Viscosia glabra (BASTIAN)

Fig. 57 a, b

Oncholaimus glaber BASTIAN 1865, p. 136, pl. VI, figs. 129—130; *Viscosia glabra* (BAST,) DE MAN 1890, p. 188—189, pl. V, fig. 3.

Localities and material. — Coast of North Argentina, St. 2: 1♀; Fuegian Archipelago, St. 64: 2♂♂, 2♀♀; Falkland Islands, St. 15: 2♂♂, 5♀♀, 2 juv.; St. 40: 2♂♂, 7♀♀, 1 juv.; St. 41: 1♀; St. 42: 1♀; St. 42a: 5 ♀♀, St. 46: 3 juv.; St. 47: 1♂, 9♀♀, 1 juv.; St. 49: 1♂, 1♀, 1 juv.; St. 51: 1♀; St. 53: 1♂, 2♀♀; St. 55: 2♀♀, 2 juv.; St. 56: 3♂♂, 2 juv.; St. 59: 1♂, 1♀; Port Louis: 2♀♀.

This old species is easily recognizable in the structure and armature of the buccal cavity, the small dorsal tooth situated far forward, and in the shape of the elongated, strongly and uniformly thinned tail. It is well known from the Atlantic coasts of Northern Europe and also a very common inhabitant of the coasts of the Mediterranean.

As its synonyms I must regard *Oncholaimus* (*Viscosia*) *linstowi* DE MAN (1904) and *Oncholaimus carnleyensis* DITLEVSEN (1921) from the Auckland Islands (cf. ALLGÉN 1951, p. 339—340). [1]

Among the *Viscosiae* from St. 49 also, as said above, a male specimen (dimensions: L = 1,490 mm, α = 36,34, β = 5,14 γ = 25,69) on the whole very similar to *V. glabra*, was found, distinct from the latter species in its very short, probably rounded tail, the end of which covered with stones. Just therefore it was not possible to decide, if the tail has had the same form "in vita" or if it has been elongated as in *V. glabra* but cut off and later on healed into the present shape.

When now, however, the specimen in question is quite similar to *V. glabra* in its shape and armature of the buccal cavity as well as in the shape of its spicules, and the latter species is known in two specimens (1♀, 1 juv.) from the same locality, I think, that the tail has been cut off in vivo and secondarily healed, why the single male, in spite of its differing short, rounded tail, must be regarded as a typical representative of this old European species. (Compare ALLGÉN 1953, p. 7—9, fig. 1.)

Geographical distribution. — Norway: Lopphavet (ALLGÉN 1946), Trondheimsfiord (ALLGÉN 1933), Tarva (ALLGÉN 1934), Bud (ALLGÉN 1939), Oslofiord (ALLGÉN 1931),

[1] Remarkably enough WIESER (1953, p. 726) has regarded this Southern species as a "good species".

Sweden: West Coast, vicinity of the Zoological station Kristineberg (ALLGÉN 1929), Southern Kattegatt (ALLGÉN 1934), the Sound (ALLGÉN 1935), Denmark: Limfiord (DITLEVSEN 1919), Coast of Chile, *V. carnleyensis* (GERLACH 1953), Germany: Bay of Kiel (SCHUURM. STEKH. 1935), North Sea and Channel (DE MAN 1890), Holland: Coast of Zeeland (DE MAN 1906, 1907), Zuider Sea (DE MAN 1922), France: Atlantic Coast, Bretagne (VILLOT 1875, de MAN 1890), England (BASTIAN 1865), Russia: Black See (FILIPJEV 1918), Azow Sea (FILIPJEV 1922), Mediterranean: Coast of France, Banyuls-sur-Mer (ALLGÉN 1942), Villefranche (SCHUURM. STEKH. 1950), Tyrrhenic Sea: Naples and Ischia (MICOLETZKY 1924), Adriatic Sea: Rovigno, Bay of Cattaro and Bay of Ombla and Meleda (MICOLETZKY 1924), Balearic Islands (SCHUURM. STEKH. 1942), Alexandria (SCHUURM. STEKH. 1943), South Asia: Sunda Islands (MICOLETZKY 1930), Hawaiian Islands (ALLGÉN 1951), Australia: Sydney, the harbour, on *Pennaria*, Port Jackson, among stones and algae, and Disaster Bay (ALLGÉN 1951), Gabriola Island near Vancouver Isl. on the West Coast of North America (ALLGÉN 1951).

