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Research article

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Deep-sea nematodes (Comesomatidae) from the Southwest Pacific Ocean: five new species and three new species records

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Abstract. The present study describes five new free-living nematode species and provides three new species records of the family Comesomatidae (genera *Cervonema* Wieser, 1954, *Dorylaimopsis* Ditlevsen, 1918, *Hopperia* Vitiello, 1969, and *Kenyanema* Muthumbi *et al.*, 1997) from the continental margin of New Zealand, Southwest Pacific. Dichotomous identification keys are provided for all known species of *Dorylaimopsis* and *Hopperia*. *Cervonema shiae* Chen & Vincx, 2000 is recorded for the first time outside the type locality (Beagle Channel, Chile). *C. kaikouraensis* sp. nov. is characterised by amphideal fovea with 5.5 turns situated at 1.7 head diameter from anterior end, jointed outer labial setae, equal in length to cephalic setae, sperm dimorphism, and 5-6 small pre-cloacal supplements. *C. multispira* sp. nov. is characterised by amphideal fovea with 8.0-8.5 turns situated at 2.6-4.0 head diameter from anterior end, cephalic setae 2-3 µm long, slightly shorter than outer labial setae, presence of six uninucleated cells in males (potentially pseudocoelomocytes or supplementary excretory cells), 5 small pre-cloacal supplements, and strongly cuticularised, arcuate spicules with capitulum. *C. proberti* sp. nov. is characterised by amphideal fovea with 5 turns and located at < 1 head diameter from anterior end, cephalic setae 1.6-2.0 times longer than outer labial setae, and 8 small pre-cloacal supplements. *Dorylaimopsis nodderi* sp. nov. is characterised by cuticle with lateral differentiation consisting of three longitudinal rows of larger dots in the pharyngeal and caudal regions, two rows of larger dots in middle region of body, and spicules with rounded ventral projection at one third of spicule length from distal end, giving appearance of a joint. *Hopperia ancora* sp. nov. is characterised by short conical cephalic setae, spicules with hook-like projection at distal end, gubernaculum with bent apophyses, and 11-13 pre-cloacal supplements. *H. beaglense* Chen & Vincx, 1998 is recorded from Kaikoura Canyon, the first record of this species outside the type locality (Beagle Channel, Chile). *Kenyanema monorchis* Muthumbi *et al.*, 1997 is also recorded for the first time outside the type locality (Indian Ocean).

Keywords. *Cervonema*, *Dorylaimopsis*, *Hopperia*, *Kenyanema*, New Zealand.

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Introduction

Nematode species of the family Comesomatidae Filipjev, 1918 are common on continental margins worldwide (Soetaert & Heip 1995; Vanhove *et al.* 1999; Muthumbi *et al.* 2011). Little is known, however, about the diversity and distribution of deep-sea (>200 m water depth) Comesomatidae in the Southwest Pacific (Miljutin *et al.* 2010). Two new species of this family were recently described from the continental slope of New Zealand (Leduc *et al.* 2012a). The present study describes five new species and provides three new species record belonging to the genera *Cervonema* Wieser, 1954, *Dorylaimopsis* Ditlevsen, 1918, *Hopperia* Vitiello, 1969, and *Kenyanema* Muthumbi *et al.*, 1997 from the same region.

Material and Methods

Sampling and laboratory methods

The present study focussed on three major bathymetric features of the New Zealand Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ): Challenger Plateau, Chatham Rise and Kaikoura Canyon. Challenger Plateau encompasses water depths ranging from *c.* 400 to 3000 m in an area of generally low biological productivity to the northwest of the South Island, New Zealand (Murphy *et al.* 2001). Chatham Rise is a submarine ridge that extends eastwards from the South Island of New Zealand, over water depths ranging from *c.* 250 to 3000 m. The rise lies beneath the Subtropical Front (STF), a region associated with heightened primary productivity (Bradford-Grieve *et al.* 1997; Murphy *et al.* 2001). Kaikoura Canyon lies to the east of the South Island (~42°S), and has been described as one of the most productive deep-sea benthic habitats known (De Leo *et al.* 2010).

Details of the study sites are given in Leduc *et al.* (2012a, b). Samples were collected along a transect at 178°30'E across Chatham Rise (nine sites, 350-3100 m water depth) in austral spring (September-October) 2001 during National Institute of Water and Atmospheric Research (NIWA) cruise TAN0116. Twenty-three additional sites between 240 and 1300 m water depths on Chatham Rise and Challenger Plateau were sampled in austral autumn-early winter (March-April and May-June) 2007 (NIWA cruises TAN0705 and TAN0707, respectively). Five sites (405-1420 m water depth) were sampled along the Kaikoura Canyon axis in May 2010 during NIWA cruise TAN1006.

Sediment samples were collected using an Ocean Instruments MC-800A multicorer (core internal diameter = 9.5 cm). Each sample consisted of one subcore of internal diameter 26 mm taken to a depth of 5 cm. Samples were fixed in 10% formalin and stained with Rose Bengal. Samples were subsequently rinsed on a 1 mm sieve to remove large particles and on a 45 µm sieve to retain nematodes. Nematodes were extracted from the remaining sediments by Ludox flotation and transferred to pure glycerol (Sommerfield & Warwick 1996). Species descriptions were made from glycerol mounts using differential interference contrast microscopy and drawings were made with the aid of a camera lucida. All measurements are in µm, and all curved structures are measured along the arc. Type specimens are held in the NIWA Invertebrate Collection (NIC), Wellington. Anterior sense organs are defined as follows: papillae (<1 µm long), setiform papillae (1-2 µm), and setae (>2 µm) (Leduc & Wharton 2008).

Abbreviations

a	=	body length/maximum body diameter
abd	=	anal body diameter
b	=	body length/pharynx length
c	=	body length/tail length
cbd	=	corresponding body diameter
hd	=	head diameter
L	=	body length
n	=	number of specimens
%V	=	vulva distance from anterior end of body × 100/total body length

Results

Class Chromadorea Inglis, 1983
Order Araeolaimida De Coninck, 1965
Superfamily Axonolaimoidea Filipjev, 1918
Family Comesomatidae Filipjev, 1918

Subfamily **Sabatieriinae** Filipjev, 1934

Diagnosis (modified from Jensen (1979))

Cephalic sense organs in three separate crowns, with outer labial sensillae and cephalic setae sometimes close together. Buccal cavity weakly cuticularised, anterior portion cup-shaped, sometimes very small; posterior portion narrow, not strongly cuticularised. Spicules bent, usually enlarged proximally. Gubernacular apophyses (when present) usually directed dorsocaudally and paired.

Type genus

Sabatieria De Rouville, 1903

Genus *Cervonema* Wieser, 1954

Diagnosis (modified from Chen & Vincx (2000))

Sabatieriinae. Body cuticle striated, without punctations; cervical region elongated or short. Six external labial sensillae setiform, usually almost equal in length to four cephalic setae. Amphideal fovea with 4-8 turns. Buccal cavity small, without teeth. Spicules simple, gubernaculum small or absent, minute pre-cloacal supplements present or absent.

Type species

Cervonema allometricum Wieser, 1954

Remarks

Interspecific variation in the morphological characters of *Cervonema* species is relatively limited, and species within this genus should be identified using as many characters as possible (e.g., Barnes *et al.* 2012). The following characters, however, are particularly useful in species identification: relative length of outer labial setae and cephalic setae, shape and position of amphids, shape and size of spicules, presence/absence and shape of gubernaculum, and tail length. Other traits, which have not always been included in earlier species descriptions, include presence/absence of jointed outer labial setae and presence/absence of sperm dimorphism. Pre-cloacal supplements are often difficult to observe using light microscopy and should not be used in isolation for defining species.

Cervonema shiae Chen & Vincx, 2000
Figs 1-2, Table 1

Material examined

1 ♂ and 2 ♀♀, collected 6 Apr. 2007, southern flank of Chatham Rise (1240 m water depth), 44.4864°S, 177.1407°E. Characteristics of surface sediment layer (0-5 mm): mostly silt/clay (82.9%), with very fine sand (10.2%), and fine sand (8.4%); calcium carbonate content: 38.4%; total organic matter content: 1.9%; chloroplastic pigment concentration: 3501 ng/gDW_{sediment} (NIC 84438). 1 ♂ collected 5 Jun. 2007, Challenger Plateau (532 m water depth), 40.8814°S, 170.8603°E. Characteristics of surface sediment layer (0-5 mm): mostly silt/clay (67.6%), with fine sand (15.2%), and very fine sand (11.4%); calcium carbonate content: 56.0%; total organic matter content: 2.1%; chloroplastic pigment concentration: 1344 ng/gDW_{sediment} (NIC 84439).

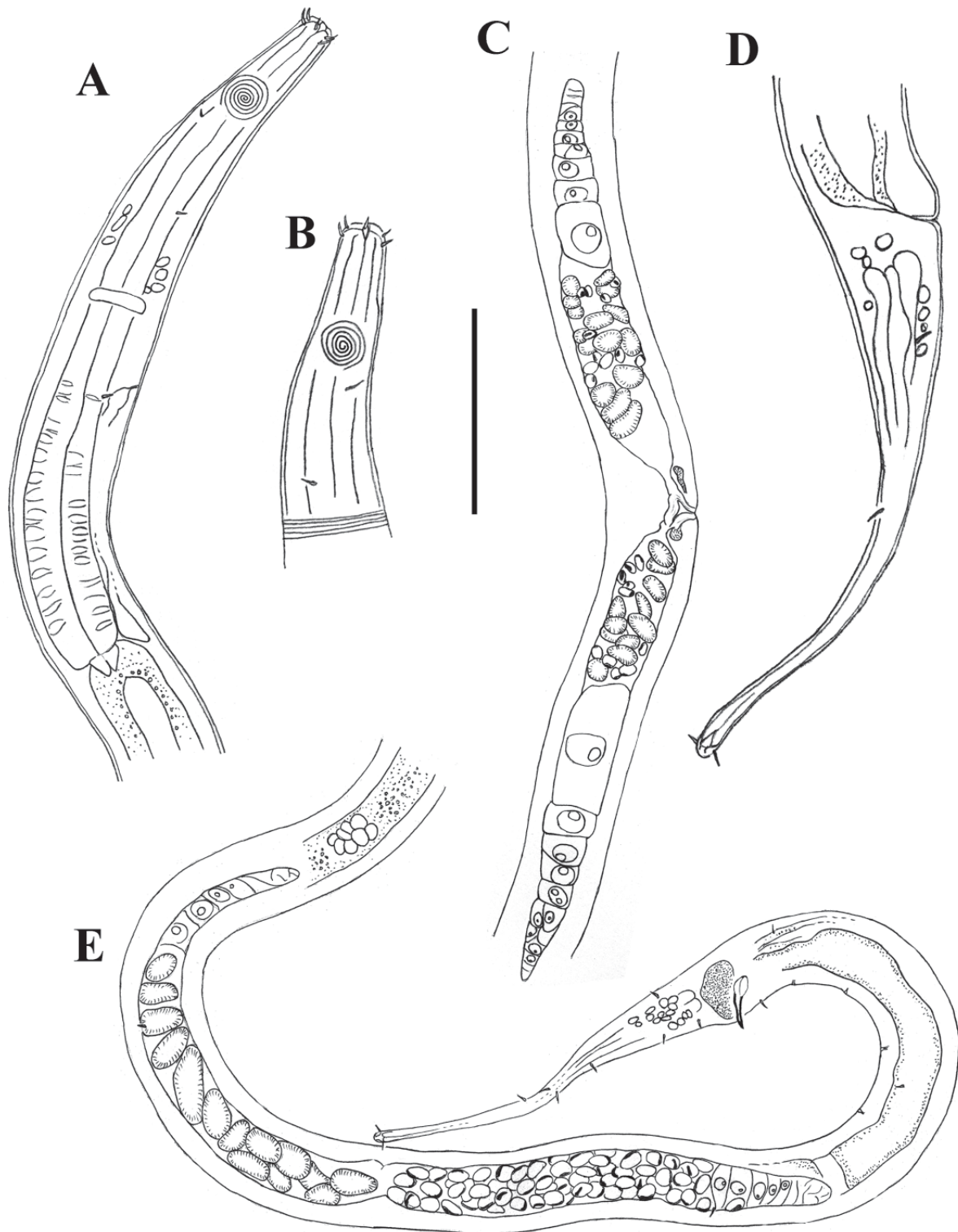


Fig. 1. *Cervonema shiae* Chen & Vincx, 2000. **A.** ♂ anterior body region. **B.** Lateral view of ♂ head region. **C.** ♀ reproductive system. **D.** ♀ tail. **E.** ♂ posterior body region showing reproductive system and copulatory apparatus. Scale bar: A = 40 µm; B = 35 µm; C = 65 µm; D = 30 µm; E = 60 µm.

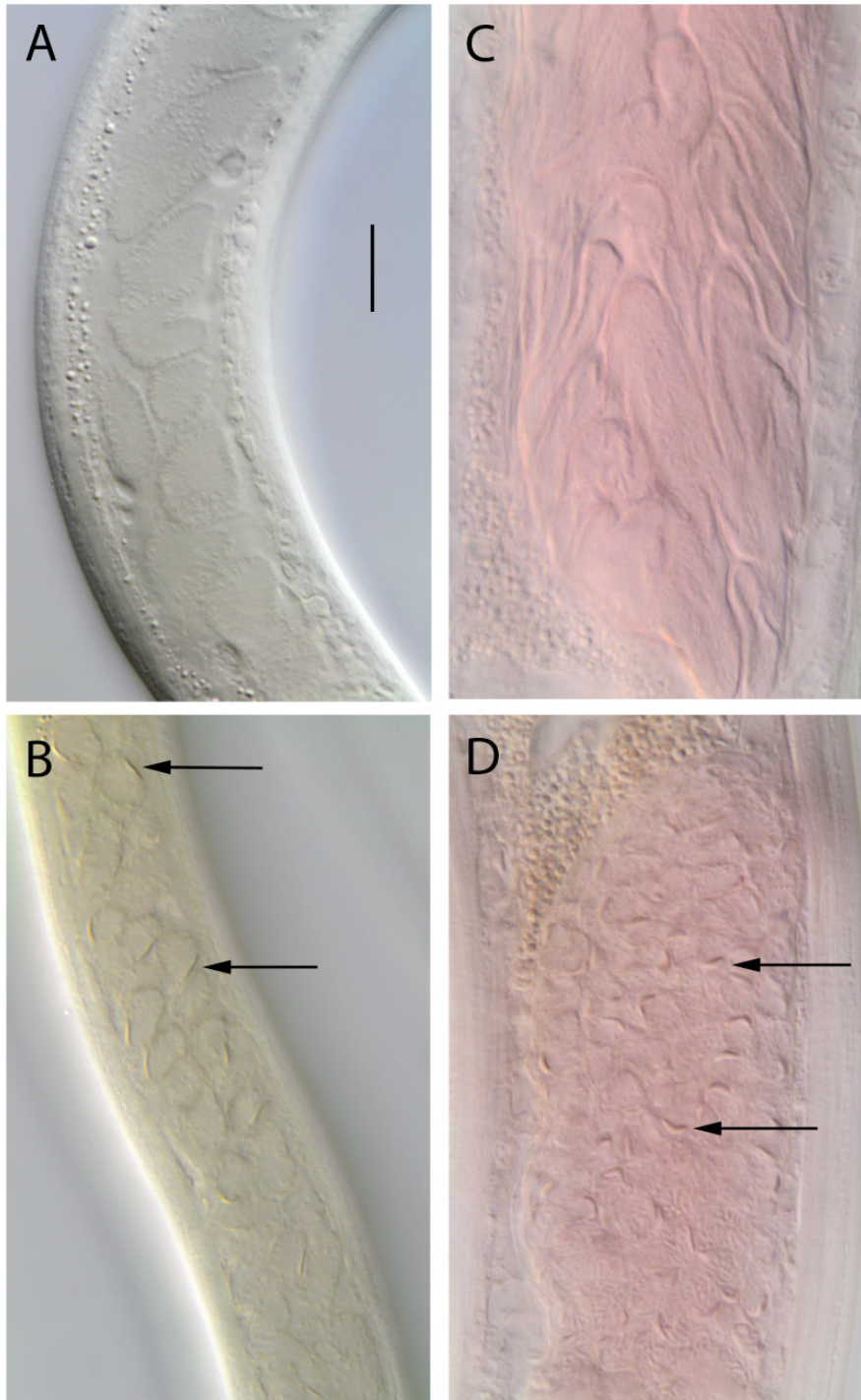


Fig. 2. *Cervonema shiae* Chen & Vincx, 2000 and *Cervonema kaikouraensis* sp. nov. light micrographs. **A.** Large sperm cells without nuclei in anterior testis of *C. shiae*. **B.** Small nucleated sperm in posterior testis of *C. shiae*. **C.** Large sperm cells without nuclei in anterior testis of *C. kaikouraensis* sp. nov. **D.** Small nucleated sperm in posterior testis of *C. kaikouraensis* sp. nov. Arrows point to the lenticular nuclei situated on the periphery of the small sperm cells in the posterior testes of both species. Scale bar = 10 μ m.

Table 1. Morphometrics (μm) of *Cervonema shiae* Chen & Vincx, 2000 and *C. kaikouraensis* sp. nov.

