol. XXV, 1865.
- BÜTSCHLI, O., Zur Kenntnis der freilebenden Nematoden, insb. der des Kielerhafens. Abhandl. d. Senckenb. naturf. Ges. Frankf. a. M. Vol. IX, 1874.
- DITLEVSEN, HJ., A marine *Dorylaimus*, *D. maritimus* n. sp. from Greenland. Danmarks Exp. till Grönlands Nordostkyst 1906—1908. Bd. III, Nr. 15, Medd. om Grönland XLIII, 1913.
- Marine freeliving Nematodes from Danish waters. Vid. Medd. fra Dansk naturh. Foren. Bd. 70, 1918.
- Nematological Notes, ibid. Bd. 74, 1921.
- Freeliving Nematodes. The Danish Ingolf-Exp. Vol. IV, 1926.
- Freeliving marine Nematodes from Greenland waters. Medd. om Grönland, suppl. XXII, 1928.
- FILIPJEV, I. N., Les Nématodes libres contenus dans les collections du Musée zool. de l'acad. Imp. de Petrograd. Extrait de l'annuaire du Musée zool. de l'acad. Imp. des Sciences. T. XXI, 1916.
- Les Nématodes libres des Mers septentrionales, appartenant à la famille des Enoplidae. Arch. f. Naturg. 21 Jahrg. 1925, Abt. A, 1927.