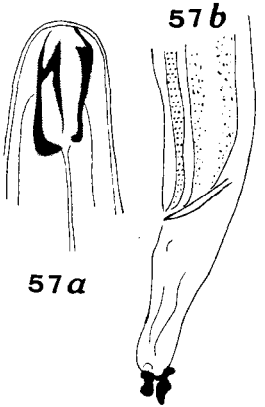

Fig. 57. *Viscosia glabra* (BASTIAN): Woundhealing. a. Head, × 550, b. Woundhealed tail and spicules, ×400

List of Localities

St. 1. Off the Coast of Uruguay. Black-grey clay. 33° 0′ S. — 51° 10′ W. 80 m. 12. 12. 1901.
Number of species found: 8; Number of specimens found: 21.

St. 2. Off the Coast of North Argentina. 37° 15′ S. — 56° 8′ W. Sand-mixed gravel. 100 m. 23. 12. 1901.
Number of species found: 12; Number of specimens found: 26.

St. 3. Fuegian Archipelago. 54° 43′ S. — 64° 8′ W. Rubble stones and gravel. 36 m. 6. 1. 1902.
Number of species found: 20; Number of specimens found: 37.

St. 5. Graham Region. S. East of the Seymour Sound. 64° 20′ S. — 56° 38′ W. Sand and gravel. 150—200 m. 16 1. 1902.
Number of species found: 1; Number of specimens found: 10.

St. 6. Graham Region. 64° 36′ S. — 57° 42′ W. Stones and gravel. Mud-sample. 125 m. 20. 1. 1902.
Number of species found: 29; Number of specimens found: 40.

St. 7. Graham Region. 65° 56′ S. — 54° 35′ W. Stone-mixed mud. 920 m. 22. 1. 1902.
Number of species found: 3; Number of specimens: 7.

St. 8. Graham Region. Position of the station as well as depth uncertain. 64° 5′ S. — 56° 37′ W. Loose clay. 360 m. 11. 2. 1902.
Number of species: 9; Number of specimens: 33.

St. 11. Graham Region. 65° 19′ S. — 56° 48′ W. Gravel-mixed clay. 400 m. 18. 2. 1902.
Number of species: 31; Number of specimens: 68.

St. 15. Falkland Islands. Port William. 51° 40′ S. — 57° 49′ W. Macrocystis-Formation. 10 m. 31. 3. 1902.
Number of species found: 44; Number of specimens: 150.

St. 18. South Georgia. Mouth of the Westfiord, Cumberland Bay. 54° 15′ S. — 36° 25′ W. Loose clay. 250 m. Bottom temp. + 1,2 C. 22. 4. 1902.
Number of species: 13; Number of specimens found: 125.

St. 21. South Georgia. Mouth of the Possession-Bay. 54° 8′ S. — 37° 3′ W. Clay. 200 m. 9. 5. 1902. Bottom temp. + 1,5 C.
Number of species found: 15; Number of specimens found: 79.

St. 22. South Georgia. Off the May-Bay. 54° 17′ S. — 36° 28′ W. Clay with some algae. 75 m. Bottom temp. + 1,5 C. 14. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 26; Number of specimens found: 85.

St. 22a. South Georgia. Cumberland, May-Bay. Catching over stony bottom among algae in and under the tide zone. 5. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 11; Number of specimens found 63.

St. 22b. South Georgia. Grytviken. 22. 5. 1902 and 20 m. depth. 11. 6. 1902.
Number of species found: 16; Number of specimens found: 77.

St. 22c. South Georgia. Grytviken, from old kelp-rhizoids. 23. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 45; Number of specimens found: 350.

St. 22d. South Georgia. Grytviken. Sample of fine washings from old kelp. 22. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 22; Number of specimens found: 200.

St. 23. South Georgia. Off the mouth of the Moraine-Bay. 54° 23′ S. — 36° 26′ W. Grey clay with gravel and stones. 64—74 m. Bottom temp. + 1,65 C. 16. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 32; Number of specimens found: 147.

St. 23a. South Georgia. Moraine-Fiord. 148 m. Bottom temp. — 0,35 C. 15. 2. 1902.
Number of species found: 14; Number of specimens found: 51.

St. 23b. South Georgia. Moraine-Fiord. 14 m.
Number of species found: 12; Number of specimens found: 49.

St. 24. South Georgia. Off the "Kochtopf"-Bay. 54° 22′ S. — 36° 37′ W. Grey clay. 95 m. 20. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 23; Number of specimens found: 120.

St. 25. South Georgia. Off the "Kochtopf"-Bay 54° 22′ S. — 36° 27′ W. Grey clay with some algae. 24—52 m. 21. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 29; Number of specimens found: 83.

St. 26. South Georgia. Off the "Kochtopf"-Bay. 54° 22′ S. — 36° 27′ W. Stony bottom with algae off the Macrocystis-Formation. 30 m. 24. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 11; Number of specimens found: 29.

St. 28. South Georgia. Mouth of the "Kochtopf"-Bay. 54° 22′ S. — 36° 28′ W. Sand and algae. 12—15 m. 24. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 58; Number of specimens found: 338.