Species	<i>Cervonema shiae</i> Chen & Vincx, 2000		<i>Cervonema kaikouraensis</i> sp. nov.	
	Males	Females	Male Holotype	Female Paratypes
n	2	2		2
L	744-827	693-718	1639	1876-1959
a	30-31	21-24	27	18-24
b	5	5	7	7-8
c	6-7	7	8	6-7
Head diam.	7-8	7-8	11	12-13
Mouth diam.	2	2	3	3
Length of cephalic setae	2-3	2-3	6	6
Amphid height	10	7	13	10-11
Amphid width	9	7-8	12	9-12
Amphid width/cbd (%)	75-82	63-73	67	41-57
Amphid from anterior end	16-20	16	19	22-23
Nerve ring from anterior end	73-79	70-77	117	114
Nerve ring cbd	21	19-20	44	53-54
Excretory pore from anterior end	82-96	81-89	129	135-137
Pharynx length	150-158	135-143	240	255-256
Pharynx cbd	23-24	23-26	56	69-74
Pharyngeal bulb diam.	14	16-19	37	50-55
Max. body diam.	25-27	30-33	60	83-104
Spicule length	11-12	-	32	-
Gubernacular apophyses length	-	-	-	-
Anal body diam.	18-22	18-21	36	46-52
Tail length	115-122	96-97	198	274-302
Tail length/abd	5.5-6.4	4.6-5.3	5.5	5.8-6.0
V	-	344-389	-	934-955
%V	-	50-54	-	49-50
Vulval body diam.	-	28-33	-	80-93

Description

Males

Body cylindrical, tapering towards both extremities but more pronounced in tail region. Cuticle faintly striated, no lateral differentiation. Somatic setae short and sparse. Head not set-off by constriction. Inner labial papillae indistinct, six outer labial setae, and four slightly longer cephalic setae, the latter two in separate circles close to each other. Amphideal fovea spiral, at 6.0-6.5 turns, 1.8-2.3 head diameters from anterior. Small buccal cavity, cup-shaped. Pharynx widening posteriorly into a weakly marked elongated bulb. Cardia short. Nerve ring near middle of pharynx length. Secretory-excretory pore near two thirds of pharynx length from anterior. Cellular body of ventral gland small- at level of cardia. Intestine wall consisting mostly of cells containing colourless granules, interspersed with clusters of clear globular inclusions.

Reproductive system diorchic, opposed, outstretched. Anterior testis to left of intestine, posterior testis to right of intestine. Anterior testis with relatively large oval sperm cells (5-8 μm wide by 12-15 μm long) without nuclei (Fig. 2A). Posterior testis with smaller, oval-shaped sperm cells (up to 8 \times 5 μm) with

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lenticular nuclei situated peripherally (Fig. 2B). Spicules paired, equal, 0.5-0.6 abd long, with lightly cuticularised, swollen proximal portion, and heavily cuticularised, pointed distal portion. Gubernaculum not observed. Large rectal gland surrounds spicules. Four small, tubular pre-cloacal supplements, one pre-cloacal seta. Tail conico-cylindrical, with several short caudal setae and three short terminal setae. Three caudal glands and spinneret.

Females

Similar to males, but with slightly larger maximum body diameter, amphideal fovea smaller, 5.0-5.5 turns. Reproductive system didelphic, opposed, ovaries outstretched, with anterior branch to left of intestine and posterior branch to right of intestine. Both types of sperm observed in uterus. Spermathecae not observed. Vulva at median or slightly post median. Granular vaginal glands present, pars proximalis vaginae surrounded by constrictor muscle.

Discussion

My specimens closely resemble the description of Chen & Vincx (2000) based on specimens from the Beagle Channel (255-257 m water depth), although specimens from Chatham Rise and Challenger plateau have slightly shorter cephalic setae (0.3-0.4 vs. 0.5 cbd) and longer tail (5.5-6.4 vs. 4.8 abd). The specimens are also characterised by sperm dimorphism (anterior testis with large oval sperm cells without nuclei, posterior testis with smaller nucleated sperm cells); Chen & Vincx (2000), however, did not provide details of the sperm in their description. This is the first record of this species outside the type locality.

Cervonema kaikouraensis sp. nov.

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Figs 2-4, Table 1

Etymology

This species is named after the type locality.

Material examined

Holotype

♂, collected 5 May 2010, Kaikoura Canyon axis (1061 m water depth), 42.5081°S, 173.6325°E (NIC 84440).

Paratypes

2 ♀♀, same data as holotype (NIC 84441).

Description

Males

Body cylindrical, tapering towards both extremities. Cuticle faintly striated, no lateral differentiation. Somatic setae very short and sparse, 1-2 µm long, except in pre-cloacal region, 4 µm long. Head not set-off by constriction. Six inner labial papillae, six jointed outer labial setae, and four cephalic setae, not jointed. Amphideal fovea spiral, 5.5 turns, at 1.7 head diameters from anterior. Golden-coloured granular material in lateral, ventral, and dorsal chords, forming two continuous bands (Fig. 4D). Small buccal cavity, cup-shaped. Pharynx gradually widening posteriorly into an elongated bulb. Dorsal pharyngeal gland nucleus conspicuous. Cardia short. Nerve ring near middle of pharynx length. Secretory-excretory pore situated just posteriorly to nerve ring. Cellular body of ventral gland small, at level of cardia. Intestine wall with numerous granules, orange-brown in anterior portion, colourless in posterior portion.

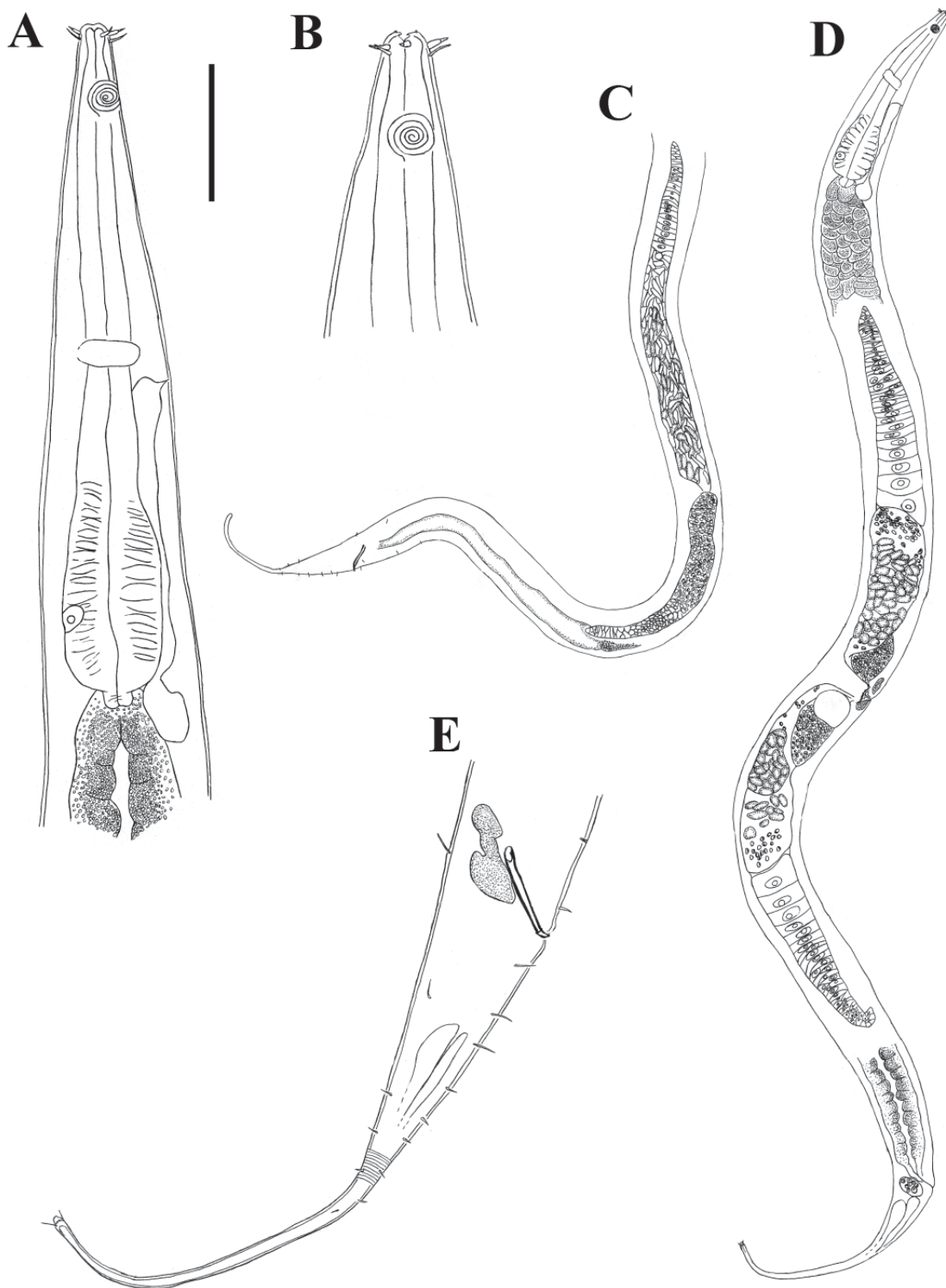


Fig. 3. *Cervonema kaikouraensis* sp. nov. **A.** ♂ anterior body region. **B.** ♀ head. **C.** ♂ reproductive system. **D.** Entire ♀. **E.** ♂ copulatory apparatus. Scale bar: A = 50 µm; B = 30 µm; C = 170 µm; D = 200 µm; E = 40 µm.

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Reproductive system diorchic, opposed, outstretched. Anterior testis to left of intestine, posterior testis to right of intestine. Anterior testis with relatively large elongated sperm cells (up to 5 μm wide and 20 μm long), without nuclei (Fig. 2C). Posterior testis with smaller, globular sperm cells (4-6 μm diameter) with lenticular nuclei situated peripherally (Fig. 2D). Spicules paired, equal, narrow, straight, 0.9 abd long, with small capitulum. Rectal gland present. Five, possibly six tubular pre-cloacal supplements, difficult to observe, one pre-cloacal seta. Tail conico-cylindrical, with several caudal setae, 2-5 μm long, and three short terminal setae. Three caudal glands and well-developed spinneret (Fig. 4C).

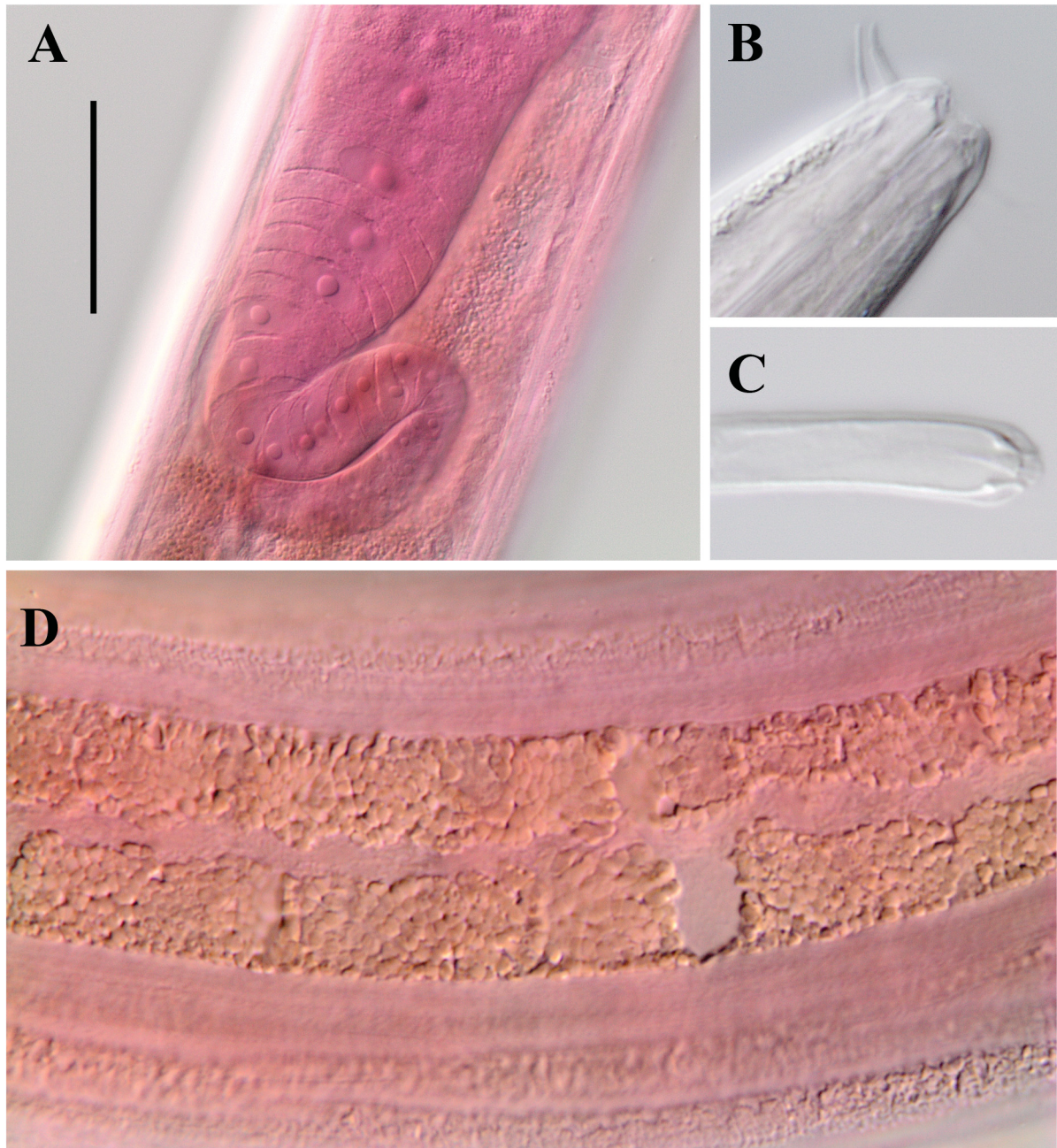


Fig. 4. *Cervonema kaikouraensis* sp. nov. light micrographs. **A.** Anterior ovary, showing bent germinal portion. **B.** ♂ head, showing jointed outer labial seta. **C.** ♂ spinneret. **D.** Granules in the lateral chords of ♂. Scale bar: A = 40 μm ; B = 18 μm ; C = 12 μm ; D = 24 μm .

Females

Similar to males, but with slightly larger maximum body diameter, amphideal fovea smaller, 4.5 turns. Reproductive system didelphic, opposed, with anterior branch to left of intestine and posterior branch to right of intestine. Terminal (i.e., distal) portion of anterior ovary bent in one paratype specimen (Fig. 4A), but not other paratype specimen; germinal portion of posterior ovary bent in both paratypes. Both types of sperm observed in uterus and spermathecae. Vulva at body median. Granular vaginal glands present, pars proximalis vaginae surrounded by constrictor muscle.

Diagnosis and relationships

Cervonema kaikouraensis sp. nov. is characterised by body length 1636 µm, amphid with 5.5 turns situated 1.7 head diameter from anterior end, jointed outer labial setae, equal in length to cephalic setae, anterior testis with large elongated sperm cells without nuclei, posterior testis with smaller nucleated sperm cells, 5 small pre-cloacal supplements, straight spicules 32 µm in length, and tail 5.5 abd.

C. kaikouraensis sp. nov. can be differentiated from all other species of the genus, except *C. allometricum* Wieser, 1954 and *C. pseudodeltensis* Barnes *et al.*, 2012 by the presence of jointed outer labial setae. The presence of jointed outer labial setae in *C. allometricum* was not described in the original description of Wieser (1954) but was later noted by Lorenzen (1981). *C. kaikouraensis* sp. nov. can be distinguished from *C. allometricum* and *C. pseudodeltensis* by the absence of gubernaculum and gubernacular apophyses (gubernaculum with conspicuous posterior apophyses present in *C. allometricum* and *C. pseudodeltensis*).

The presence of jointed outer labial setae may have been overlooked in previous descriptions and may not be a reliable trait to use for differentiating between all species of *Cervonema*. *C. kaikouraensis* sp. nov. can further be differentiated from most other species of the genus (except *C. deltensis* Hope & Zhang, 1995 and *C. papillatum* Jensen, 1988 by the presence of sperm dimorphism. *C. kaikouraensis* sp. nov. differs from *C. deltensis* in body length (1636 vs. 1201-1237), length of cephalic setae (6 vs. 3-5 µm), amphideal fovea turns (5.5 vs. 3-5), position of amphid (1.7 vs. 1.4 hd from anterior), and absence of gubernaculum (plate-like gubernaculum in *C. deltensis*). *C. kaikouraensis* sp. nov. differs from *C. papillatum* in body length (1636 vs. 1140-1230), and by the absence of a weakly cuticularised cap surrounding the spicules proximally. The presence or absence of sperm dimorphism was not noted in the descriptions of *C. brevicauda* Gourbault, 1980 and *C. jenseni* Gourbault, 1980, but these species differ most notably from *C. kaikouraensis* sp. nov. in the presence of a gubernaculum (absent in *C. kaikouraensis* sp. nov.). *C. brevicauda* also has a shorter body length (800-1090 vs. 1636), shorter cephalic setae (3 vs. 6 µm), and shorter spicules (0.6 vs. 0.9 abd) than *C. kaikouraensis* sp. nov. *C. jenseni* can also be differentiated from *C. kaikouraensis* sp. nov. by the greater number of amphid turns (7 vs. 5.5) and absence of supplements (5 in *C. kaikouraensis* sp. nov.).

