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DIAGNOSES OF NEW BELGIAN MARINE NEMAS

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The present paper contains descriptions of new species found in a comparatively large material (some 2500 specimens) of freeliving marine nemas of the belgian coast, collected mainly by the junior author (De Coninck) at Ostende, Zeebrugge, Heyst and 't Zwyn. Extensive dates on all species studied during the present investigation, and discussions on synonymy and the systematic position of several genera of nemas will be given in a future monograph.

The following new species were found :

1. *Bathylaimus macramphis* n. sp.
2. » *paralongisetosus* n. sp.
3. » *stenolaimus* n. sp.
4. *Microlaimus acuticaudatus* n. sp.
5. » *robustidens* n. sp.
6. *Dermatolaimus elegans* n. sp.
7. *Leptolaimus setiger* n. sp.
8. *Odonthophora longicaudata* n. sp.
9. *Steineria mirabilis* n. sp.
10. *Theristus longisetosus* n. sp.

1. Bathylaimus macramphis n. sp.
(Pl. I, fig. 1-3).

3 ♂♂ from Heyst-Zeebrugge, 2 IX 1931.

Dimensions. Length : 1,33-1,35 mm.; α : 40-46; β : 4,6; γ : 14,05-16,3.

Cobb's Formula : ♂ 1 $\frac{1{,}42\ 8{,}52\ 21{,}72\ M.\ 92{,}8}{1{,}42\ 1{,}78\ 1{,}78\ 2{,}49\ 2{,}13}$ 1,35 mm.

♂ 2 $\frac{1{,}48\ 7{,}94\ 21{,}66\ M.\ 93{,}86}{1{,}48\ 1{,}84\ 1{,}84\ 2{,}13\ 2{,}13}$ 1,33 mm.

Body elongate, tapering inconspicuously at both ends.

Cuticula thin, smooth, bearing some small bristles in front of the nerve-ring and some longer ones along the male tail.

Amphids (Fig. 1 & 2) large, 7,7 μ in diameter = 0,36 × body diameter at the same level, a faint spiral, probably with a median elevation, situated opposite to the second portion of the buccal cavity or just posterior to it.

Head not set off from the remainder of the body, with 3 lips, each of which with 2 : 8,3 μ long labial setae. 10 cephalic setae (6 large hairs 28,8 μ = 1,5 × the corresponding cephalic diameter long, and 4 submedian ones, much shorter, 7,2 μ = 0,37 × the corresponding cephalic diameter long).

Buccal cavity consisting of 2 portions : first portion wide, toothless, second portion 10/17 times as wide as the first, with 1 small ventral tooth and 2 large subdorsal teeth.

$\frac{\text{Length of portion II}}{\text{Length of portion I}} = \frac{8}{5}$.

Oesophagus sligthly widened to the base.

Ventral gland and *excretory pore* not observed.

Nerve-ring on 1/3 of the length of the oesophagus.

Spicula (Fig. 3) strong, swollen at the proximal end, bluntly pointed to the tip.

Accessory piece consisting of a large median piece and 2 lateral, pointed expansions.

Tail blunt, gradually tapering to the rounded tip. Width at the apex 1/3 of the anal diameter. Two subventral rows of ± 3 long setae, and a few dorsal ones.

Spinneret glands present. Opening of the same large, terminal.

Habitat : coarse sand of the littoral.

2. Bathylaimus paralongisetosus n. sp.

(Pl. I[bis], fig. 4-6).

1 ♂ from Oostende (18 XI 1931).

Dimensions. Length : 0,757 mm. ; α : 23,6 ; β : 3,36 ; γ : 13,2, max. Width : 32 μ.

Cobb's Formula : $\frac{3,96 \;?\; 19,81 \quad 29,36 \quad M. \quad 92,47}{3,3 \qquad 3,96 \qquad 4,22 \quad 3,3} = 0,757$ mm.

Body rather clumsy (Fig. 4), almost cylindrical, suddenly attenuated shortly behind the anal opening.

Cuticula thin, smooth, with some bristles irregularly scattered over the anterior end, and with larger setae along the male tail.

Amphids (Fig. 5) very large, 11,4 μ in diameter = 0,44 × corresponding bodydiameter, a faint spiral, situated opposite to the second portion of the buccal cavity.

Head not set off from the remainder of the body, with three distinct lips, bearing 6 : 10,25 μ long labial setae, whereas each lip possesses a striated cuticularised rim at the interior; 10 cephalic setae (6 very long hairs, each 34 μ = 1,7 × the corresponding cephalic diameter long and organised suckerlike at the apical end; and 4 : 6μ long submedian hairs).

Buccal cavity typical. First portion very wide (maximal width 16 μ, length 23 μ), toothless; second portion (length 7 μ width 9,2 μ = 4/7 times as wide as the first portion) with 3 subequal teeth (1 ventral and 2 subdorsal). $\frac{\text{Length of portion I}}{\text{Length of portion II}} = \frac{3,3}{1}$.

Oesophagus strong, slightly swollen towards the base.

Neither *nerve-ring* nor *ventral gland* or *pore* observed.

Testes (Fig. 4) paired, unequal, the longer one reaching almost to the cardia.

Spicula (Fig. 6) strong, half as long as the tail, swollen at the proximal end and in the middle, pointed at the apex.

Accessory piece consisting of a large median piece and two sharply pointed lateral expansions.

In front of the anal opening a set of three short ventral setae.

Tail fingershaped, abruptly attenuated just behind the anal opening, bearing 2 subventral rows of comparatively long setae and two 25 μ long apical bristles. Tip of tail = 0,35 × anal diameter.

Habitat : coarse sand of the littoral.

Remarks. This species strongly ressembles *Bathylaimus longisetosus* (Allgén) (syn. *Cothonolaimus longisetosus* Allgén 1929) from which it differs i. a. by the size of its amphids.

3. Bathylaimus stenolaimus n. sp.
(Pl. II, fig. 1, 2).

1 juv. ♀ from Oostende (18 XI 1932).

Dimensions. Length : 0,93 mm.; α : 22,4; β : 4,65; γ : 10,3; V : 54 %; max. Width : 41 μ.

$$\text{Cobb's Formula } \frac{3{,}22 \;?\; 21{,}5 \quad 54{,}8 \quad 89{,}8}{2{,}79 \qquad 3{,}11 \quad 4{,}4 \quad 2{,}42} \; 0{,}93 \text{ mm.}$$

Body more or less cylindrical, distinctly tapering towards both ends.