St. 30. South Georgia. The Moraine-Fiord. 54° 24′ S. — 36° 26′ W. Clay with sparse stones. 125 m. Bottom temp. — 0,25 C. 26. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 23; Number of specimens found: 247.

St. 33. South Georgia, in the "Kochtopf"-Bay. 54° 22′ S. — 36° 28′ W. Clay and algae. 22 m. 30. 5. 1902.
Number of species found: 23; Number of specimens found: 106.

St. 34. South Georgia. Off the mouth of the Cumberland-Bay. 54° 11′ S. — 36° 18′ W. Grey clay with a few stones. 250—310 m. Bottom temp. + 1,45 C. 5. 6. 1902.
Number of species found: 38; Number of specimens found: 224.

St. 39. Falkland Islands. Port William. 51° 40′ S. — 57° 41′ W. Sand and small stones with algae. 40 m. 4. 7. 1902.
Number of species found: 11; Number of specimens found: 12.

St. 40. Falkland Islands. Berkeley Sound. 51° 33′ S. — 58° 0′ W. Gravel and shells with algae. 16 m. Bottom temp. — 2,75 C. 19. 7. 1902.
Number of species found: 54; Number of specimens found: 291.

St. 41. Falkland Islands. Port Louis, shallow water. 51° 33′ S. — 58° 9′ W.
Number of species found: 51; Number of specimens found: 310.

St. 42. Falkland Islands. Port Louis. 51° 33′ S. — 58° 9′ W. Ooze and shells. 8 m. 26. 7. 1902.
Number of species found: 55; Number of specimens found: 372.

St. 42a. Falkland Islands. Port Louis: Greenpatch. Material shaked up from algae and kelp-rhizoids, cast up on shore by storm. 30. 7. 1902.
Number of species found: 54; Number of specimens found: 150.

St. 46. Falkland Islands. Port Louis. Carenage Creek. 51° 32′ S. — 58° 7′ W. Sandy bottom with quantities of *Codium*. 1 m. 9. 8. 1902.
Number of species found: 28; Number of specimens found: 103.

St. 47. Falkland Islands. Port Louis. Mouth of the Carenage Creek. 51° 32′ S. — 58° 7′ W. Shells and stones. 3—4 m. 9. 8. 1902.
Number of species found: 63; Number of specimens found 247.

St. 49. Falkland Islands. Berkeley Sound. 51° 35′ S. — 57° 56′ W. Shells and stones. 25—30 m. 10. 8. 1902.
Number of species found: 27; Number of specimens found: 58.

St. 51. Falkland Islands. Port William. 51° 40′ S. — 57° 42′ W. Sand. 22 m. 3. 9. 1902.
Number of species: 45; Number of specimens found: 245.

St. 53. Falkland Islands. Port William. 51° 40′ S. — 57° 47′ W. Sand and gravel. 12 m. 3. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 65; Number of specimens found: 372.

St. 54. Falkland Islands. Stanley Harbour. 51° 42′ S. — 57° 50′ W. Ooze with shells. 10 m. 3. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 2; Number of specimens found: 7.

St. 55. Falkland Islands. Port Albemarle. 52° 11′ S. — 60° 26′ W. Sandy bottom with algae. 40 m. 8. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 33; Number of specimens found: 113.

St. 56. Falkland Islands. Port Albemarle. Albemarle Harbour. 52° 9′ S. — 60° 33′ W. Sandy bottom with algae. 15 m. 8. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 15; Number of specimens found: 40.

St. 57. Falkland Islands. Port Albemarle. Albemarle Harbour. 52° 8′ S. — 60 ° 33′ W. Sand. 18—30 m. 11. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 21; Number of specimens found: 40.

St. 58. Falkland Islands. S. W. West Falkland. 52° 29′ S. — 60° 36′ W. Sand and gravel. 197 m. 11. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 23; Number of specimens found: 93.

St. 59. Falkland Islands. S. W. West Falkland. On the Burdwood-Bank. 53° 45′ S. — 61° 10′ W. Crushed shells with stones 137—150 m. 12. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 20; Number of specimens found: 70.

St. 62. Fuegian Archipelago. Beagle-Channel. 54° 53′ S. — 67° 56′ W. Sand-mixed clay. 140 m. 16. 9. 1902.
Number of species found: 12; Number of specimens found: 63.

St. 64. Fuegian Archipelago. North side of the Beagle Channel between Ushuaia and Lapataia. 54° 52′ S. — 68° 25′ W. Shells and algae. 35 m. 13. 10. 1902.
Number of species found: 33; Number of specimens found: 192.

St. 67. Fuegian Archipelago. Ushuaia. 54° 49′ S. — 68° 18′ W. Ooze. 6 m. 16. 10. 1902.
Number of species found: 9; Number of specimens found: 42.