Remarks

The presence of bent ovaries, as observed in *C. kaikouraensis* sp. nov., is unusual for the family Comesomatidae. The ovaries, however, are bent only in the terminal portion. Because the ovaries in both female specimens are quite large and occupy most of the available space in the pseudocoel (Fig. 3D), this trait is considered to be a secondary feature resulting from lack of space, rather than true reflexed ovaries.

Cervonema multispira sp. nov.

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Figs 5-6, Table 2

Etymology

The species name is derived from the Latin *multus* (= much) and *spiralis* (= coil), and refers to the shape of the amphid.

Material examined

Holotype

♂, collected 6 Apr. 2007, southern flank of Chatham Rise (1240 m water depth), 44.4864°S, 177.1407°E. Characteristics of surface sediment layer (0-5 mm): mostly silt/clay (82.9%), with very fine sand (10.2%), and fine sand (8.4%); calcium carbonate content: 38.4%; total organic matter content: 1.9%; chloroplastic pigment concentration: 3501 ng/gDW_{sediment} (NIC 84444).

Paratypes

1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same data as holotype (NIC 84445).

Description

Males

Body cylindrical, tapering towards both extremities, orange-brown colouration throughout. Cuticle faintly striated, no lateral differentiation. Somatic setae short and sparse. Head set-off by a depression at level of cephalic setae. Inner labial papillae indistinct, six outer labial setae, and four slightly shorter cephalic setae, the latter two in separate circles. Amphideal fovea spiral, 8.0-8.5 turns, situated 2.6-4.0 head diameters from anterior. Small buccal cavity, cup-shaped. Pharynx with small posterior bulb. Cardia short. Nerve ring near 60% of pharynx length from anterior. Secretory-excretory pore slightly posterior to nerve ring. Cellular body of ventral gland small, posterior to cardia. Six large uninucleated pseudocoelomocytes, 23 µm wide, 35-40 µm long, in anterior half of body, with 2 and 4 cells on either side of intestine in holotype, 3 cells on either side of intestine in paratype, each with single extension (or possibly duct) directed anteriorly (Fig. 6A). Intestine wall consisting mostly of cells containing small granules, interspersed with clusters of clear globular inclusions

Reproductive system diorchic, opposed, outstretched. Anterior testis to left of intestine, posterior testis to right of intestine. Sperm cells small (up to 5×4 µm), globular, with lenticular nuclei situated peripherally. Spicules paired, equal, arcuate, 0.9-1.1 abd long, strongly cuticularised along entire length, with capitulum. Four pairs of small ejaculatory glands situated anteriorly to spicules (Fig. 5C). Small rectal gland present. Gubernaculum not observed. Five small, tubular pre-cloacal supplements, one pre-cloacal seta. Tail conico-cylindrical, with several short caudal setae and three short terminal setae. Three caudal glands and spinneret present.

Females

Similar to males, but with smaller amphideal fovea, 7.5 turns. Large nucleated cells in anterior part of body not observed. Reproductive system didelphic, opposed, outstretched, with anterior branch to left of intestine and posterior branch to right of intestine. Spermatheca present, containing sperm. Vulva slightly post median. Granular vaginal glands present, pars proximalis vaginae surrounded by constrictor muscle.

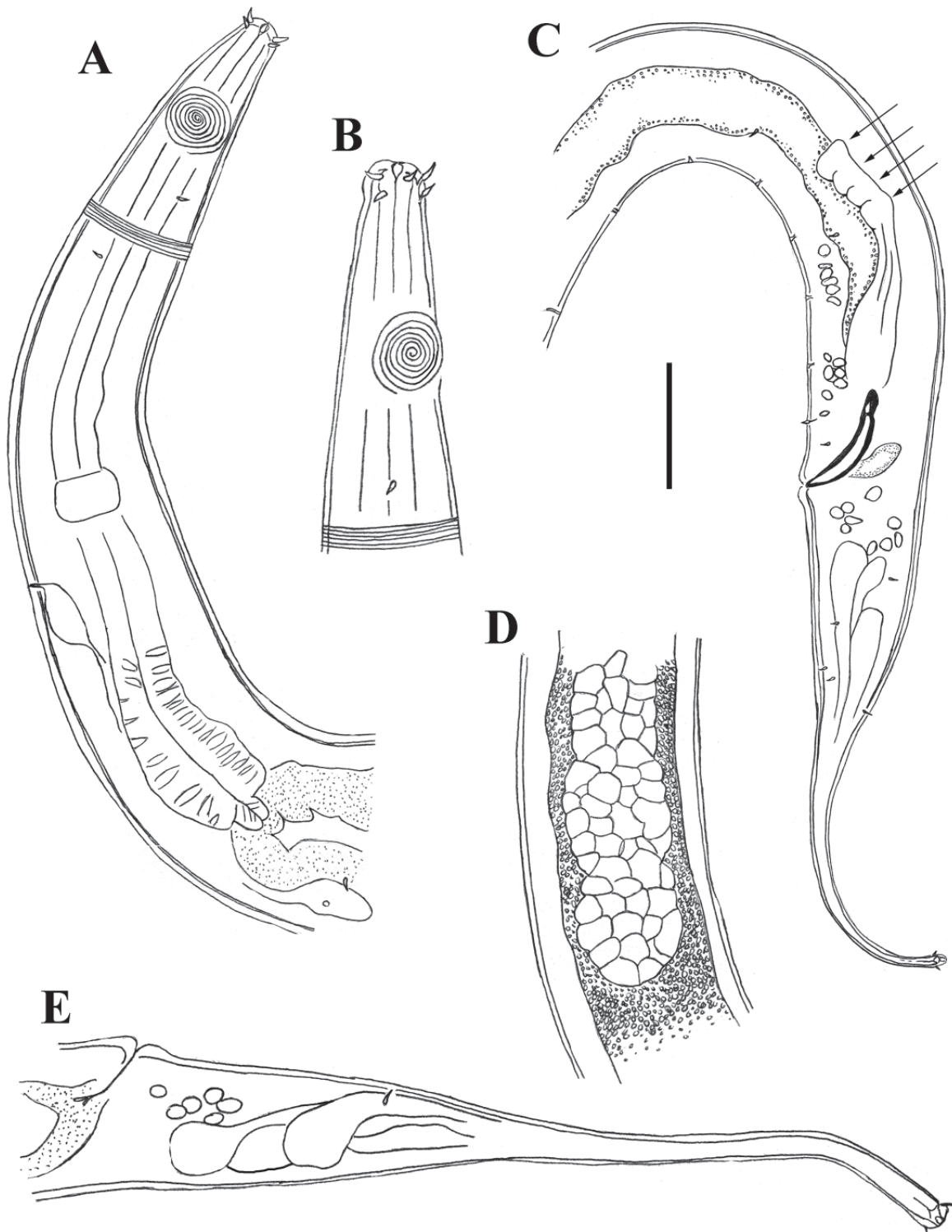


Fig. 5. *Cervonema multispira* sp. nov. **A.** ♂ anterior body region. **B.** ♀ head. **C.** ♂ posterior body region, showing copulatory apparatus. **D.** ♀ intestine. **E.** ♀ tail. Arrows point to the four ejaculatory glands. Scale bar: A = 30 µm; B = 20 µm; C = 40 µm; D = 28 µm; E = 25 µm.

Diagnosis and relationships

Cervonema multispira sp. nov. is characterised by body length 1225-1431 μm , amphideal fovea with 8.0-8.5 turns, 2.6-4.0 head diameter from anterior end, cephalic setae 2-3 μm long, slightly shorter than outer labial setae, presence of six large lateral cells in males only, 5 small pre-cloacal supplements, strongly cuticularised, arcuate spicules with capitulum, and tail 4.4-6.1 abd.

Cervonema multispira sp. nov. resembles *C. macramphis* Jensen, 1979 in body size, length of cephalic setae, amphid with numerous (> 7) turns, and the presence of arcuate spicules. *Cervonema multispira* sp. nov. can be differentiated from *C. macramphis* and all other species of the genus by amphideal fovea with 8.0-8.5 turns (< 7.5 turns in all other species), presence of lateral excretory cells in males, and strongly cuticularised spicules with capitulum. *C. multispira* sp. nov. also resembles *C. pseudodeltensis* Barnes *et al.*, 2012 in having outer labial setae marginally longer than cephalic setae, but is characterised by shorter body length (1225-1431 vs. 1559-1755 μm), amphideal fovea with more turns (8.0-8.5 vs. 5.5) and absence of gubernaculum (present in *C. pseudodeltensis*).

Discussion

To my knowledge, this is the first time that the presence of large uninucleated cells is noted in the pseudocoelom of *Cervonema* specimens. Similar cells, usually situated laterally, and sometimes subventrally, have been described in *Sabatieria celtica* Southern, 1914 (Riemann 1977), *S. pulchra* (Schneider, 1906) (Jensen 1979), *S. breviseta* Stekhoven, 1935, and *S. punctata* (Kreis, 1924) (Platt

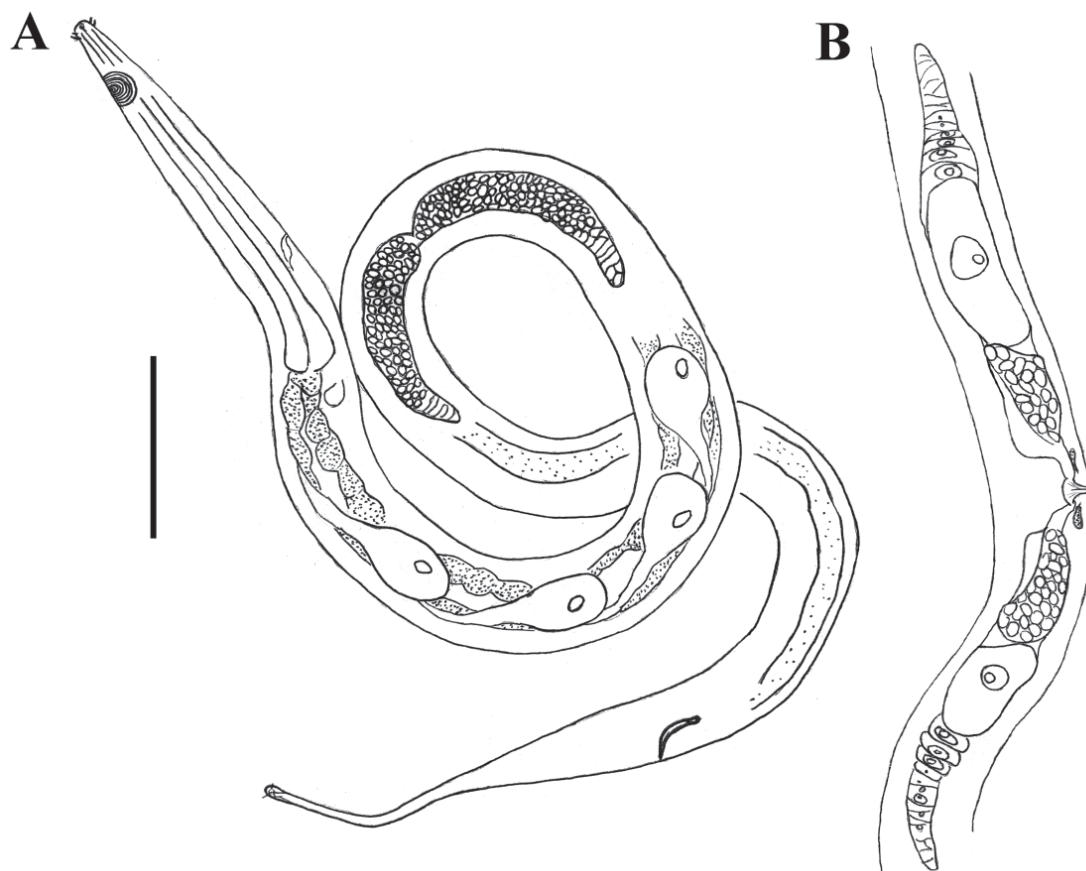


Fig. 6. *Cervonema multispira* sp. nov. **A.** Entire ♂. **B.** ♀ reproductive system. Scale bar: A = 100 μm ; B = 70 μm .

Table 2. Morphometrics (μm) of *Cervonema multispira* sp. nov. and *C. proberti* sp. nov. n/o = not observed.

Species	<i>Cervonema multispira</i> sp. nov.			<i>Cervonema proberti</i> sp. nov.		
	Males		Females	Males		Females
	Holotype	Paratype	Paratypes	Holotype	Paratype	Paratypes
n		1	2		1	3
L	1431	1225	965-1083	1144	1043	1183-1397
a	28	34	24-29	30	33	33-35
b	7	7	6-7	9	9	9-10
c	9	7	7-13	9	9	8
Head diam.	10	9	8	12	10	11-12
Mouth diam.	2	2	2	1	<1	1-2
Length of cephalic setae	3	2	2	7	7-8	8-9
Amphid height	15	14	10-11	13	14	10
Amphid width	16	14	9-10	11	12	9-10
Amphid width/cbd (%)	76	82	69-71	85	86	69-71
Amphid from anterior end	40	23	19-22	6	10	9-10
Nerve ring from anterior end	125	108	90-108	68	64	65-67
Nerve ring cbd	38	28	25-27	28	25	28-29
Excretory pore from anterior end	147	123	113-126	n/o	n/o	87-90
Pharynx length	214	183	151-185	129	120	131-144
Pharynx cbd	47	35	30-32	34	28	32-35
Pharyngeal bulb diam.	26	20	19-20	26	18	25-27
Max. body diam.	51	36	40-42	38	32	36-42
Spicule length	36	31	-	20	22	-
Gubernacular apophyses length	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anal body diam.	38	29	26-27	27	24	26-30
Tail length	167	176	146-147	122	116	142-178
Tail length/abd	4.4	6.1	5.4-5.6	4.5	4.8	5.5-5.9
V	-	-	488-628	-	-	556-644
%V	-	-	51-52	-	-	46-47
Vulval body diam.	-	-	38-42	-	-	36-42

1984). Only two cells (described as supplementary excretory cells) are found in *Sabatieria* spp., whereas six were observed in *Cervonema multispira* sp. nov. This type of cell has not been observed in females of *Sabatieria* spp. or *C. multispira* sp. nov.

Cervonema proberti sp. nov.

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:0635B2CB-1114-4399-A3E6-DC0F53832755

Figs 7-8, Table 2

Etymology

This species is named after Dr. P. Keith Probert.

Material examined

Holotype

♂, collected 5 Oct. 2001, Chatham Rise crest (350 m water depth), 43.4333°S, 178.5000°E. Characteristics of surface sediment layer (0-5 mm): mostly fine sand (35.7%), silt/clay (33.0%), and very fine sand (23.5%); calcium carbonate content: 40.5%; total organic matter content: 4.5%; chloroplastic pigment concentration: 3359 ng/gDW_{sediment} (NIC 84442).

Paratypes

1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, same data as holotype (NIC 84443).

Description

Males

Body cylindrical, tapering towards both extremities. Cuticle faintly striated, no lateral differentiation. Somatic setae short and sparse, in four dorso- and ventro-lateral longitudinal rows. Epidermal glands associated with somatic setae visible as clear, oval areas underneath cuticle (Figs 7C, 8A). Head set-off by constriction at level of amphids. Inner labial papillae indistinct, six outer labial setae, and four longer cephalic setae, the latter two almost at same level. Cephalic setae 1.6-2.0 times longer than outer labial setae. Amphideal fovea spiral, 5 turns, 0.5-1.0 head diameter from anterior. Small buccal cavity, cup-shaped. Pharynx with rounded or oval terminal bulb. Nucleus of dorsal pharyngeal gland conspicuous. Cardia short. Nerve ring near middle of pharynx length. Secretory-excretory pore slightly posterior to nerve ring. Cellular body of ventral gland slightly posterior to cardia. Intestine wall consisting mostly of cells containing colourless granules, interspersed with clusters of clear globular inclusions (Fig. 8B).

Reproductive system diorchic, opposed, outstretched. Anterior testis to left of intestine, posterior testis to right of intestine. Oval-shaped sperm cells with lenticular nuclei situated peripherally (Fig. 7D). Two pairs of ejaculatory glands present. Spicules paired, equal, slightly arcuate, 0.7-0.9 abd long, proximal end slightly cephalated, gradually tapering towards distal end. Gubernaculum not observed. Rectal gland surrounds spicules. Eight small, tubular pre-cloacal supplements, often difficult to distinguish, one pre-cloacal seta. Tail conico-cylindrical, with several short caudal setae and three short terminal setae. Three caudal glands and spinneret present.

Females

Similar to males, but with slightly larger maximum body diameter, amphideal fovea smaller, 4-5 turns, slightly longer tail. Reproductive system didelphic, opposed, outstretched, with anterior branch to left of intestine and posterior branch to right of intestine. Vulva slightly pre median. Granular vaginal glands present, pars proximalis vaginae surrounded by constrictor muscle.

Diagnosis and relationships

Cervonema proberti sp. nov. is characterised by body length 1043-1144 µm, amphideal fovea with 5 turns and < 1 head diameter from anterior end, cephalic setae 1.6-2.0 times longer than outer labial setae, sperm cells with lenticular nuclei, 8 small pre-cloacal supplements, and tail 4.5-5.9 abd.