Cuticula with very fine striations, and with a single pair of setae on the level of the amphids, and some scanty ones along the tail.

Amphids (Fig. 1) 6,25 μ in diameter = 0,25 × the corresponding bodydiameter, a distinct one-looped spiral, situated behind the buccal cavity; its centrum on 30 μ = 1 1/2 × the bodydiameter (on the level of the cephalic setae) behind the anterior end.

Head not set off from the remainder of the body, conical in shape, with 3 distinct lips, bearing each two : 3,5 μ long labial setae. 10 cephalic setae (6 of which 23 μ = 1,1 × the corresponding cephalic diameter long, and four 5 μ long submedian setae).

Buccal cavity comparatively narrow, typical. First portion 12,5 μ long, second portion 5,75 μ long, with 2 subdorsal teeth only. $\frac{\text{Length of portion I}}{\text{Length of portion II}} = \frac{1}{0{,}46}$.

Oesophagus normal.

Neither *nerve-ring* nor *ventral gland* or *pore* observed.

Genital tract not developed.

Tail (Fig. 2) elongate conical, gradually tapering to the blunt end with a broad outlet of the spinneret glands.

Habitat : coarse sand of the littoral.

4. Microlaimus acuticaudatus n. sp.
(Pl. III, fig. 1-3).

2 ♀♀ from 't Zwyn (28 XII 1931).

Dimensions. ♀ 1 : Length : 0,750 mm.; α : 22,8; β : 7,06; γ : 6,65; V : 58,6 %; max. Width : 33 μ.
♀ 2 : Length : 0,745 mM.; α : 20,9; β : 7; γ : 7,45; V : 56,3 %; max. Width : 35,7 μ.

Cobb's Formula : ♀ 2

0	9,12	14,36	41,07	56,37	74,22	86,71	
	1,43	3,82		4,75		2,83	0,745 mm.

♀ 1

		14,17	58,6	85	
1,46		3,86	4,4	2,93	0,750 mm.

Body (Fig. 1) rather clumsy; at the anterior end it is 3 times narrower than the maximal width; more or less acutely tipped at the posterior end.

Cuticula finely ringed; rings 1 μ apart; no lateral fields seen.

Amphids (Fig. 2) a faint spiral, 5,8 μ in diameter = 0,4 × the corresponding bodydiameter, situated behind the buccal cavity, its centrum 15 μ = 1,5 × cephalic diameter from the anterior end.

Head sligthly set off against the remainder of the body, 0,8 × as long as it is wide at its base; anterior end blunt. Labial papillae probably present, but not observed; 4 short cephalic setiform papillae; 4 cephalic setae, 0,35 × as long as the corresponding cephalic diameter.

Buccal cavity 11 μ deep, 4 times as long as it is wide; vestibulum with faint longitudinal striations. Cavity with 1 distinct dorsal and a smaller ventral tooth, just opposite to the first; at the bottom of the cavity a similar small ventral tooth is to be seen.

Oesophagus cylindrical, slightly swollen at the buccal cavity. Oesophageal bulb strongly muscular, 1/3 as long as the whole oesophagus, 3 times as broad as the isthmus.

Nerve-ring on 2/3 of the oesophagus, just anterior to the bulb.

Excretory pore nor *ventral gland* observed.

Genital tract duplicate, symmetrical, short, anterior branch 1/3 as long as the distance cardia-vulva; posterior branch occupying 1/2 the distance vulva-anus. Ovaries outstretched.

Tail (Fig. 3) 4,75 times the anal diameter long, sharply conical, gradually tapering to the rather acute tip.

5. Microlaimus robustidens n. sp.
(Pl. III, fig. 4-7).

2 ♂♂ from 't Zwyn, 28 XII 1931.

Dimensions. Length : ♂ 1 : 1,485 mm.; α : 43,2; β : 9,3; γ : 15,1; max. Width : 34,3 μ.

$$\text{Cobb's Formula} : \delta\ 1\ \frac{1{,}34\ \ 6{,}26\ \ 8{,}63\ -\ 10{,}72\ \ 20{,}41\ \ \text{M.}\ \ 93{,}4}{1{,}78\ \ 2{,}02\ \ \ 2{,}08\ \ \ 2{,}3\ \ \ \ \ \ \ 1{,}68}\ 1{,}485\ \text{mm.}$$

Body (Fig. 4) slender and stout, not much narrowed anteriorly, tail blunt, conical.

Cuticula, distinctly striated transversely.

Amphids (Fig. 5,6) a spiral, 5,8 μ in diameter = 0,27 × corresponding body diameter from the anterior end.

Head, distinctly set off from the remainder of the body, slightly swollen, 0,8 × as long as its maximal width, anterior end obtuse. Labial papillae distinct, 4 cephalic setiform papillae, and 4 cephalic setae; each 1/3-1/4 × as long as the corresponding diameter.

Buccal cavity 20 μ deep, about 3 times as long as it is wide, with thickly cuticularised walls. Vestibulum with coarse longi tudinal crests. Cavity with 1 stout dorsal and a smaller ventral tooth posterior to the first.

Oesophagus, extreme apex embracing the buccal cavity, swollen, strongly muscular. Bulb distinct, 1/5 × as long as the whole oesophagus, 2 times as broad as the isthmus.

Nerve-ring a little posterior to the middle of the oesophagus.

Ventral gland and *pore* not observed.

Testis (Fig. 3) voluminous, reaching almost to the cardia.

Spicula (Fig. 7) slightly curved, 30 μ long, swollen at their proximal end, than constricted, median part broadest, distal end cut off transversely.

Accessory piece straight, 25 μ long.

Tail gradually tapering, 4 anal diameters long, apex rounded, with a wide outlet to the spinneret glands; a single short hair is situated on the dorsal side, near the end.

Habitat : fine sand and decaying roots of *Statice limonium* L. in a small channel of 't Zwyn, 21 $^0/_{00}$ Na Cl.

Remarks : The present species strongly ressembles *Microlaimus marinus* (SCHULZ) 1932, syn. : *Paracothonolaimus marinus* SCHULZ, but may be distinguished from it i. a. by the strong cuticularisation of the walls of the buccal cavity and by the smaller size of the amphids. Probably DE MAN's *Bolbolaimus amabilis* 1922 nom. nudum is closely allied with our species.

6. Dermatolaimus elegans n. sp.

(Pl. II, fig. 3-5).

1 ♀ from Heyst-Zeebrugge, 2 IX 1931.