Cervonema proberti sp. nov. can be distinguished from most other species of the genus by the amphid < 1 head diameter from anterior, compared to > 1 head diameter from anterior in most species (except *C. hermani* Chen & Vincx, 2000, *C. chilensis* Chen & Vincx, 2000, and *C. proximamphidum* Tchesunov, 2000). *C. proberti* sp. nov. can be distinguished from *C. hermani*, *C. chilensis*, and *C. proximamphidum* by cephalic setae conspicuously (1.6-2.0×) longer than outer labial setae (almost equal in length in *C. hermani*, *C. chilensis*, and *C. proximamphidum*), and nucleated sperm cells (no nuclei in *C. hermani*, *C.*

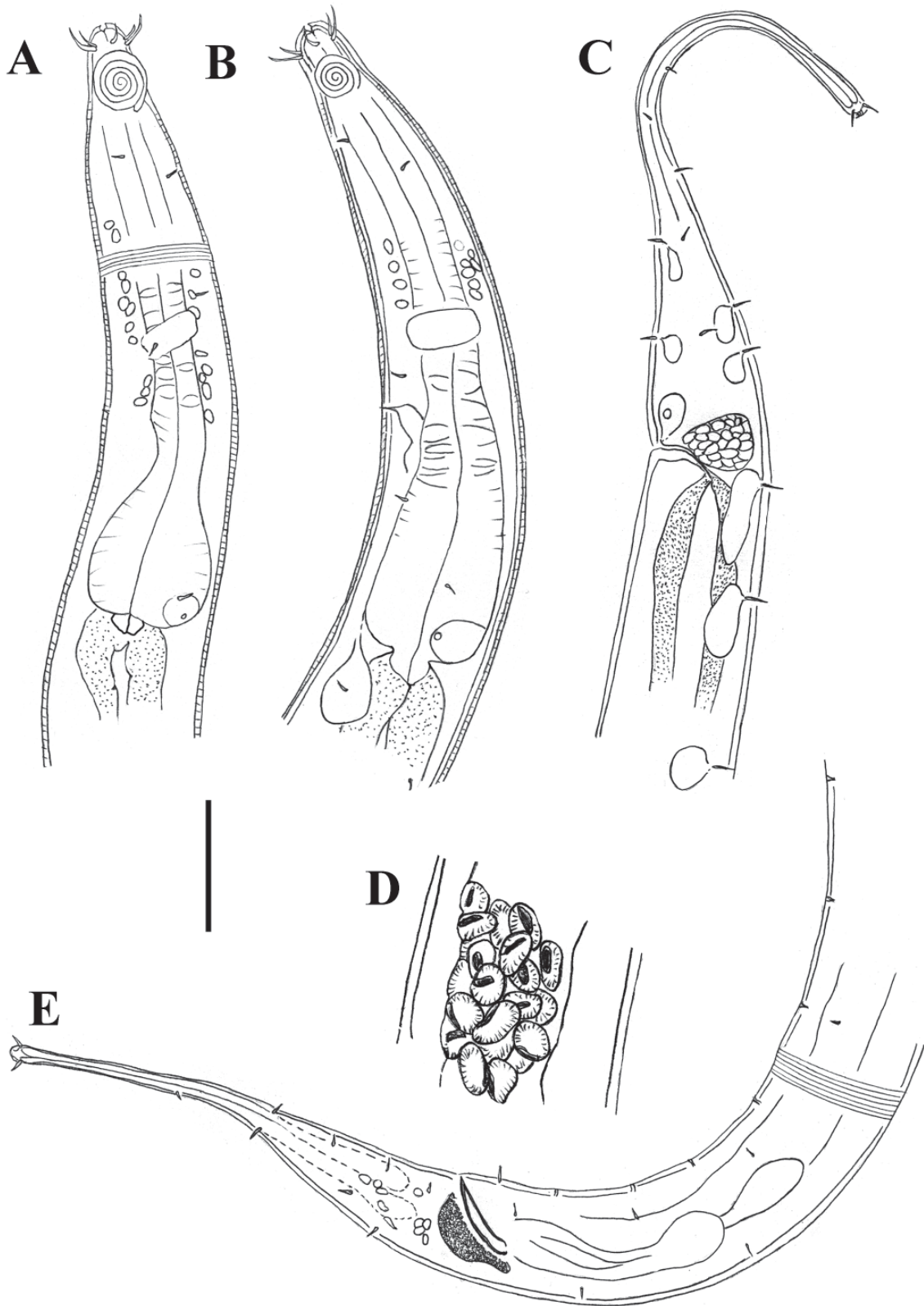


Fig. 7. *Cervonema proberti* sp. nov. **A.** ♂ anterior body region. **B.** ♀ anterior region. **C.** ♀ tail. **D.** Sperm cells. **E.** ♂ posterior body region, showing copulatory apparatus. Scale bar: A, B, and C = 25 μ m; D = 20 μ m; E = 35 μ m.

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chilensis, and *C. proximamphidum*). *C. proberti* sp. nov. is also characterised by a shorter tail than *C. hermani* (4.5-4.8 vs. 5.7-9.3 abd). *C. proberti* sp. nov. resembles *Cervonema* sp. B described by Barnes *et al.* (2012) based on one female specimen from the Korean west coast. My female specimens share several traits, including amphid close to anterior end, well-developed pharyngeal bulb with conspicuous pharyngeal gland nucleus, and cephalic setae longer than the outer labial setae. My specimens, however, have shorter body length (1183-1397 vs. 1727 μm), and greater ratio of cephalic setae length to outer labial setae length (1.6-2.0 vs. 1.3). Male specimens are required before the identity of the Korean species can be determined with certainty.

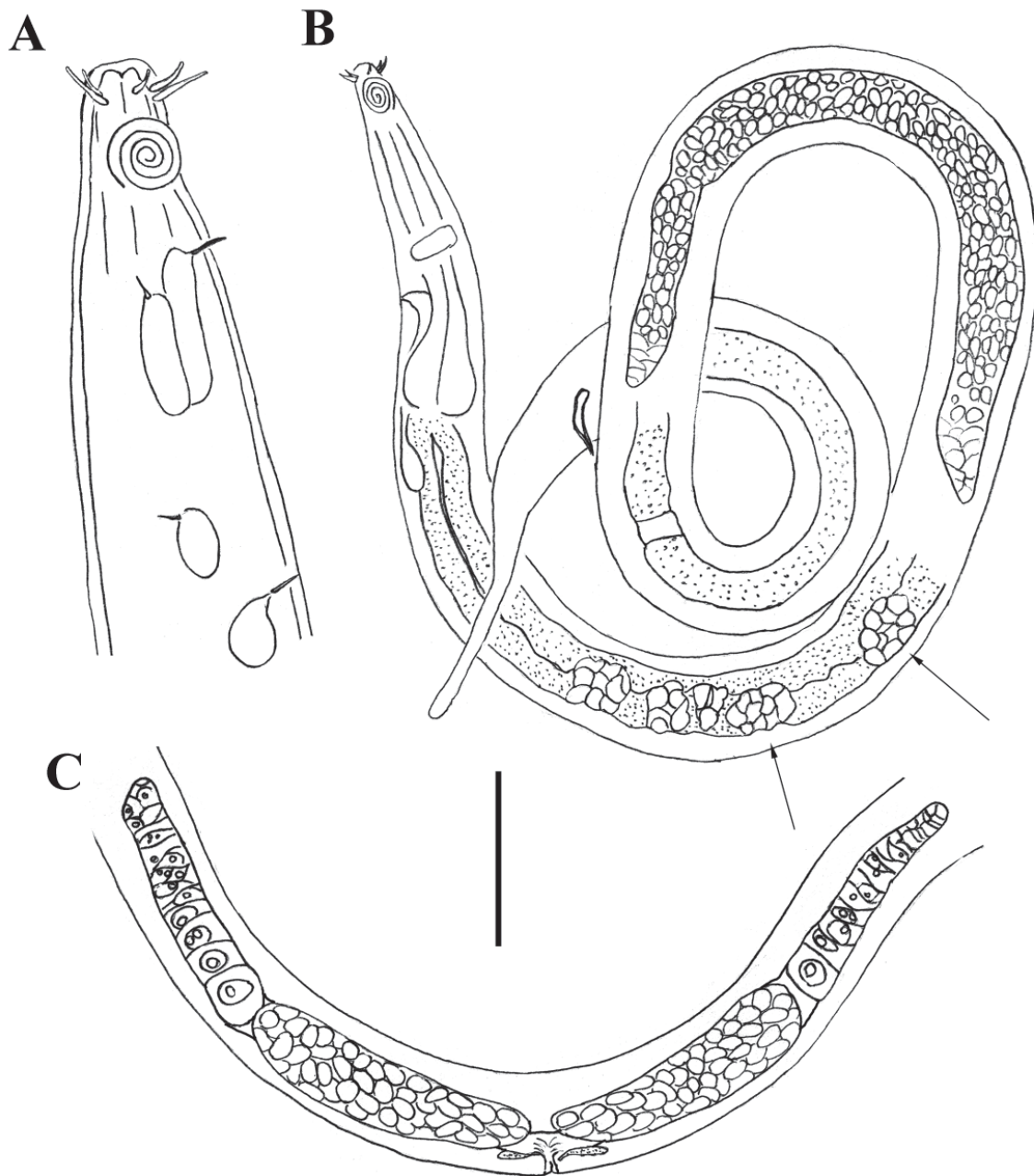


Fig. 8. *Cervonema proberti* sp. nov. **A.** ♀ head, showing glands. **B.** Entire ♂. **C.** ♀ reproductive system. Arrows point to clear globular inclusions in intestine wall. Scale bar: A = 20 μm ; B and C = 65 μm .

Table 3. Male morphological characters of all known *Cervonema* species.

Species	Body length (µm)	Cephalic setae length (mm(hd))	Ratio of cephalic setae/outer labial setae length	Jointed labial setae	Amphid turns	Amphid from anterior (hd)	Sperm dimorphism	# Supplements	Gubernaculum presence	Spicule length abd	Tail length abd
<i>C. allometricum</i> Wieser, 1954	1060	9 (0.8-1.0)	1.3	Yes ¹	4.5-5.0	1.5-2.0	NS	NS	Yes	1.0	5.5-6.0
<i>C. brevicauda</i> Gourbault, 1980	800-1090	3 (0.3-0.4)	~1.0	No	5.5-6.0	1.8	NS	NS	Yes	0.6	3.2-4.0
<i>C. chilensis</i> Chen & Vincx, 2000	1192	7 (0.8)	1.0	No	5.5	0.75	No	7	No	<1.0	5.0
<i>C. deltensis</i> Hope & Zhang, 1995	1201-1237	3-5 (0.4-0.5)	1.0	No ²	3-5	1.4	Yes	7	Yes	0.8-0.9	5.0-6.0
<i>C. gourbaulti</i> Muthumbi <i>et al.</i> , 1997	1225-1470	4-5 (0.4)	1.0	No	5	>2	No	0	No	0.9	~7.0
<i>C. jenseni</i> Gourbault, 1980	1440-3458	4 (0.4)	1.0	No	7	1.6	NS	0	Yes	0.9	6.0-6.3
<i>C. hermani</i> Chen & Vincx, 2000	1577-1641	8-10 (0.8)	1.0	No	5.5	0.75	No	9	No	1.0	5.7-9.3
<i>C. macramphix</i> Jensen, 1979	1309	3 (0.3)	1.0	No	7.0	2.0	No	0	Yes	1.4-1.5	7.0-8.0
<i>C. minutus</i> Muthumbi <i>et al.</i> , 1997	750-833	2 (0.4)	1.0	No	4-5	>3.0	No	0	No	0.7	5.0
<i>C. papillatum</i> Jensen, 1988	1140-1230	3 (0.3)	1.0	No	6	2.0	Yes ³	6-7	No	0.8-1.0	3.0-4.1
<i>C. pseudodeltensis</i> Barnes <i>et al.</i> , 2012	1559-1755	3-4 (0.4)	0.6-0.8	Yes	5.5	1.4-1.7	Yes ⁴	5	Yes	0.8-1.0	5.6-6.4
<i>C. proximamphidum</i> Tchesunov, 2000	1423-1563	5.0-5.5 (0.6)	1.0	No	5-6	0.8	No	9-10	No	0.8-0.9	~5.0
<i>C. shiae</i> Chen and Vincx, 2000	612-749	4 (0.3-0.5)	1.3	No	5.0-6.5	2.5-3.0	NS	4-5	No	0.8-0.9	4.8-6.4
<i>C. tenuicauda</i> (Stekhoven, 1950)	820-1378	4 (0.5)	1.3	No	5.5-6.0	2.0	No	7-8	Yes	1.0	6.0-7.0
<i>C. kaikouraensis</i> sp. nov.	1636	6 (0.6)	1.0	Yes	5.5	1.7	Yes	5	No	0.9	5.5
<i>C. multispira</i> sp. nov.	1225-1431	2-3 (0.2-0.3)	0.75-1.0	No	8.0-8.5	2.6-4.0	No	5	No	0.9-1.1	4.4-6.1
<i>C. proberri</i> sp. nov.	1043-1144	7-8 (0.6-0.8)	1.6-2.0	No	5.0	0.5-1.0	No	8	No	0.7-0.9	4.5-4.8

NS = not specified

¹Not noted in original description but described by Lorenzen (1981).²Micrograph in original description suggests presence of jointed outer labial setae, but they were not noted in the text (Hope & Zhang 1995, fig. 19).

Discussion

A total of 17 *Cervonema* species (including the three new species described herein) have been described so far. Differentiating between *Cervonema* species can be difficult due to relatively subtle differences in morphology. A summary of key morphological features of all known *Cervonema* species is provided to help identification (Table 3).

Subfamily **Dorylaimopsinae** De Coninck, 1965

Diagnosis (modified from Jensen (1979))

Cuticle usually differentiated laterally. Cephalic sense organs in three distinctly separated crowns. Buccal cavity usually strongly cuticularised; anterior portion shallow, sometimes with small pointed projections at border with vestibulum; posterior portion dilated, cylindrical or conical, usually with strongly cuticularised walls and three thornlike projections (teeth) at the border between the two portions. Spicules sometimes differentiated proximally, medially or distally. Gubernacular apophyses usually directed caudally, occasionally dorsocaudally.

Type genus

Dorylaimopsis Ditlevsen, 1918

Remarks

The genus *Dorylaimopsis* is similar in many respects to the genus *Hopperia*, but can be distinguished from the latter by the presence of longitudinal rows of dots as opposed to larger, irregularly-distributed dots in the lateral fields (sometimes arranged in transverse rows) in *Hopperia*. There are two exceptions: (1) some specimens of *H. communis* Gagarin & Thanh, 2006 have irregularly distributed dots in the lateral fields, and (2) *D. metatypica* Chitwood, 1936 is characterised by irregularly-spaced dots instead of longitudinal rows. The two genera also tend to differ in the shape of the spicules: arcuate in *Hopperia*, whilst in *Dorylaimopsis* spicules may be arcuate (*D. coomansi* Muthumbi *et al.*, 1997), jointed (*D. perfecta* Cobb, 1920), or with lateral projections (*D. punctata* Ditlevsen, 1918). In addition, species of the genus *Dorylaimopsis* are characterised by conico-cylindrical tail with (usually) swollen tip, whilst tail shape in *Hopperia* can be conico-cylindrical with swollen (*H. americana* Pastor de Ward, 1984), filiform (*H. massiliensis* Vitiello, 1969), or pointed tip (*H. australis* Jensen, 1992).

Genus **Dorylaimopsis** Ditlevsen, 1918

Diagnosis (modified from Jensen (1979))

Dorylaimopsinae. Cuticle with lateral differentiation consisting of longitudinal rows of coarse dots; posterior portion of buccal cavity cylindrical, with three thorn-like teeth at border to anterior portion; outer labial sensillae and cephalic setae in separate circles; spicules usually long, arcuate or jointed; caudal or dorso-caudal gubernacular apophyses.

Type species

Dorylaimopsis punctata Ditlevsen, 1918

***Dorylaimopsis nodderi* sp. nov.**

urn:lsid:zoobank.org:act:A19205F2-A989-49EA-9002-46CA34F64CCA

Figs 9-11, Table 4

Etymology

This species is named after Dr. Scott D. Nodder.

Material examined

Holotype

♂, collected 5 Oct. 2001, Chatham Rise crest (350 m water depth), 43.4333°S, 178.5000°E. Characteristics of surface sediment layer (0-5 mm): mostly fine sand (35.7%), silt/clay (33.0%), and very fine sand (23.5%); calcium carbonate content: 40.5%; total organic matter content: 4.5%; chloroplastic pigment concentration: 3359 ng/gDW_{sediment} (NIC 84446).

Paratypes

4 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, same data as holotype (NIC 84447).