Dimensions. ♀ Length: 0,640 mm.; α: 26,66; β: 5,35; γ: 7,27; V : 50 %, max. Width : 24 μ.

$$\text{COBB's Formula} \quad \frac{1{,}25 \quad 11{,}25 \quad 18{,}75 \quad 33{,}75 \quad 50 \qquad 65 \quad 86{,}25}{1{,}25 \qquad\quad 3{,}25 \qquad\quad 3{,}75 \qquad\quad 2{,}5} \quad 0{,}64 \text{ mm.}$$

Body (Fig. 3) more or less elongate fusiform, distinctly narrowed towards both ends.

Cuticula conspicuously annulated, rings 1,8 μ apart, devoid of setae.

Amphids (Fig. 4) in the shape of a hand-glass, 3,2 μ in diameter = 1/3 × the corresponding body diameter, on 1,66 cephalic diameters from the anterior end.

Head distinctly sett off from the remainder of the body, with 3 lips, 2,25 times as large as it is high. 4 submedian cephalic setae, 4,1 μ long = 7/9 × the corresponding cephalic diameter.

Buccal cavity a narrow elongate cylindrical cavity with cuticularised walls, prolongated over a long distance into the anterior part of the oesophagus; the whole of this cuticularised portion measures 1/4 of the oesophageal length. There does not exist a sharp limit between buccal cavity and oesophagus.

Oesophagus rhabditiform, anterior swelling posterior to the buccal cavity containing the mentioned cuticularised tube. Posterior swelling bulbiform, but without valvular apparatus.

Nerve-ring embracing the oesophagus on 0,6 of its length.

Ventral gland present, indistinct; *Porus* not observed, but at any rate in front of the nerve-ring.

Genital tract (Fig. 3) bipartite, symmetrical; Ovaries reflexed. Dimensions of an egg, 36,8 × 19,2.

Tail (Fig. 5) elongate conical, 5,5 anal diameters long, with

a nipple-like outlet of the spinneret glands. Width just in front of the nipple slightly more than 1/3 of the anal diameter.

Habitat : coarse sand of the littoral.

7. Leptolaimus setiger n. sp.
(Pl. IV, fig. 1, 2).

1 juv. ♀ from Oostende, DE SAEDELEER coll. on a break-water.

Dimensions : ♀ Length : 0,950 mm. ; α : 50 ; β : 6,7 ; γ : 5,7 ; V : 48,4 % ; max. Width : 19 μ.

$$\text{COBB's Formula } \frac{1{,}31 \quad 8{,}68 \quad 14{,}73 \quad 37{,}9 \quad 48{,}42 \quad 56{,}8 \quad 82{,}63}{0{,}39 \qquad 2 \qquad\quad 2 \qquad\quad 1{,}31} = 0{,}950 \text{ mm.}$$

Body (Fig. 1) very slender, tapering to both ends.

Cuticula faintly ringed, rings 2 μ apart. Body devoid of setae.

Amphids (Fig. 2) circular, 4 μ in diameter = 0,54 the corresponding body diameter, situated just after the middle of the buccal cylinder.

Head set off, short, provided with 6 small labial papillae and crowned with 4,6 μ long = 1,66 cephalic diameters long submedian cephalic setae.

Buccal cavity narrow, cylindrical, with cuticularised walls, prolongated into the anterior part of the oesophagus.

Oesophagus cylindrical, with a bulbiform swelling at the base.

Nerve-ring on 0,6 of the oesophageal length.

Neither *ventral gland* nor *pore* observed.

Genital tract only partly developed, bipartite, symmetrical.

Tail elongate cylindrical, 13,2 anal diameters long, with distinct terminal tube, containing the outlet of the spinneret glands ; just in front of the end, the width is 0,5 anal diameters.

Habitat : sand on a breakwater.

Remarks : Leptolaimus setiger is closely allied to *Leptolaimus papilliger* DE MAN but may be distinguished form it i. a. by the presence of cephalic setae, instead of cephalic papillae.

8. Odontophora longicaudata n. sp.
(Pl. IV, fig. 3, 4).

1 juv. specimen from Oostende, 30 XII 1931.

Dimensions : juv. Length : 0,74 mm. ; α : 23,1 ; β : 2,4 ; γ : 5,7 ; max. Width : 32 μ.

$$\text{Cobb's Formula } \frac{13{,}51 \quad M. \quad 82}{4.05 \quad 4{,}32 \quad 4{,}05} = 0{,}74 \text{ mm.}$$

Body cylindrical, bluntly tapering to the posterior end only.

Cuticula smooth with some short hairs, scattered over the surface.

Amphids (Fig. 3) large, 4,5 μ wide = 0,45 cephalic diameter, their length identical with the cephalic diameter, loop-shaped, foreborder almost reaching the posterior border of the head.

Head faintly set off, lips intruded; 4 : 15 μ = 1,5 corresponding diameter, long cephalic setae.

Buccal cavity elongate, 20 μ deep, anterior portion with the usual tooth-like cuticularisations.

Oesophagus cylindrical.

Pore of the *ventral gland* on 2 1/2 × the length of the buccal cavity from the anterior end; here it is found on 1/2 of the oesophageal length.

Tail (Fig. 4) elongate cylindrical with blunt tip, 10 anal diameters long, the width near the tip is 3/11 anal diameters.

Habitat : coarse sand of the littoral.

Remarks : Differs from the other known species of the Genus by the size and shape of the tail and of the amphids.

STEINERIA Micoletzky 1922.

In 1921, Micoletzky (p. 168) created the name *Steineria* as a Subgenus of *Monohystera* Bastian. To this Subgenus he brought the species *Monohystera polychaeta* Steiner 1915, *M. pilosa* Cobb 1914 and *M. horrida* Steiner 1916.

Lateron (1922) Filipjev named a representant of the Genus *Ceramonema* Cobb 1920 *Steineria annulata* Filipjev. When Filipjev named his species, he was apparently unaware of the apparition of Cobb's « one hundred new nemas » and of the fact that the name *Steineria* was preoccupied. It is here for the first time that Filipjev's *Steineria* is brought into the synonymy of *Ceramonema* Cobb.

In 1928, Ditlevsen found a new Oncholaimid, which he also dedicated to Steiner, naming it *Steineria megalaima* Ditlevsen.

Finally Allgén (1932, *a; b)* pointed to this question of synonymy, but not going back to Micoletzky and Cobb he only changed the name of Ditlevsen's Genus in *Steineriella.*

As a result it is clear that the name *Steineria* ought to be preserved for certain species of the Genus *Monohystera*, which we will unite here to a higher rank : the Genus *Steineria* MICOLETZKY.