Description

Males

Body cylindrical, tapering slightly towards both extremities. Cuticle punctate from level of amphid to near tail tip, with lateral differentiation consisting of three longitudinal rows of larger dots in pharyngeal and caudal regions, two rows of larger dots elsewhere. Cuticle in lateral field consisting of 1 µm thick basal layer, 4 µm thick median layer with forked columns (side view), and 2 µm thick cortical layer (Fig. 11A). Cuticle thinner in caudal region. Eight longitudinal rows of short, sparse somatic setae. Head set-off by constriction immediately posterior to cephalic setae. Six inner labial papillae, six outer labial papillae, and four cephalic setae. Anterior portion of buccal cavity cup-shaped. Posterior portion of buccal cavity cylindrical, cuticularised, narrow, 13-16 µm deep, with three cuticularised projections (teeth) at border to anterior portion. Amphideal fovea spiral, 2.5-3.0 turns, located immediately posterior to cephalic setae. Pharynx gradually swelling, not forming true bulb. Marginal tubes beginning from base of stoma. Cardia short. Nerve ring near middle of pharynx, situated anteriorly to secretory-excretory pore. Cellular body of ventral gland at level of cardia. Intestine wall with numerous small granules, interspersed with numerous regularly-spaced clear areas without granules, circular or irregular in shape (Fig. 9E).

Reproductive system diorchic, opposed, outstretched. Anterior testis to left of intestine, posterior testis to right of intestine. Spicules paired, equal, 1.8-2.9 abd long, with rounded ventral projection at one third of spicule length from distal end, giving appearance of a joint. Spicules straight proximally, strongly bent at level of joint. Gubernaculum surrounding spicules, with wide triangular base and pair of long, straight caudal apophyses. Rectal gland surrounds gubernaculum. Twelve to sixteen tubular pre-cloacal supplements. Tail conico-cylindrical, with several short caudal setae and three short terminal setae. Three caudal glands.

Females

Similar to males, but with slightly smaller amphideal fovea, 2.5-2.75 turns. Reproductive system didelphic, opposed, outstretched, with anterior branch to left of intestine and posterior branch either to right or left of intestine. Vulva slightly pre median. Granular vaginal glands present, pars proximalis vaginae surrounded by constrictor muscle.

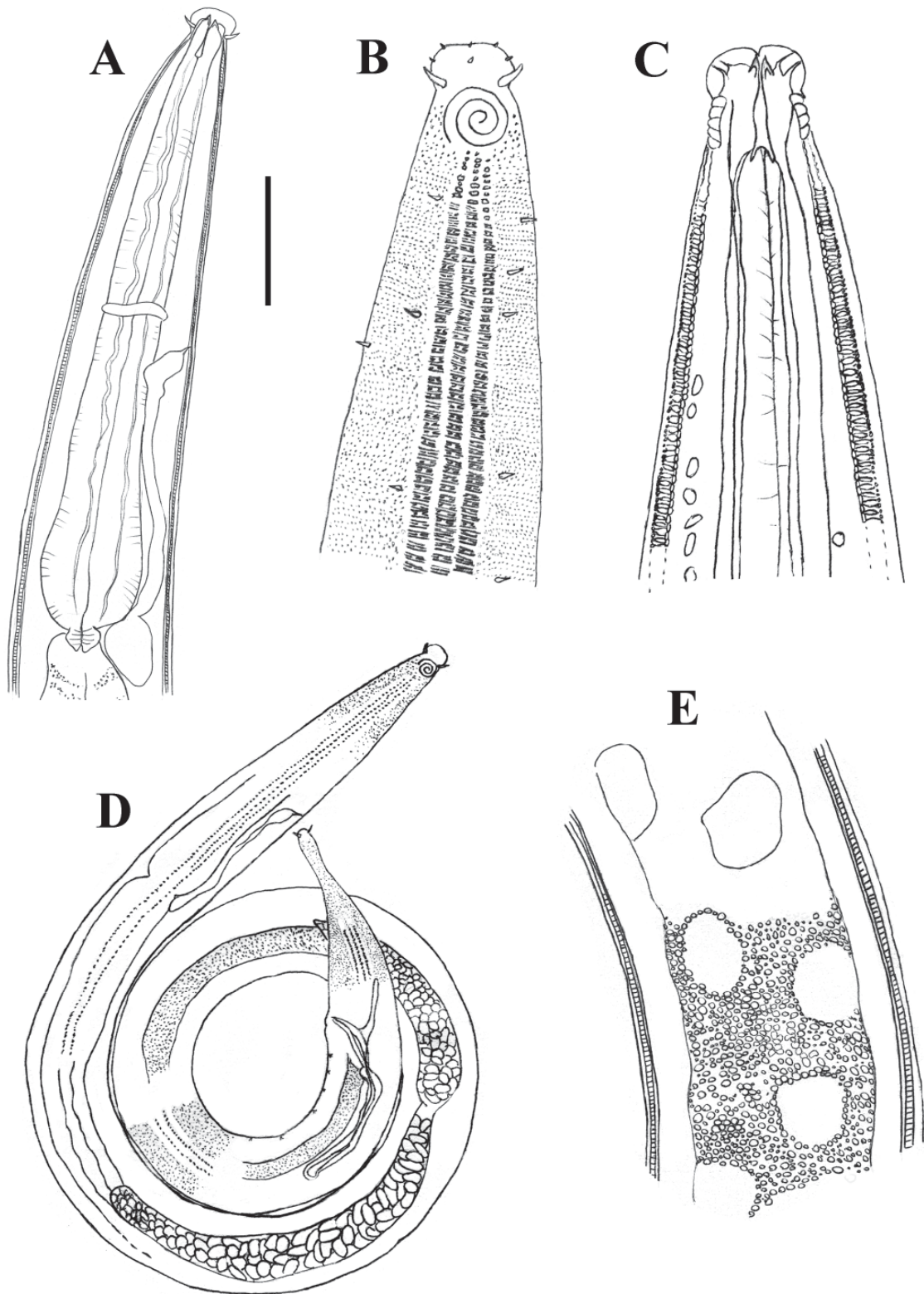


Fig. 9. *Dorylaimopsis nodderi* sp. nov. **A.** Anterior region of ♂. **B.** Lateral surface view of ♂ head. **C.** Ventral view of ♀ head (cross-section). **D.** Entire ♂. **E.** ♂ gut, mid-body. Scale bar: A = 50 µm; B and C = 25 µm; D = 70 µm; E = 30 µm.

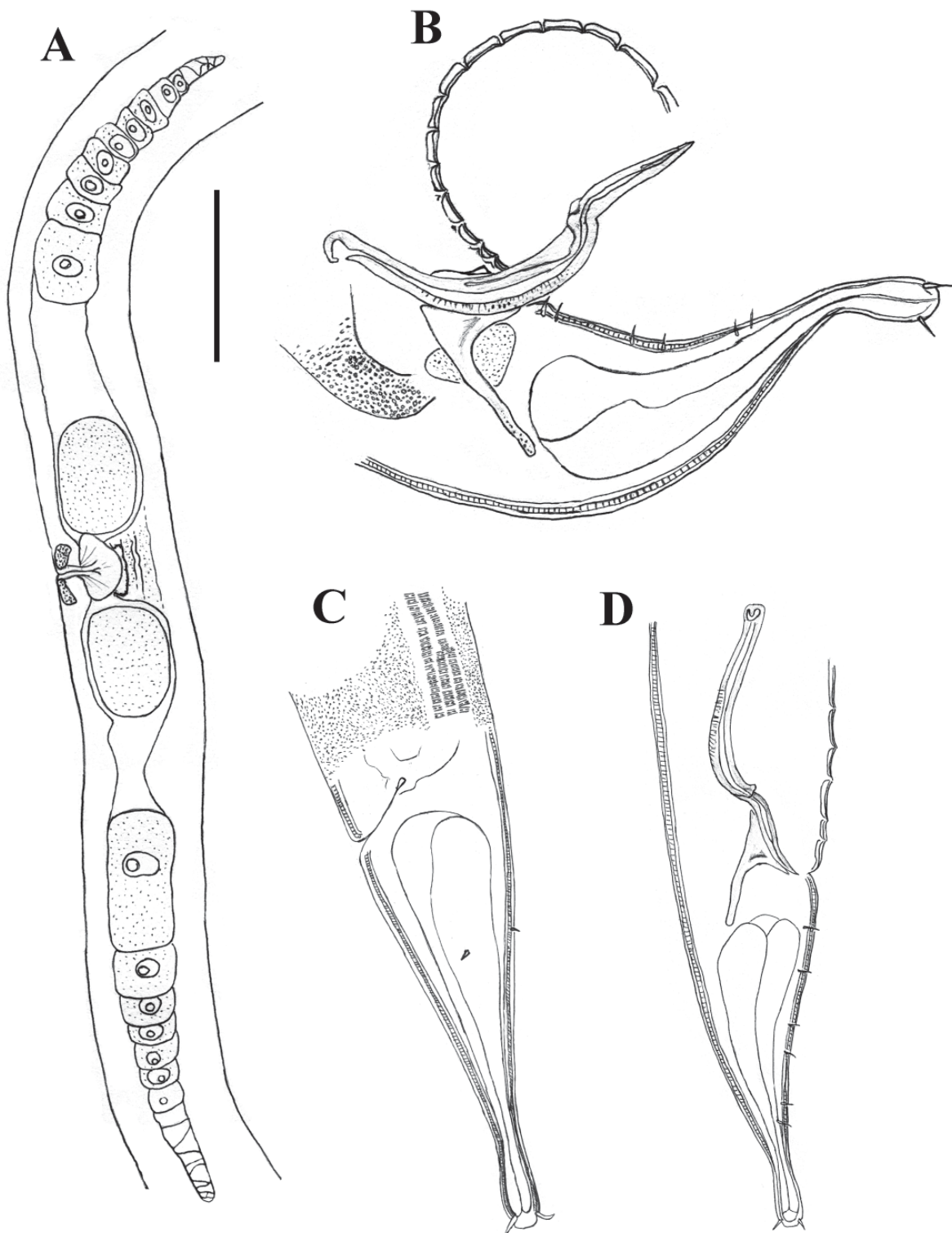


Fig. 10. *Dorylaimopsis nodderi* sp. nov. **A.** ♀ reproductive system. **B.** ♂ posterior region, showing copulatory apparatus. **C.** ♀ tail. **D.** ♂ posterior body region, showing copulatory apparatus. Scale bar: A = 90 µm; B = 40 µm; C and D = 55 µm.

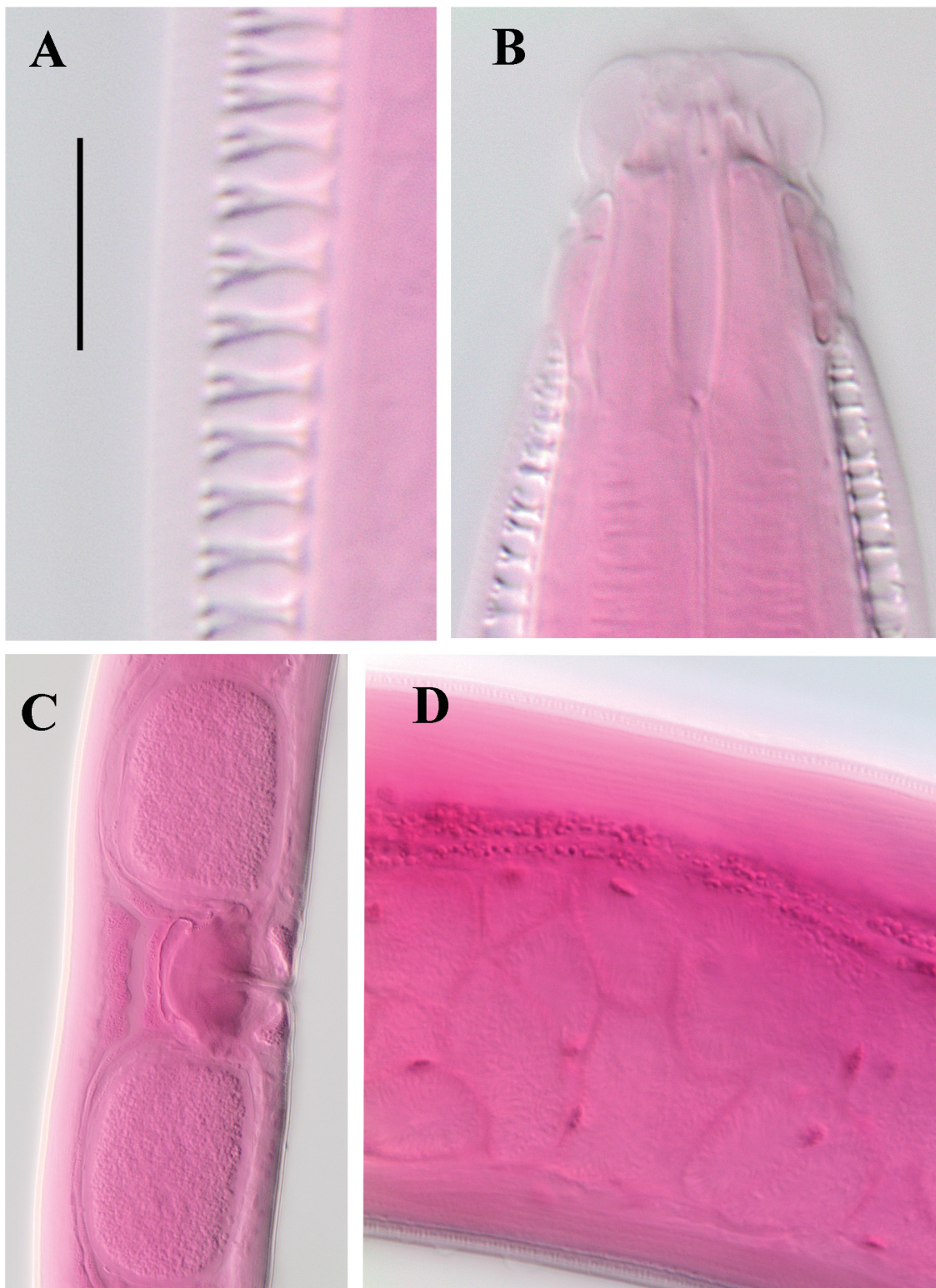


Fig. 11. *Dorylaimopsis nodderi* sp. nov. light micrographs. **A.** ♀ cuticle in pharyngeal region showing the cortical, median, and basal layers. **B.** Ventral view of ♀ head showing posterior portion of buccal cavity. **C.** ♀ mid-body region showing vulva and mature eggs. **D.** Sperm cells with nuclei. Scale bar: A = 8 μ m; B = 12 μ m; C = 50 μ m; D = 30 μ m.

Table 4. Morphometrics (μm) of *Dorylaimopsis nodderi* sp. nov.

Species	<i>Dorylaimopsis nodderi</i> sp. nov.		
	Male Holotype	Male Paratypes	Female Paratypes
n		4	4
L	1524	1199-1602	1080-1656
a	23	18-27	20-26
b	7	6-7	6-7
c	14	11-13	11-13
Head diam.	14	12-14	13-19
Mouth diam.	3	1-2	2-4
Length of cephalic setae	6	4-7	5-7
Amphid height	11	9-11	7-9
Amphid width	10	10	8-9
Amphid width/cbd (%)	59	63-67	40-53
Amphid from anterior end	8	7-8	7-9
Nerve ring from anterior end	106	100-125	93-132
Nerve ring cbd	47	40-55	41-57
Excretory pore from anterior end	134	115-148	105-153
Pharynx length	224	196-250	185-264
Pharynx cbd	65	45-75	50-74
Pharyngeal bulb diam.	34	29-50	34-52
Max. body diam.	65	44-87	50-81
Spicule length	112	98-109	-
Gubernacular apophyses length	40	31-39	-
Anal body diam.	44	38-58	37-54
Tail length	112	109-128	98-134
Tail length/abd	2.5	2.2-2.9	2.5-3.0
V	-	-	497-790
%V	-	-	46-48
Vulval body diam.	-	-	49-81

Diagnosis and relationships

Dorylaimopsis nodderi sp. nov. is characterised by cuticle with lateral differentiation consisting of three longitudinal rows of larger dots in pharyngeal and caudal regions, two rows of larger dots in middle region of body, cephalic setae 4-7 μm long, amphideal fovea with 2.5-3.0 turns, and spicules 98-112 μm long with rounded ventral projection at one third of spicule length from distal end, giving appearance of a joint.

Dorylaimopsis nodderi sp. nov. differs from most other species of the genus (except *D. punctata* Ditlevsen, 1918 and *D. magellanense* Chen & Vincx, 1998) in the presence of spicules with ventral projections. *D. nodderi* sp. nov. can be distinguished from *D. punctata* by its smaller body length (1080-1656 vs. > 1900 μm), presence of three rows of enlarged dots in pharyngeal and caudal regions of both males and females (two rows in *D. punctata*), and fewer pre-cloacal supplements (12-16 vs. 18-22). *D. nodderi* sp. nov. can be distinguished from *D. magellanense* by its smaller body length (1199-1602 vs. 1708-2261 μm), and the smaller number of rows of enlarged dots in the lateral fields: three rows in pharyngeal and caudal regions (four or five in *D. magellanense*) and two rows in middle region of body (three or four in *D. magellanense*).