Steineria annulata FILIPJEV becomes also *Ceramonema annulata* (FILIPJEV).

Steineria megalaima DITLEVSEN becomes *Steineriella megalaima* (DITLEVSEN).

MICOLETZKY's diagnose of the Genus *Steineria* necessitates some limitation.

We bring to that Genus, next to a new species, which will be described underneath as *Steineria mirabilis* : *Steineria setosissima* (COBB) 1894, *Steineria pilosa* (COBB) 1914 and *Steineria polychaeta* (STEINER) 1915, whereas STEINER's *Monohystera horrida* is excluded from it. Therefore *Steineria setosissima* (COBB) becomes the type species of the Genus *Steineria*.

The Genus *Steineria* is characterised by its distinct 8-fold radial symmetry in the distribution of labial and cephalic setae, whereas *Monohystera horrida* STEINER like all other species of the Genus *Monohystera* possesses a 6-radiate symmetry.

9. Steineria mirabilis n. sp.
(Pl. IV, fig. 5, Pl. V, fig. 1-3).

1 ♂ from Oostende.

Dimensions : ♂ Length : 1,29 mm.; α : 32,25; β : 4,6; γ : 8,6.

$$\text{COBB's Formula } \frac{21{,}7 \quad 29{,}5 \quad \text{M.} \quad 88{,}3}{1{,}16 \quad 2{,}8 \qquad\quad 3{,}1 \quad 2{,}63} \text{ 1,29 mm.}$$

Body (Pl. IV, fig. 5) slender, tapering to both ends, more to the posterior than to the anterior.

Cuticula finely ringed, rings 1,4 μ apart. Body with longitudinal rows of very long (170 μ) setae : 4,5-5 times as long as the corresponding bodydiameter. These long setae are not found on the tail, where shorter bristles occur, principally in the ventral section.

Amphids (Pl. V, fig. 1) circular, 7 μ in diameter = 1/4 × corresponding diameter, on 2 cephalic diameters from the anterior end.

Head anteriorly bluntly conical, with 6 setiform labial papillae. Follows a crown of numerous cephalic setae, which may be

divided into 8 groups : laterally (L) at each side 1 long hair of 16 μ (I). Ventrally (V), dorsally (D), as well as on the 4 submedian (SM) meridians, groups of 3 hairs are found, consisting of 1 long hair of 16 μ, 1 almost equally long hair of 14 μ and a third hair of 4 μ (III_1).

Between the crown of labial papillae and that of the cephalic setae an intermediate crown of probably 8 short hairs is intercalated in quincunctial position (SL, SD and SV or in a single Formula SLDV). The hairs belonging to the longitudinal rows reach their maximal length already on the level of the amphids. The distribution of the cephalic setae may be brought into the following scheme : VD 2 III_1, L 2 I, SM 4 III_1, SLDV 8 (?)1.

Buccal cavity just like in the representants of the Genus *Theristus,* the vestibulum showing numerous fine longitudinal striations.

Oesophagus cylindrical, scarcely widened posteriorly.

Nerve-ring on 1/4 of the oesophageal length.

Ventral gland and *pore* not seen.

Testis out stretched, reaching almost the base of the oesophagus.

Spicula strong, curved, 37 μ long, measured along the cord = slightly more than 1 anal diameter; proximal end faintly swollen, distal end faintly bifurcated.

Accessory piece Theristus-like (Compare *Theristus setosus* (Buetschli). Its horizontal portion is 18 μ long, the dorsal apophysis 10 μ.

Tail, its first 2/3 conical, last 1/3 filiform cylindrical. The tail is 4 times as long as the spicula and measures 4,3 anal diameters. Short setae are scattered over the surface, but principally along the subventral lines. Tip of tail scarcely swollen with 2 : 48 μ long setae. Extreme tip 0,2 anal diameters wide.

Habitat : coarse sand of the littoral.

Remarks : Our species *Steineria mirabilis* is thus the first representant of this Genus in european waters. *Steineria pilosa* (Cobb) was found in the antarctic in Cape Royds Bay, *Steineria setosissima* (Cobb) in Port Jackson N. South Wales, Australia, and *Steineria polychaeta* (Steiner) on the coast of Sumatra (Sabang).

The excessive pilosity of the body permits the animal only a half-sessile manner of life.

10. Theristus longisetosus n. sp.

(Pl. VI, fig. 1-5).

3 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ from 't Zwyn, 28 XII 1931.

Dimensions. Length ♂ : 0,600 mm ; α : 30,3 ; β : 4,07 ; γ : 8,35.

$$\text{Cobb's Formula } \frac{24 \quad M. \quad 87{,}5}{1{,}16 \quad 2{,}4 \quad 3{,}26 \quad 2{,}96} \quad 0{,}600 \text{ mm.}$$

Length ♀ : 0,735 mm. ; α : 29,4 ; β : 4,65 ; γ : 6,4 ; V : 66,2 %.

$$\text{Cobb's Formula } \frac{3{,}4 \quad 12{,}7 \quad 21{,}4 \quad 26{,}9 \quad 66{,}2 \quad 84{,}3}{2{,}31 \quad 2{,}65 \quad 3{,}40 \quad 2{,}31} \quad 0{,}735 \text{ mm.}$$

Body (Fig. 1) more or less elongate fusiform, tapering to both ends.

Cuticula ringed, rings 1, 1 μ apart. Long setae, about as long as the corresponding bodydiameter, are placed in longitudinal submedian rows. Lateral chords 1/4 as broad as the body diameter.

Amphids (Fig. 2, 3) larger in the male than in the female, in the ♀ they are 4 μ in diameter = 0,28 × corresponding body diameter, and possess a distinct central elevation. Here they are situated at 25 μ = 2,75 × the cephalic diameter from the anterior end. In the ♂ they are 5 μ in diameter and almost 0,5 × as wide as the corresponding body diameter.

Head slightly set off from the remainder of the body with 6 lips, each bearing a minute labial papilla. There are 6 : 7 μ = 0,77 cephalic diameter long cephalic setae.

Buccal cavity typical, with a cuticularised ring, separating vestibulum and buccal cavity.

Oesophagus cylindrical, distinctly swollen to the base.

Nerve-ring at 60 % of the oesophageal length.

Ventral gland not exactly seen ; *pore* on 6 cephalic diameters from the anterior end.

Genital tract of the female single, outstretched, reaching almost the cardia.

Spicula strongly curved, cord 12,5 μ long = 0,75 anal diameters.

Accessory piece without dorsal apophysis, as long as half the length of the spicula.

Tail in both sexes gradually tapering, with 2 long setae at the apex. Width at the apex 1/4 × anal diameter. Tail 4,5 anal diameters long.

Habitat: fine sand and decaying roots of *Statice limonium* L., in a small channel of 't Zwyn, 21 $^{0}/_{00}$ Na Cl.

Remarks : This species seems closely allied to *Theristus heterospiculum* ALLGÉN (1932) from the Campbell islands, but differs from it i. a. by the structure of the head, the size of the amphids and other details.

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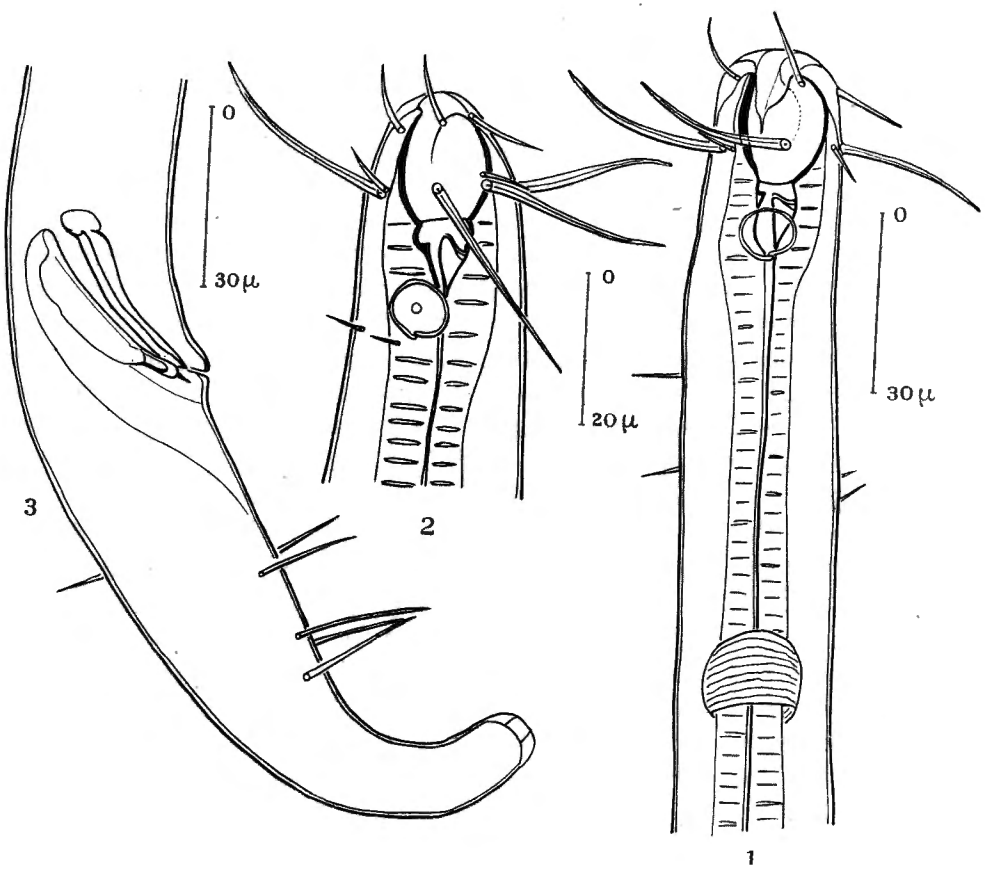
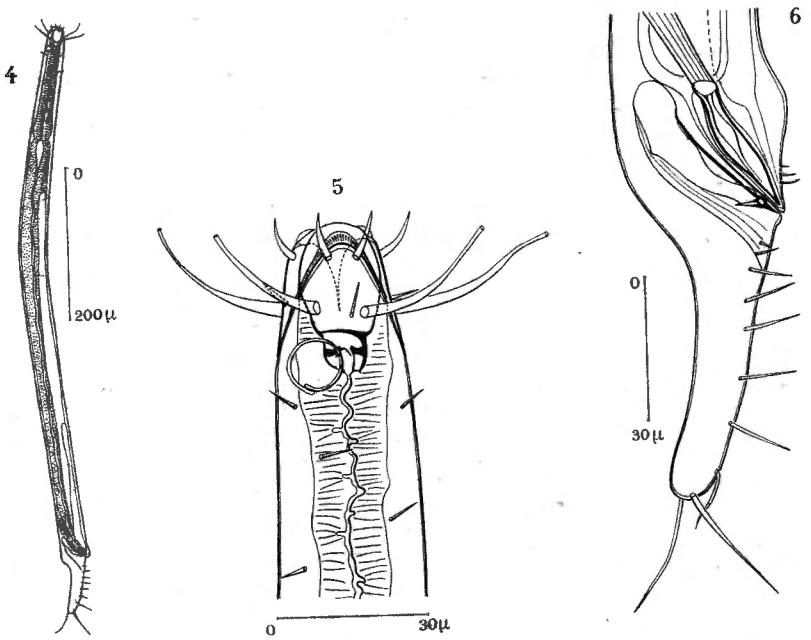
Pl. I.



Bathylaimus macramphis n. sp.

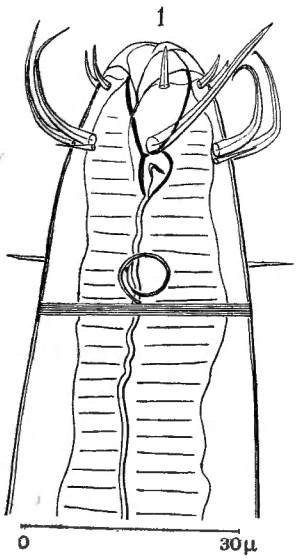
Fig. 1. — Anterior end of a male.
Fig. 2. — Idem, of another male.
Fig. 3. — Spicular apparatus and tail.

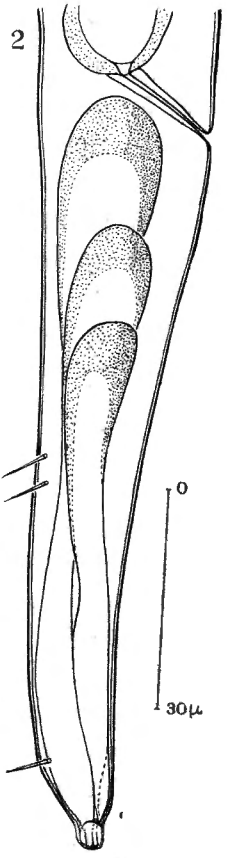
PL. I*bis*.