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Dichotomous key to all known species of *Dorylaimopsis*

(modified from Jensen (1979) and Zhang (1992))

1. Cuticle without lateral longitudinal rows of coarse dots along entire body 2
 - Cuticle with longitudinal rows of dots along entire length of body 4
2. Lateral longitudinal rows of coarse dots present posterior to pharyngeal region only 3
 - Lateral longitudinal rows of coarse dots completely absent *Dorylaimopsis metatypica* Chitwood, 1936
3. Lateral differentiation of cuticle consisting of 1-3 longitudinal rows of dots beginning posterior to pharynx, gubernaculum with swollen distal end *D. coomansi* Muthumbi *et al.*, 1997
 - Lateral differentiation of cuticle consisting of 3-5 longitudinal rows of dots beginning posterior to pharynx, triangular gubernaculum tapering distally *D. turneri* Zhang, 1992
4. Cuticle laterally with two longitudinal rows of coarse dots in middle body region of both sexes 5
 - Cuticle laterally with more than two longitudinal rows of coarse dots in at least one of the sexes .. 14
5. Lateral differentiation of cuticle ≤ 0.2 cbd 6
 - Lateral differentiation > 0.2 cbd 7
6. Body length 2.5-3.2 mm; spicules with ventral projection *D. punctata* Ditlevsen, 1918
 - Body length 1.3-1.9 mm; spicules without ventral projection *D. rabalaisi* Zhang, 1992
7. Spicules jointed, with ventral projection, or simple 8
 - Spicules jointed and irregularly cuticularised *D. mediterranea* Grimaldi-de Zio, 1968
8. Spicules jointed, with two equal segments *D. perfecta* (Cobb, 1920)
 - Spicules otherwise 9
9. Spicules without distal hooks or projections 10
 - Spicules with distal hooks or ventral projections 13
10. Gubernaculum with irregular base; gubernacular apophyses with blunt distal end
 - *D. nini* (Inglis, 1961)
 - Gubernaculum with smooth base; gubernacular apophyses with pointed or rounded distal end 11
11. Gubernaculum with pointed end *D. peculiaris* Platonova, 1971
 - Gubernaculum with rounded end 12
12. Male body length < 2100 μm , two equal testes, spicules with poorly developed capitulum, spicule length 1.7-1.9 abd *D. gerardi* Muthumbi *et al.*, 1997
 - Male body length > 2100 μm , anterior testis larger than posterior testis and with larger sperm, spicules with well-developed capitulum, spicule length 1.8-2.4 abd *D. variabilis* Muthumbi *et al.*, 1997
13. Spicules with small distal hook; gubernaculum with lateral projections ... *D. pellucida* (Cobb, 1920)
 - Spicules with rounded ventral projection at one third of spicule length from distal end; cuticle laterally with three longitudinal rows in pharyngeal and caudal regions, two rows in middle region *D. nodderi* sp. nov.
14. Cuticle with two rows of coarse dots in males and three in females 15
 - Cuticle with more than two rows of coarse dots in males 16

15. Spicules distally acute *D. poriferum* (Cobb, 1920)
– Spicules distally with a subterminal hook *D. timmi* Jensen, 1979
16. Cuticle with three rows of coarse dots in middle body region of males 17
– Cuticle with four or five rows of coarse dots in middle body region of males 18
17. Cuticle with 3 rows of coarse dots along entire length of body of both males and females *D. halongensis* Tu *et al.*, 2008
– Cuticle with three rows of coarse dots in middle region of body, four to eight rows elsewhere (males and females) *D. janetae* (Inglis, 1963)
18. Spicules without subterminal hook *D. magellanense* Chen and Vincx, 1998
– Spicule with subterminal hook; spicule length 3 abd *D. angelae* (Inglis, 1967)

Genus *Hopperia* Vitiello, 1969

Diagnosis (modified from Jensen (1979))

Dorylaimopsinae. Cuticle with lateral differentiation of irregularly-spaced larger dots, sometimes arranged in transverse rows; posterior portion of buccal cavity cylindrical, with three thorn-like teeth at border to anterior portion (except in *H. hexadentata* Hope & Zhang, 1995 which has six teeth); ovaries usually outstretched, reflexed ovaries sometimes present; spicules arcuate; gubernaculum with caudal or dorso-caudal apophyses.

Type species

Hopperia massiliensis Vitiello, 1969

Hopperia ancora sp. nov.

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Figs 12-14, Table 5

Etymology

The species name is derived from the Latin *ancora* (= anchor), in reference to the distal hook on the spicules.

Material examined

Holotype

♂, collected 7 Jun. 2007, Challenger Plateau (264 m water depth), 39.6463°S, 172.1530°E. Characteristics of surface sediment layer (0-5 mm): mostly silt/clay (90.1%), with very fine sand (3.0%), and fine sand (3.0%); calcium carbonate content: 27.4%; total organic matter content: 1.94%; chloroplastic pigment concentration: 3039 ng/gDW_{sediment} (NIC 84448).

Paratypes

3 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀, same data as holotype (NIC 84449).

Description

Males

Body cylindrical, tapering slightly towards anterior extremity. Cuticle punctated from level of amphid to near tail tip, with lateral differentiation consisting of larger, irregularly-spaced dots. Eight longitudinal rows of short, sparse somatic setae. Head set-off by depression at level of cephalic setae. Six inner labial papillae, six outer labial papillae, and four conical cephalic setae in three distinct circles. Amphideal

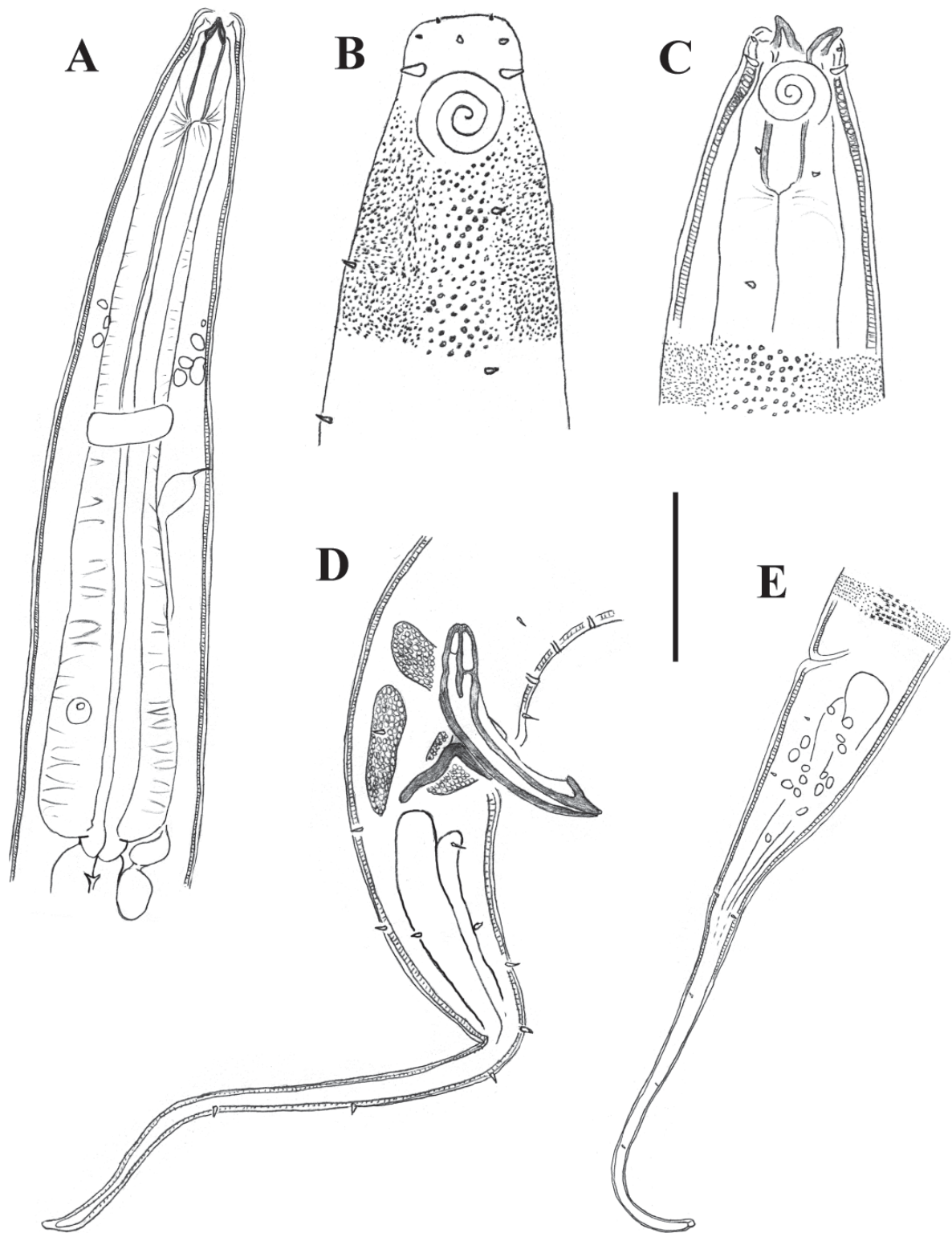


Fig. 12. *Hopperia ancora* sp. nov. **A.** Anterior region of ♂. **B.** Lateral surface view of ♂ head. **C.** Lateral view of ♀ head. **D.** ♂ posterior body region, showing copulatory apparatus. **E.** ♀ tail. Scale bar: A = 45 µm; B and C = 20 µm; D = 35 µm; E = 50 µm.

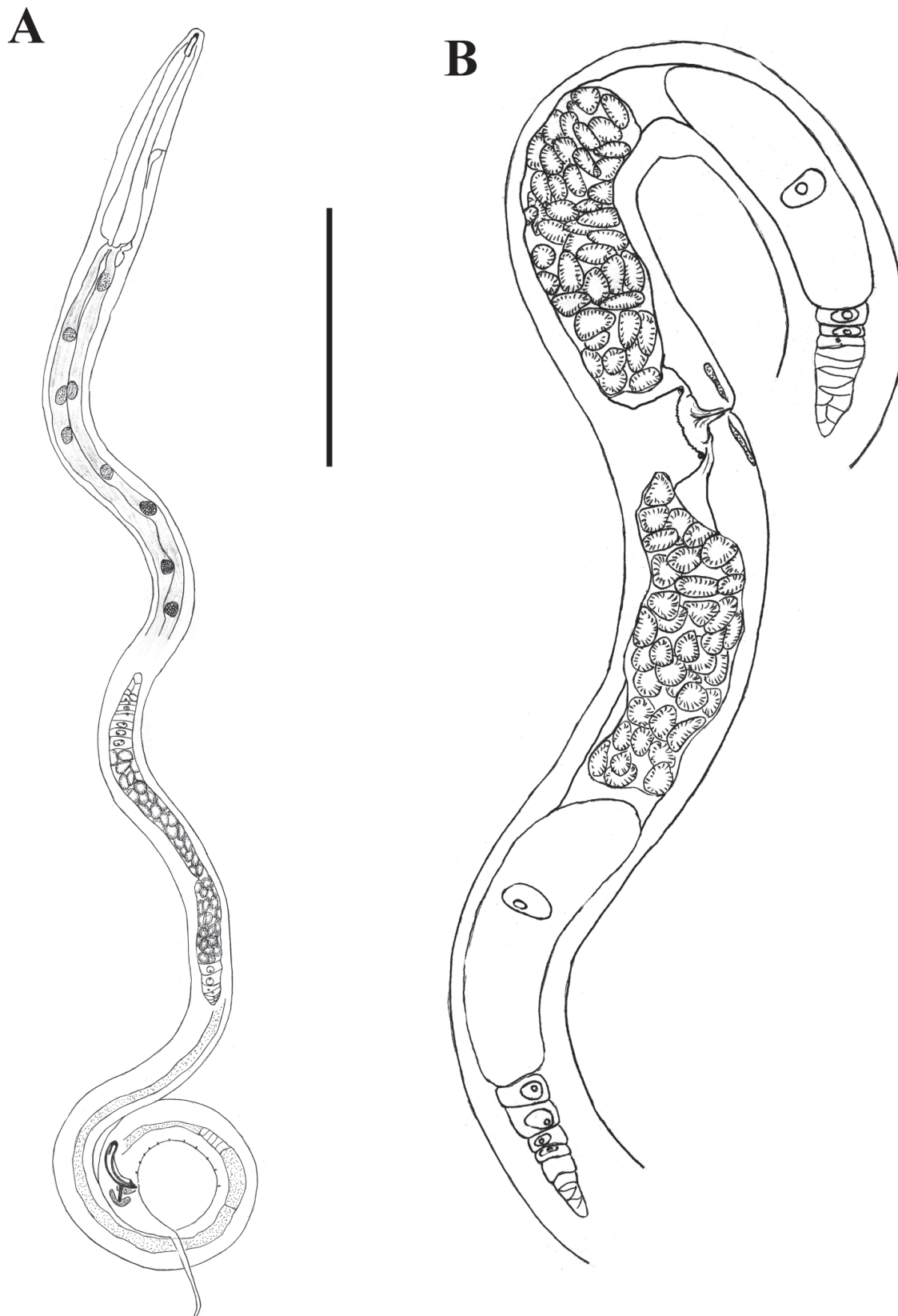


Fig. 13. *Hopperia ancora* sp. nov. **A.** Entire ♂. **B.** ♀ reproductive system. Scale bar: A = 240 μ m; B = 110 μ m.

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fovea spiral, 2.5-3.0 turns, located immediately posterior to cephalic setae. Anterior portion of buccal cavity cup-shaped. Posterior portion of buccal cavity cylindrical, strongly cuticularised, 4-5 μm wide, 20-27 μm deep, with three strongly cuticularised teeth at border to anterior portion. Teeth everted in some specimens (Fig. 14A). Marginal tubes of pharynx beginning from base of stoma. Pharynx gradually swelling, not forming true bulb. Cardia short. Nerve ring near middle of pharynx, situated anteriorly to

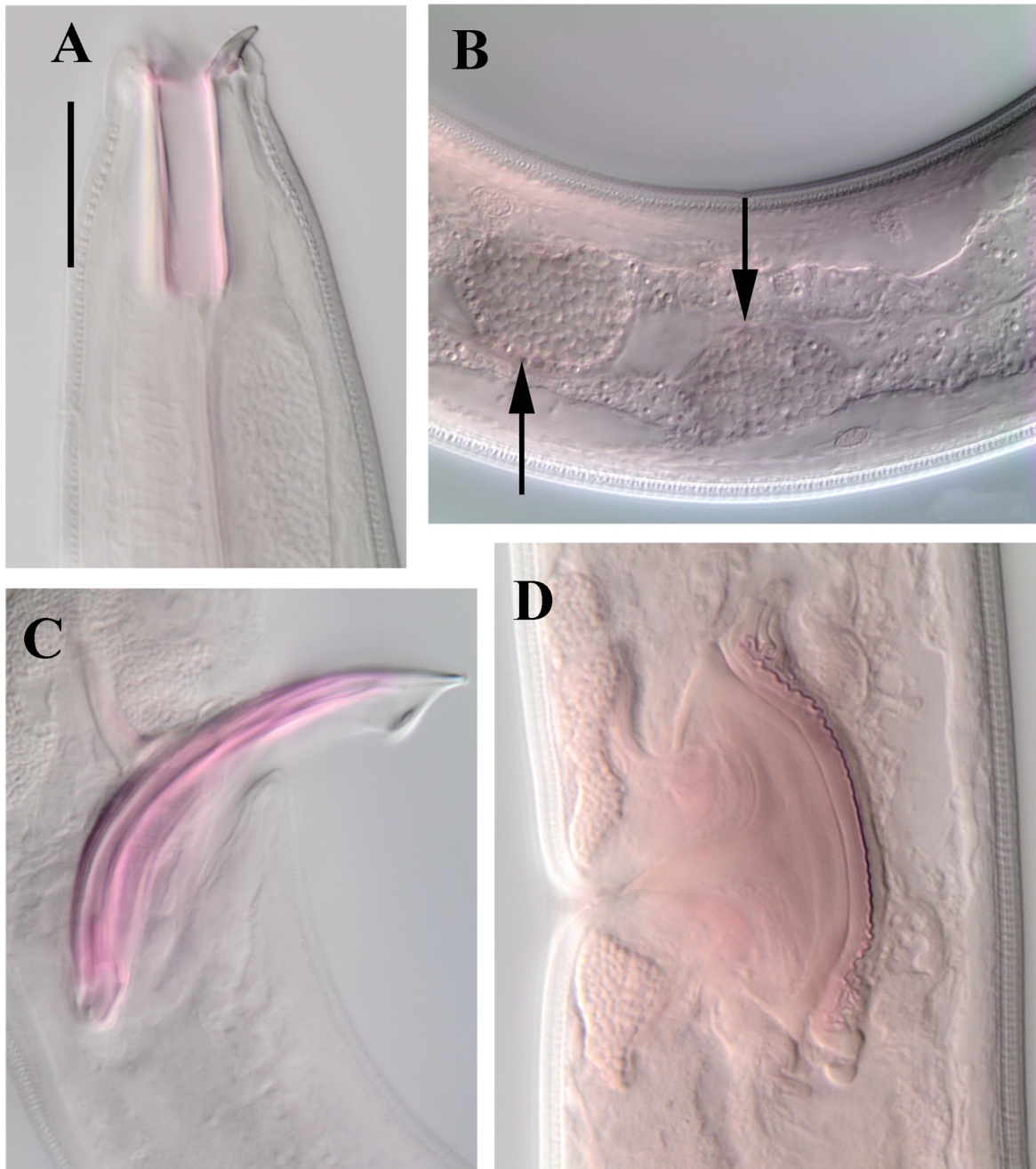


Fig. 14. *Hopperia ancora* sp. nov. light micrographs. **A.** ♂ head, showing everted tooth. **B.** Intestine wall of ♂, with arrows pointing to oval cells with larger, more closely packed granules than surrounding cells. **C.** Everted spicule. **D.** Vulva. Scale bar: A, D = 15 μm ; B = 22 μm ; C = 20 μm .