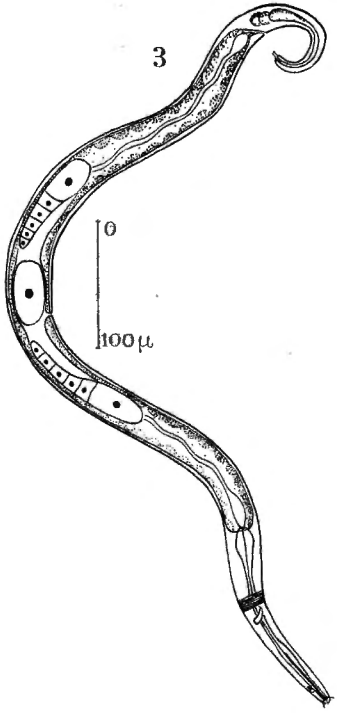
Bathylaimus paralongisetosus n. sp.

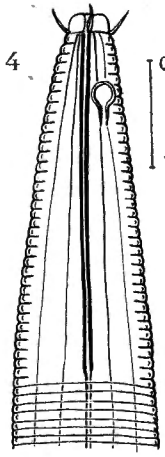
Fig. 4. — General view of a male.
Fig. 5. — Anterior end of the same.
Fig. 6. — Spicular apparatus and tail of the same.

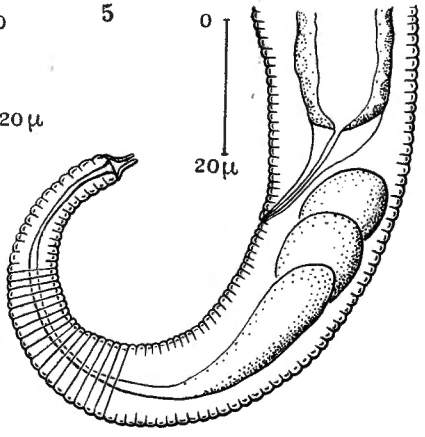




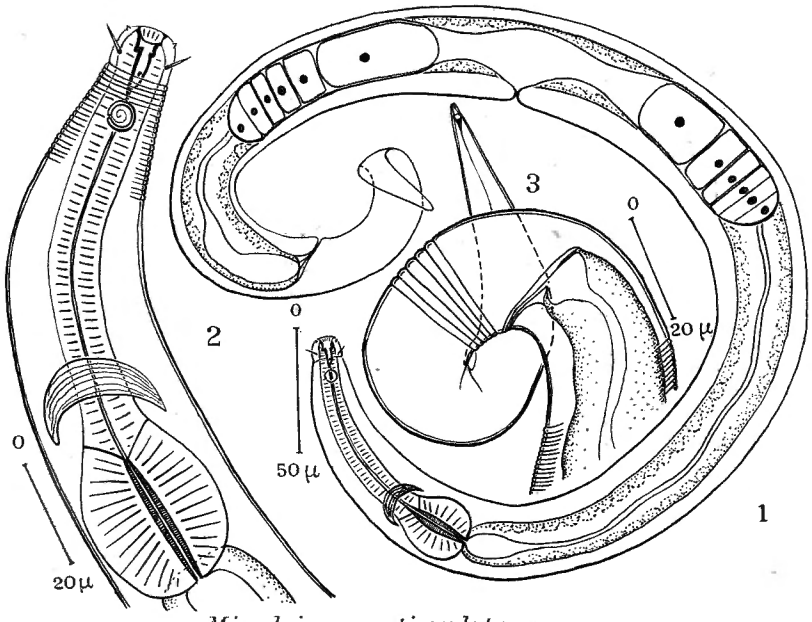
Bathylaimus stenolaimus n. sp.
Fig. 1. — Head of a ♀.
Fig. 2. — Female tail.





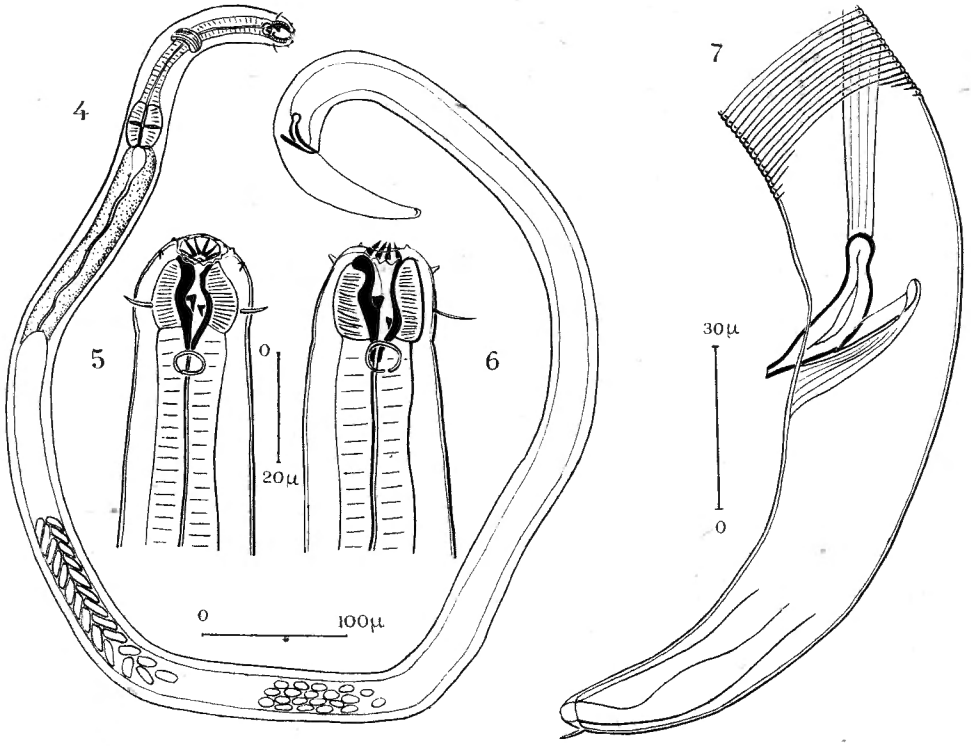


Dermatolaimus elegans n. sp.
Fig. 3. — General view of a female.
Fig. 4. — Anterior end of the same.
Fig. 5. — Tail of the same.



Microlaimus acuticaudatus n. sp.

Fig. 1. — General view of a ♀.
Fig. 2. — Anterior end of a ♀.
Fig. 3. — Tail of a ♀.



Microlaimus robustidens n. sp.

Fig. 4. — General view of a male.
Fig. 5. — Head of a male.
Fig. 6. — Idem, of another male.
Fig. 7. — Tail and spicular apparatus of a ♂.

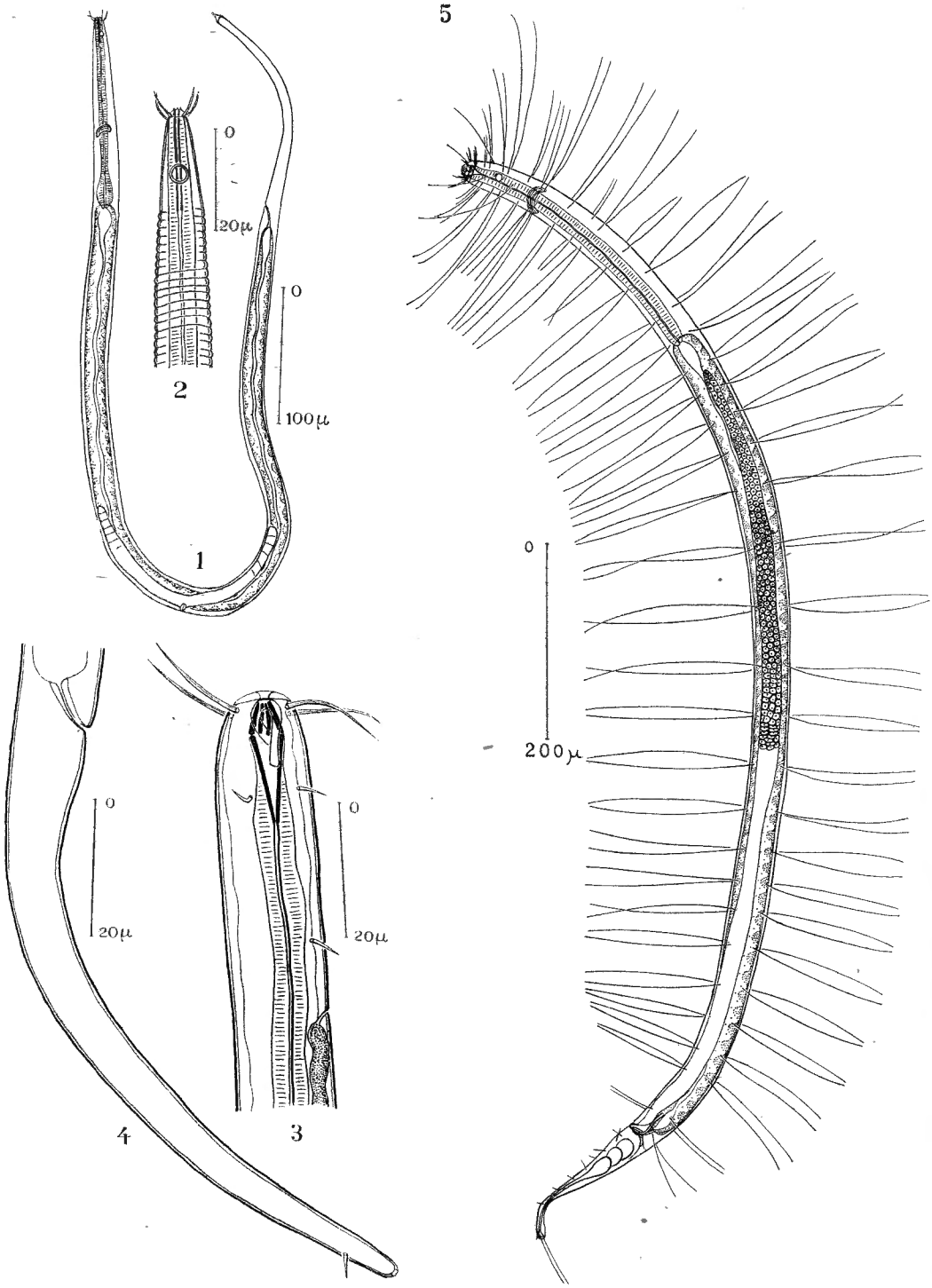


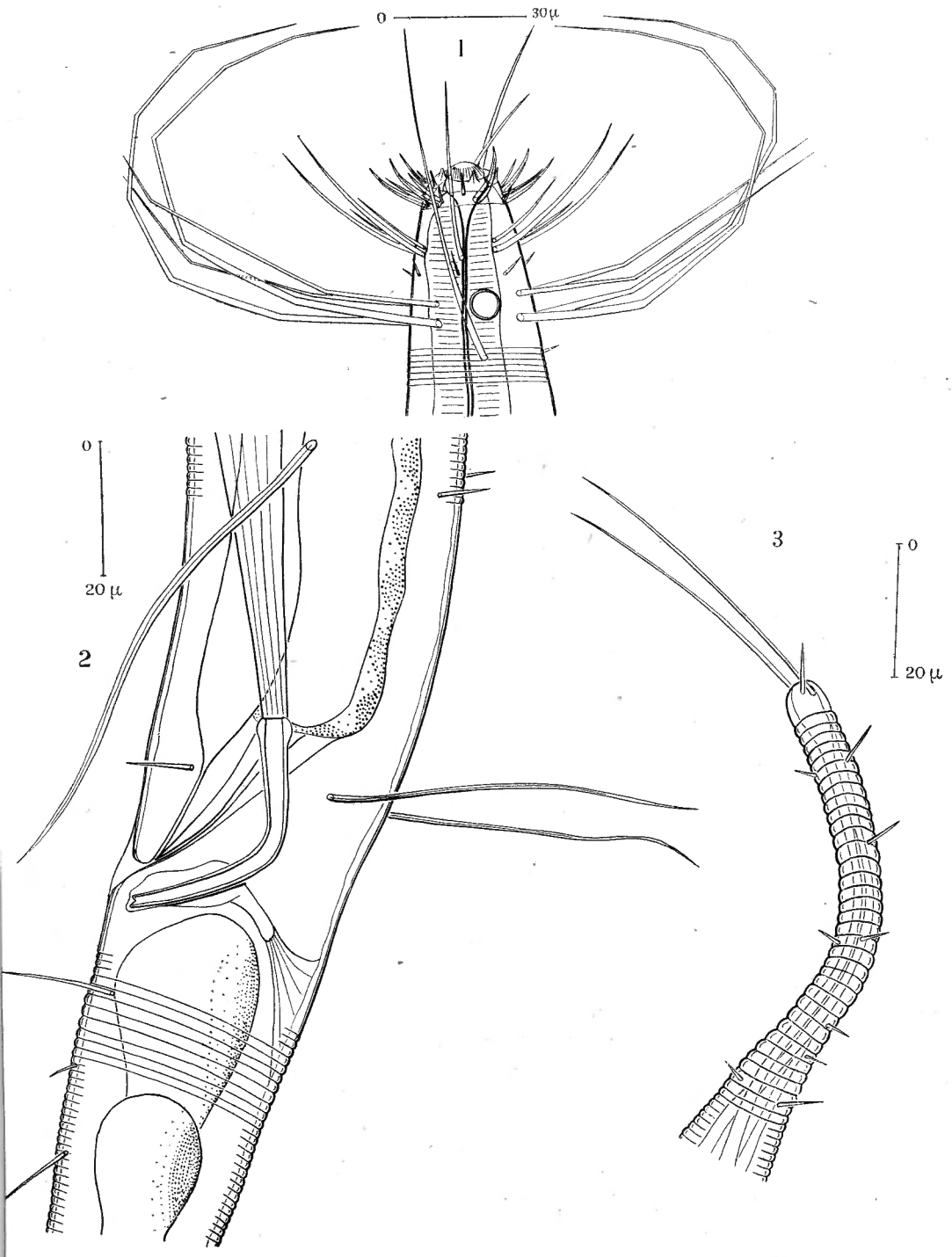
Fig. 1 et 2. — *Leptolaimus setiger* n. sp.