Table 5. Morphometrics (μm) of *Hopperia ancora* sp. nov. and *H. beaglense* Chen and Vincx, 1998.

Species	<i>Hopperia ancora</i> sp. nov.			<i>Hopperia beaglense</i> Chen & Vincx, 1998	
	Males		Females		
	Holotype	Paratypes	Paratypes	Males	Females
n		3	3	5	4
L	2011	1876-1986	1985-2139	1446-1616	1573-1856
a	47	32-46	29-50	31-36	29-36
b	9	8-9	8-9	7-8	8
c	12	10-11	10	14-17	16-19
Head diam.	16	15-17	15-17	13-14	14-15
Mouth diam.	4	5	4-5	3-6	3-5
Length of cephalic setae	3	2-3	3	4-6	4-6
Amphid height	11	11	10-11	10-11	8
Amphid width	12	11-12	9-12	10-12	9-10
Amphid width/cbd (%)	58	58-64	50-60	63-71	53-59
Amphid from anterior end	7	5-7	5	6	6
Nerve ring from anterior end	90	82-104	97-111	82-103	98-113
Nerve ring cbd	45	38-44	41-49	34-38	31-45
Excretory pore from anterior end	118	116-124	123-137	115-124	133-140
Pharynx length	218	210-236	233-240	187-208	208-235
Pharynx cbd	53	48-62	48-62	39-44	48-60
Pharyngeal bulb diam.	37	35-47	33-47	27-30	37-42
Max. body diam.	43	41-62	40-69	42-48	49-64
Spicule length	62	54-68	-	48-58	-
Gubernacular apophyses length	18	19-21	-	25-31	-
Anal body diam.	38	36-44	32-36	35-40	38-45
Tail length	167	175-206	202-212	92-100	100-105
Tail length/abd	4.4	4.7-4.9	5.9-6.3	2.3-2.9	2.2-2.7
V	-	-	934-1041	-	785-953
%V	-	-	47-49	-	50-52
Vulval body diam.	-	-	40-67	-	48-61

excretory pore. Cellular body of ventral gland situated just posteriorly to cardia. Intestine wall with numerous small, clear granules, and oval cells with more closely-packed granules (Figs 13A, 14B).

Reproductive system diorchic, opposed, outstretched. Anterior testis to left of intestine and posterior testis to right of intestine in all specimens except one specimen with opposite arrangement. Sperm cells globular with outer radial lines. Spicules paired, equal, arcuate, 1.5-1.7 abd long, with swollen proximal end and central internal cuticularised projection (lamella) extending one fourth of spicule length from proximal end. Spicules with velum and conspicuous hook-like projection at distal end (Fig. 14C). Gubernaculum appearing to completely surround spicules, with bent dorso-caudal apophyses. Rectal gland surround distal end of spicules and gubernaculum. Eleven to thirteen tubular pre-cloacal supplements, one pre-cloacal seta. Tail long, conico-cylindrical, gradually tapering, with several short caudal setae and no terminal setae. Three caudal glands.

Females

Similar to males, but with slightly longer tail. Reproductive system didelphic, opposed, outstretched, with anterior and posterior branches either to left or right of intestine, but always on opposite sides. Vulva slightly pre median. Granular vaginal glands present, pars proximalis vaginae surrounded by constrictor muscle (Fig. 14D).

Diagnosis and relationships

Hopperia ancora sp. nov. is characterised by body length 1876-2011 μm , short conical cephalic setae, amphideal fovea with 2.5-3.0 turns, buccal cavity with three teeth, spicules 54-68 μm in length with hook-like projection at distal end, gubernaculum with bent apophyses, 11-13 pre-cloacal supplements, and gradually tapering conico-cylindrical tail without swollen tip or terminal setae.

Hopperia ancora sp. nov. most closely resembles *H. massiliensis* Vitiello, 1969 and *H. indiana* Muthumbi et al., 1997 in body size, values of *a*, *b*, and *c*, size and shape of the cephalic setae, amphideal fovea, and tail, but can be distinguished from them (and all other species of the genus) by the presence of a conspicuous hook-like projection at distal end of spicules.

Hopperia beaglense Chen & Vincx, 1998

Figs 15-17, Table 5

Material examined

5 ♂♂ and 4 ♀♀, collected 5 May 2010, Kaikoura Canyon axis (1061 m water depth), 42.5081°S, 173.6325°E (NIC 84450).

Description

Males

Body cylindrical, tapering slightly towards anterior extremity. Cuticle punctate from level of amphid to near tail tip, with lateral differentiation consisting of larger, irregularly-spaced dots. Somatic setae short and sparse, in four dorso- and ventro-lateral longitudinal rows. Six inner labial papillae, six outer labial papillae, and four cephalic setae in three distinct circles. Anterior portion of buccal cavity cup-shaped. Posterior portion of buccal cavity cylindrical, strongly cuticularised, 24-26 μm deep, extending into three strongly cuticularised teeth at border to anterior portion. Teeth everted in some specimens. Cuticularisation of posterior portion of buccal cavity extends posterior to junction of marginal tubes with pharyngeal lumen (Fig. 15B). Amphideal fovea spiral, 3.0-3.5 turns, located immediately posterior to cephalic setae. Pharynx with oval posterior bulb. Cardia short. Nerve ring near middle of pharynx, situated anteriorly to secretory-excretory pore. Cellular body of ventral gland large (up to 37 x 20 μm), situated just posteriorly to cardia. Intestine wall with numerous small, clear granules, and small clusters of round, clear inclusions, sometimes with smaller orange-brown granules (Fig. 17B).

Reproductive system diorchic, opposed, outstretched. Anterior testis to left of intestine and posterior testis to right of intestine. Spicules paired, equal, arcuate, strongly cuticularised, 1.3-1.6 abd long, with swollen proximal end and internal cuticularise projection (lamella) extending one fourth of spicule length from proximal end, no velum. Gubernaculum with straight dorso-caudal apophyses, tapering distally. One pre-cloacal seta and 7-8 conspicuous, cup-shaped pre-cloacal supplements. Tail short, cylindrical, with rounded tip, several short caudal setae and no terminal setae. Three large caudal glands and well-developed spinneret (Fig. 17C).

Females

Similar to males, but slightly greater maximum body diameter and smaller amphids, 3.0 turns. Reproductive system didelphic, opposed, outstretched, with anterior branch to left of intestine and

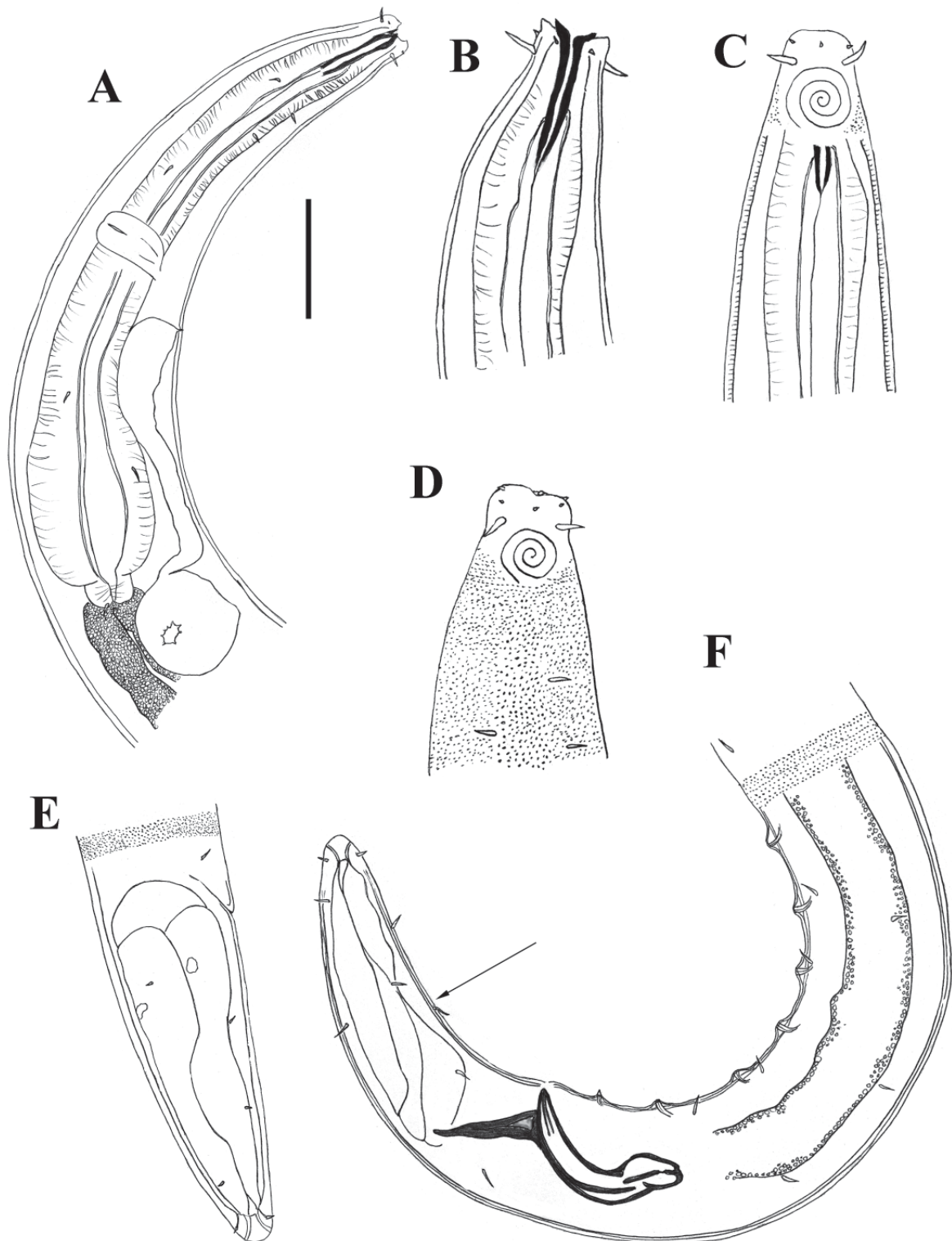


Fig. 15. *Hopperia beaglense* Chen and Vincx, 1998. **A.** Anterior region of ♂. **B-C.** Lateral view of ♂ head. **D.** Lateral surface view of ♀ head. **E.** ♀ tail. **F.** ♂ copulatory apparatus and vas deferens. Arrow shows approximate position of supplement-like structure observed in type specimens from Chile. Scale bar: A = 30 µm; B-D = 22 µm; E-F = 32 µm.

posterior branch to right of intestine, except for one individual with opposite arrangement. Vulva slightly post median. Granular vaginal glands present, vagina uterina surrounded by constrictor muscle.

Discussion

My specimens closely resemble the description given by Chen & Vincx (1998) based on specimens from the Beagle Channel, Chile (100-110 m water depth). My specimens, however, have slightly lower *a*

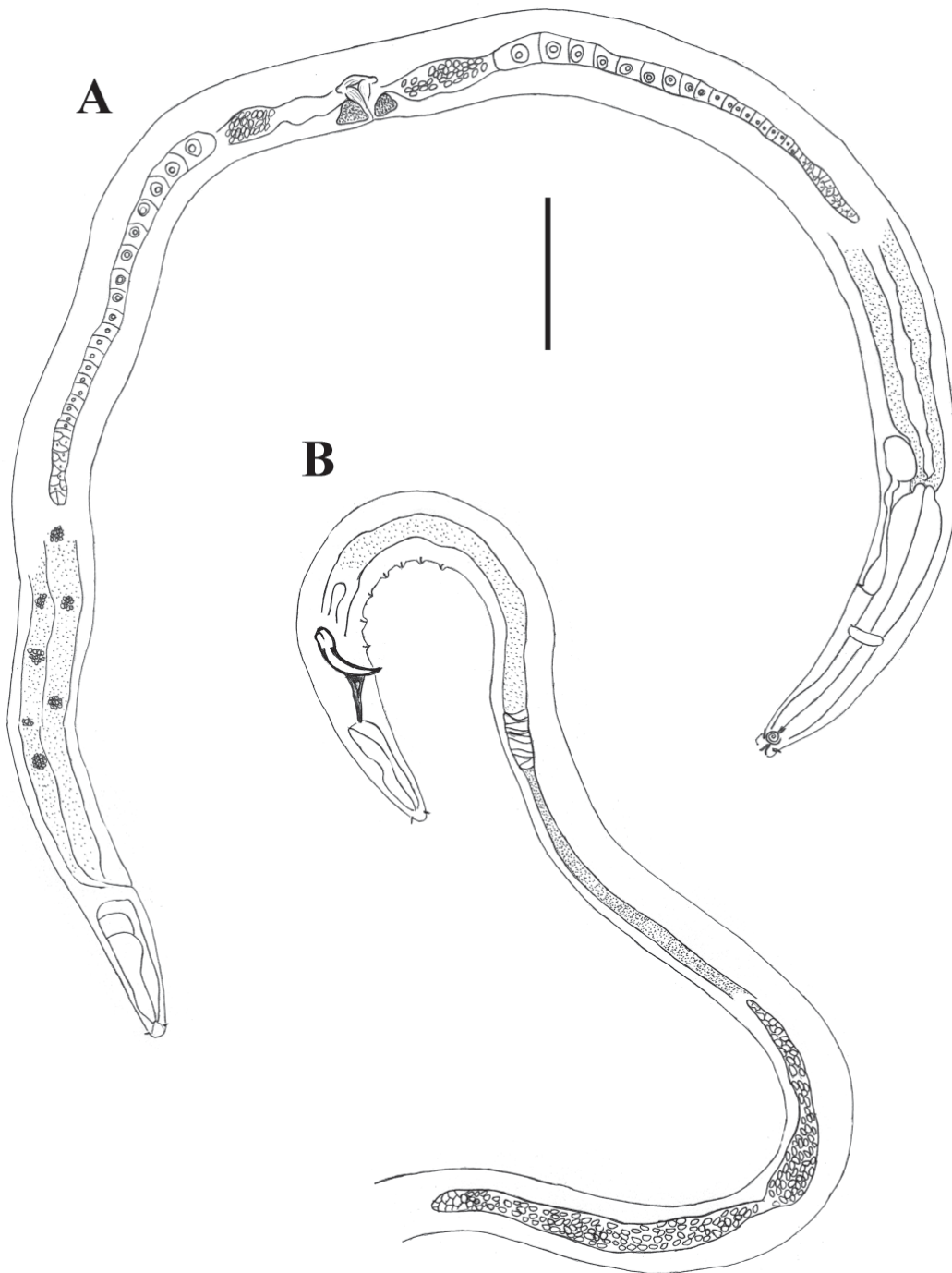


Fig. 16. *Hopperia beaglense* Chen and Vincx, 1998. **A.** Entire ♀. **B.** ♂ posterior region, showing testes and copulatory apparatus. Scale bar = 100 μ m.

(range: 29-36 vs. 30-41; mean: 34.2 vs. 39.1) and *c* values (range: 14-19 vs. 19-22; mean: 15.8 vs. 20.6), have 7-8 supplements instead of 6-7, and lack the supplement-like structure situated halfway down the ventral side of the tail (Fig. 15F). This is the first record of this species outside the type locality.

Within the Dorylaimopsinae, cuticularisation of the posterior buccal cavity does not usually extend into the pharyngeal lumen (i.e., cuticularisation stops before marginal tubes begin) (fig. 2E in Jensen 1979). My specimens are unusual in that the cuticularisation of the buccal cavity extends into the anteriormost portion of the pharyngeal lumen (see Fig. 15B). It is unclear whether this is also a feature of the type specimens, however, because Chen & Vincx (1998) did not describe the marginal tubes.