Fig. 1. General view of a juvenile ♀.
Fig. 2. Anterior end of the same.

Fig. 3 et 4. — *Odontophora longicaudata* n. sp.

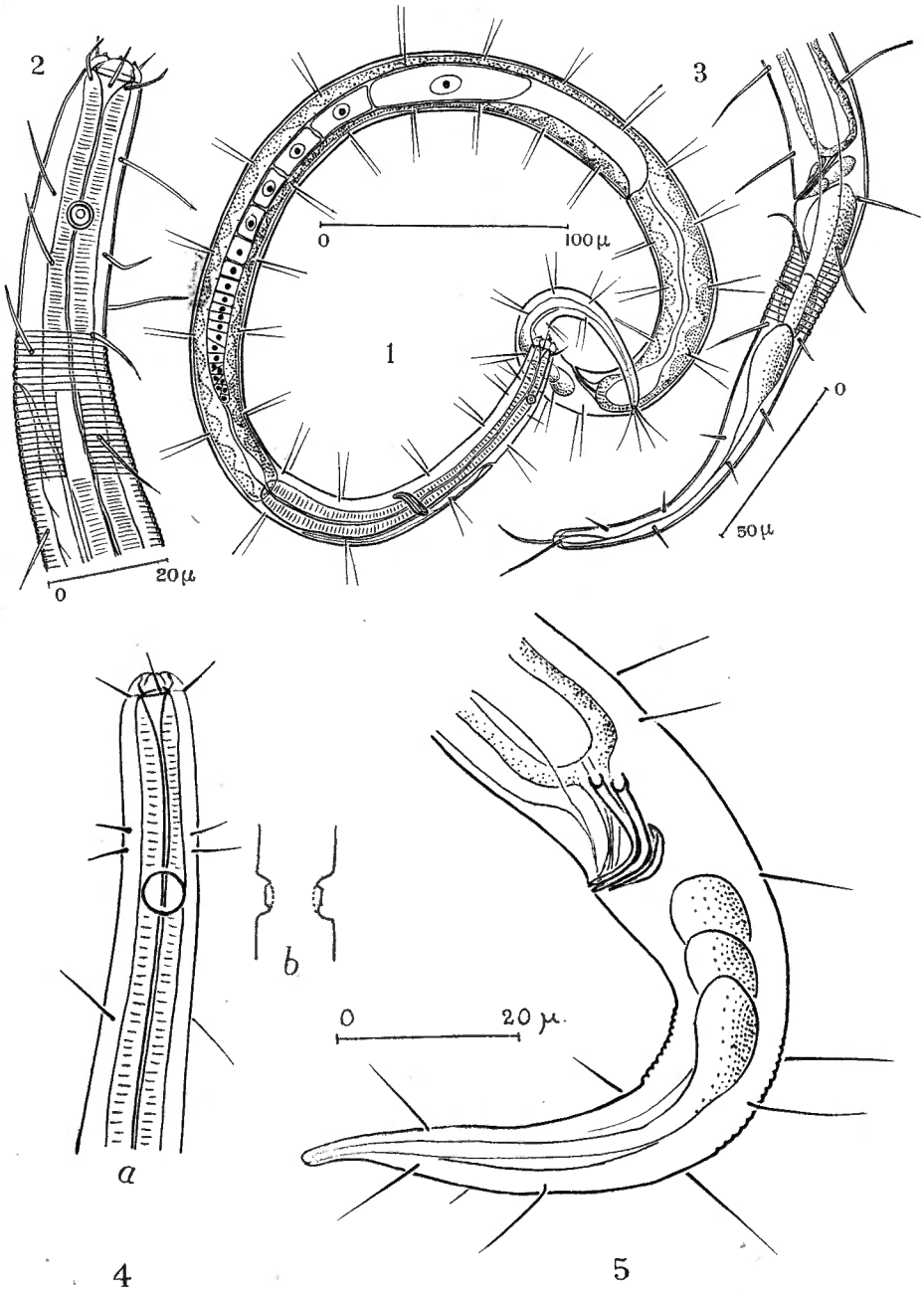
Fig. 3. Head of a juvenile specimen.
Fig. 4. Tail of the same.

Fig. 5. — *Steineria mirabilis* n. sp.
General view of a ♂.



Steineria mirabilis n. sp.

Fig. 1. — Spead of the same.
Fig. 2. — Cloaca and spicular apparatus.
Fig. 3. — Tip of the tail of the same ♂.



Theristus longisetosus n. sp.

Fig. 1. — General view of a ♀.
Fig. 2. — Spad of the same.
Fig. 3. — Tail of the same.
Fig. 4ª — Head of a ♂. — 4ᵇ. Side view on the amphids.
Fig. 5. — Tail and spicular apparatus.

Goemaere, imprimeur du Roi, Bruxelles.