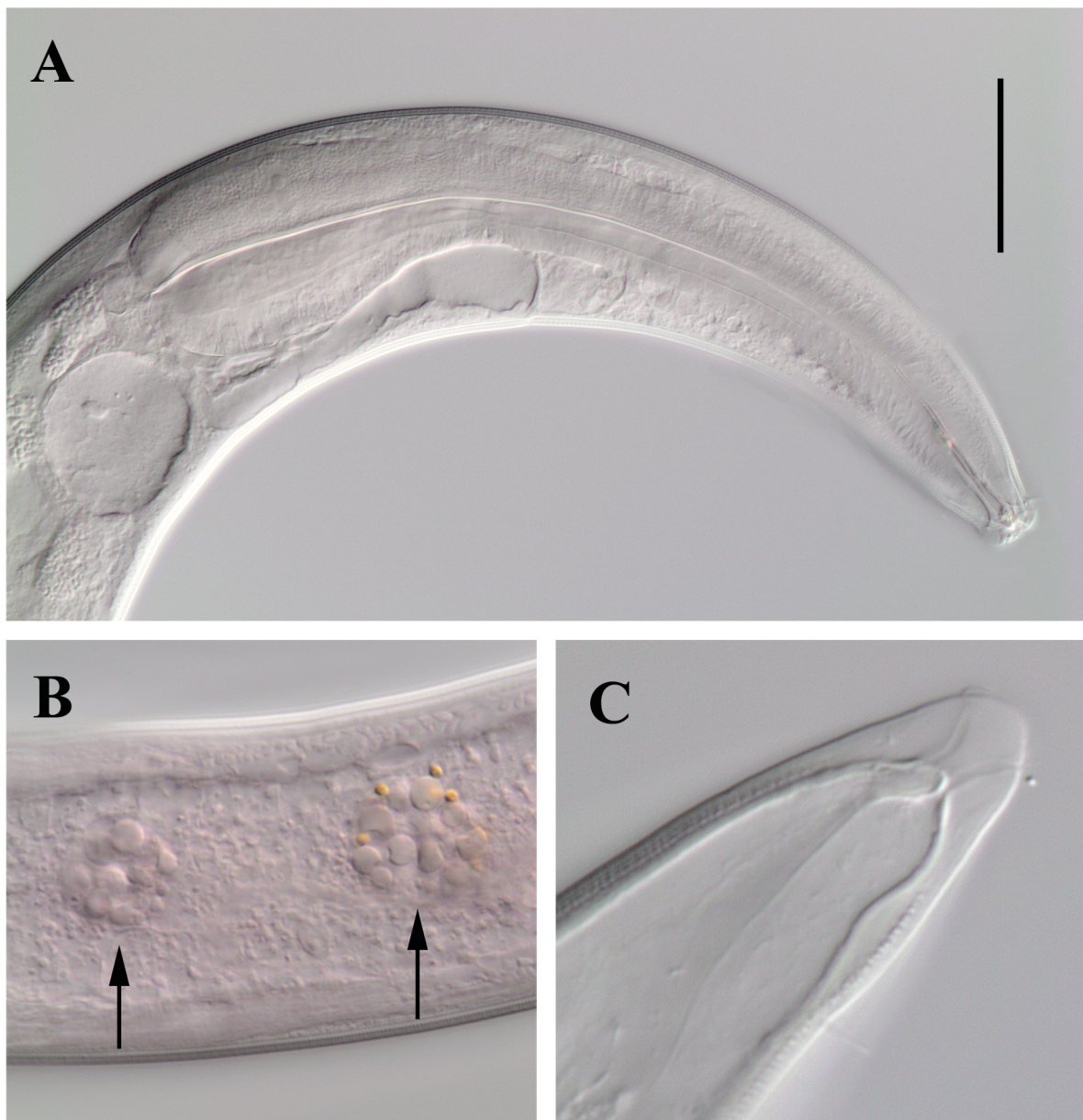


Fig. 17. *Hopperia beaglense* Chen and Vincx, 1998 light micrographs. **A.** Anterior region of ♂. **B.** ♂ gut, showing clusters of small round inclusions with smaller orange-brown granules. **C.** Spinneret. Scale bar: A = 30 μ m; B = 12 μ m; C = 24 μ m.

Key to all known species of *Hopperia*

(modified from Pastor de Ward (2004))

1. Cuticle with irregularly-distributed dots in the lateral fields 3
2. Cuticle with four longitudinal rows of coarse dots in lateral fields in anterior half or entire body length *Hopperia communis* Gagarin & Thanh, 2006
3. Stoma armed with three teeth at juncture of anterior and posterior portions of buccal cavity 4
 - Stoma armed with six teeth at juncture of anterior and posterior portions of buccal cavity *H. hexadentata* Hope and Zhang, 1995
4. Spicules without joint 5
 - Spicules jointed; cephalic setae 0.4 hd; > 13 small pre-cloacal supplements; tail conico-cylindrical with swollen tip and terminal setae *H. metatypica* (Chitwood, 1936)
5. Spicules without distal hook 6
 - Spicules with distal hook; short conical cephalic setae; tail without terminal setae *H. ancora* sp. nov.
6. Spicules without sharp proximal bend pointing ventrally 7
 - Spicules with sharp proximal bend; tail conico-cylindrical with swollen tip and terminal setae *H. mira* Gagarin and Thanh, 2006
7. Tail without conspicuous spinneret 8
 - Tail with conspicuous spinneret; terminal setae absent; cylindrical portion of tail > 50% tail length *H. dolichura* Gagarin and Thanh, 2006
8. Length of posterior cylindrical portion of buccal cavity > 1.5 amphid diameters 9
 - Length of posterior cylindrical portion of buccal cavity < 1.5 amphid diameters; 12 pre-cloacal supplements; spicules 0.5 abd *H. patagonica* Pastor de Ward, 2004
9. Length of posterior cylindrical portion of buccal cavity = 1.5-2.5 amphid diameters 10
 - Length of posterior cylindrical portion of buccal cavity > 2.5 amphid diameters 11
10. Spicules ≤ 2.0 abd 12
 - Spicules > 2.0 abd; pre-cloacal supplements present; tail with terminal setae *H. muscatensis* Warwick, 1973
11. > 10 pre-cloacal supplements; spicules 69 μm *H. indiana* Muthumbi *et al.*, 1997
 - < 10 pre-cloacal supplements; spicules 37-44 μm *H. australis* Jensen, 1992
12. Tail tip not swollen 13
 - Tail tip swollen 14
13. Reflexed ovaries; 8 pre-cloacal supplements *H. dorylaimopsoides* (Allgen, 1959)
 - Outstretched ovaries; 6-8 pre-cloacal supplements; tail conical *H. beaglense* Muthumbi *et al.*, 1997
14. < 10 pre-cloacal supplements; ovaries outstretched 15
 - > 10 pre-cloacal supplements; ovaries reflexed *H. massiliensis* Vitiello, 1969
15. Tail 3.5 abd; a = 26-30; spicules 1.4 abd *H. americana* Pastor de Ward, 1984
 - Tail 4.4 abd; a = 31-40; spicules 1.8 abd *H. arntzi* Chen & Vinex, 1998

Genus *Kenyanema* Muthumbi *et al.*, 1997

Diagnosis (modified from Muthumbi *et al.* (1997))

Dorylaimopsinae. Head region much narrower than the rest of the body; cuticle punctate and sometimes transverse striae are visible; inner and outer labial sensillae indistinct; four cephalic setae; tubular stoma without teeth; male reproductive system monorchic with outstretched anterior testis; females amphidelphic with outstretched ovaries; spicules arcuate; gubernaculum with caudal apophyses.

Type species

Kenyanema monorchis Muthumbi *et al.*, 1997

Kenyanema monorchis Muthumbi *et al.*, 1997

Figs 18-19, Table 6

Material examined

3 ♂♂ and 3 ♀♀, collected 6 Apr. 2007, southern flank of Chatham Rise (1240 m water depth), 44.4864°S, 177.1407°E. Characteristics of surface sediment layer (0-5 mm): mostly silt/clay (82.9%), with very fine sand (10.2%), and fine sand (8.4%); calcium carbonate content: 38.4%; total organic matter content: 1.9%; chloroplastic pigment concentration: 3501 ng/gDW_{sediment} (NIC 84451).

Description

Males

Body cylindrical, tapering towards anterior extremity. Cuticle with transverse rows of dots, lateral differentiation consisting of larger, irregularly-spaced dots. Eight rows of short, sparse somatic setae. Head set-off by constriction immediately posterior to cephalic setae. Inner and outer labial sensillae indistinct, four cephalic setae. Amphideal fovea spiral, 2.5 turns, located at level of cephalic setae. Buccal cavity tubular, 4 µm deep, 1 µm wide, surrounded by pharyngeal muscles. Marginal tubes beginning from base of stoma. Pharynx gradually swelling, not forming true bulb, cardia short. Nerve ring near middle of pharynx, situated anteriorly to secretory-excretory pore. Cellular body of ventral gland near level of cardia. Intestine wall with numerous small, colourless granules, and clusters of clear circular inclusions, mostly in posterior portion of intestine (Fig. 18E).

Reproductive system monorchic with outstretched anterior testis to left of intestine. Mature sperm cells large, oval-shaped, up to 30 µm long and 13 µm wide. Spicules paired, equal, arcuate, 1.6-1.8 abd long, with swollen proximal end and central internal cuticularised projection (lamella) extending from proximal end over one fifth of spicule length. Gubernaculum with pair of straight caudal apophyses. Rectal gland surrounds posterior portion of spicules and gubernaculum. Two to three small tubular pre-cloacal supplements, one pre-cloacal seta. Tail conico-cylindrical with swollen tip, several short caudal setae and three short terminal setae. Three caudal glands and spinneret.

Females

Similar to males, but with slightly greater maximum body diameter, amphideal fovea slightly smaller, 2.0-2.25 turns. Reproductive system didelphic, opposed, outstretched, with sperm distributed over uteri and with branches either to the right or left of intestine, but always on opposite sides. Vulva slightly post median.

Discussion

My specimens closely resemble the description of *Kenyanema monorchis* Muthumbi *et al.*, 1997 based on specimens from the Indian Ocean (500-1112 m water depth). My specimens, however, have a smaller

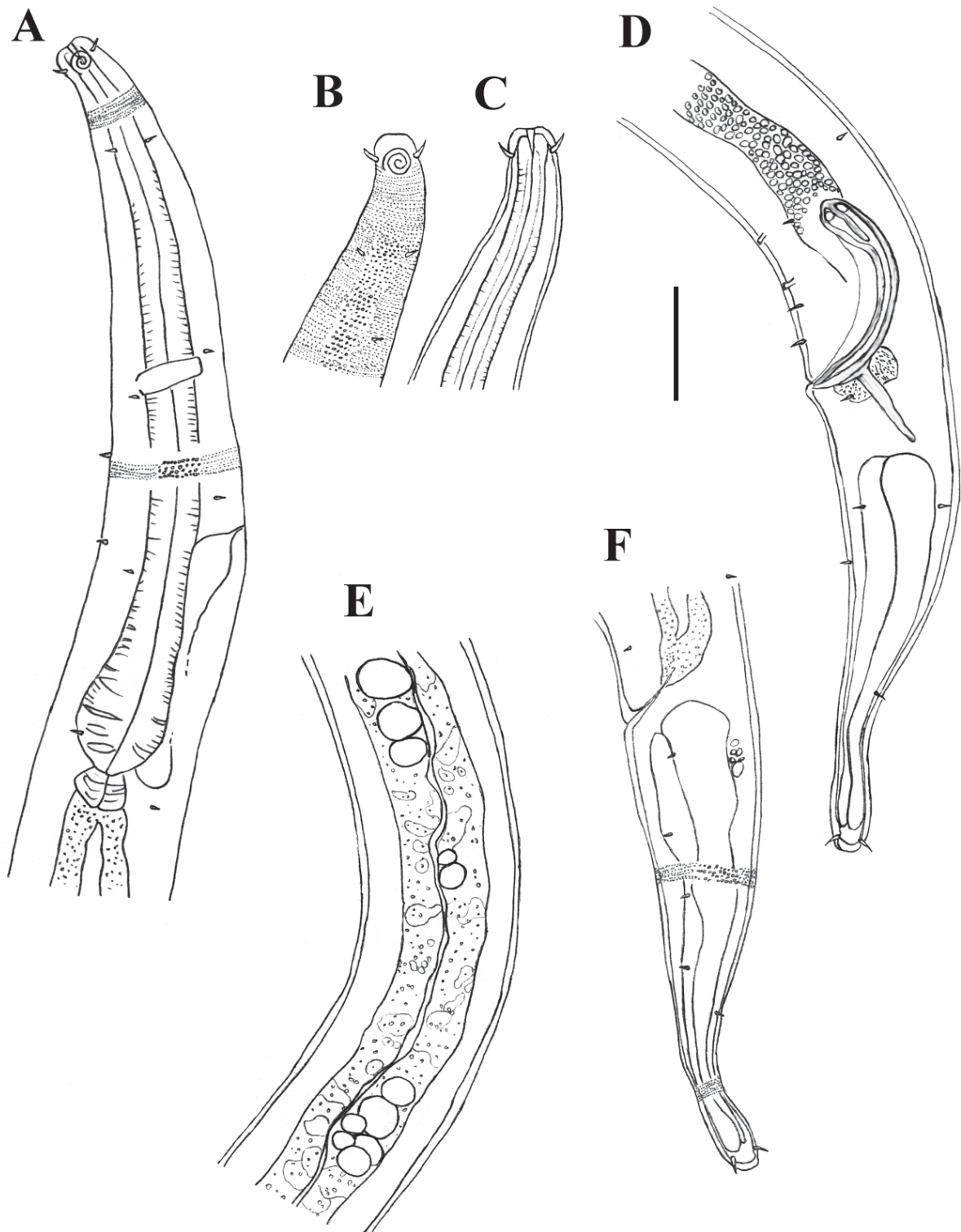


Fig. 18. *Kenyanema monorchis* Muthumbi *et al.*, 1997. **A.** Anterior region of ♀; **B:** lateral surface view of ♂ head. **C.** Lateral view of ♂ head (cross-section). **D.** Posterior region of ♂ showing copulatory apparatus. **E.** ♀ gut, posterior body region. **F.** ♀ tail. Scale bar = 25 µm.

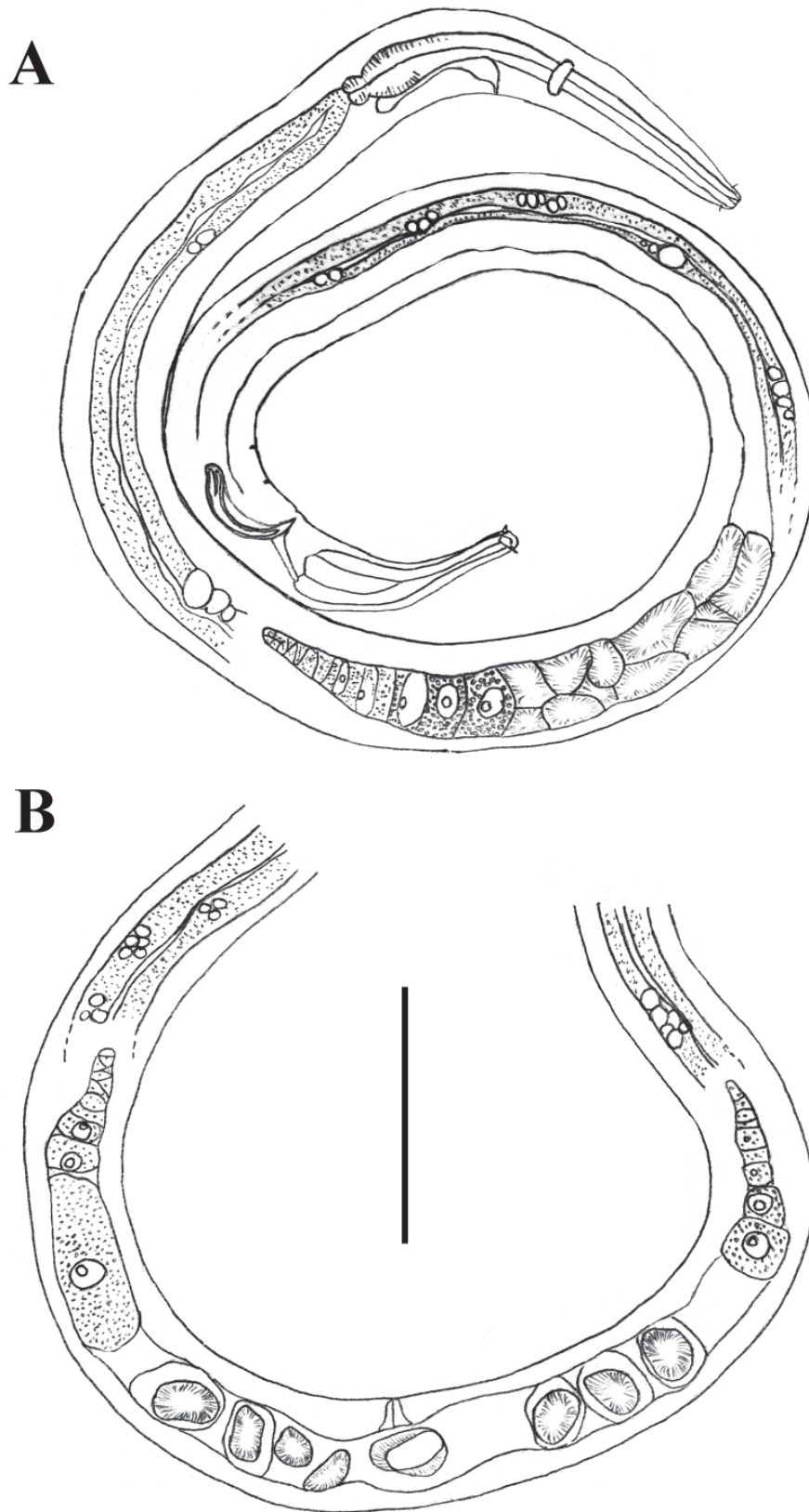


Fig. 19. *Kenyanema monorchis* Muthumbi *et al.*, 1997. **A.** Entire ♂. **B.** ♀ reproductive system. Scale bar = 100 μ m.

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Table 6. Morphometrics (μm) of *Kenyanema monorchis* Muthumbi *et al.*, 1997.

Species	<i>Kenyanema monorchis</i> Muthumbi <i>et al.</i> , 1997	
	Males	Females
n	4	3
L	1020-1107	1070-1205
a	29-39	27-29
b	7	8
c	10-12	11-12
Head diam.	8-9	8
Mouth diam.	1	1
Length of cephalic setae	3-4	2-3
Amphid height	5	4-5
Amphid width	5-6	5
Amphid width/cbd (%)	56-66	63
Amphid from anterior end	2-3	2-3
Nerve ring from anterior end	80-85	79-90
Nerve ring cbd	23-25	23-28
Excretory pore from anterior end	97-107	94-116
Pharynx length	141-150	138-160
Pharynx cbd	28-31	29-33
Pharyngeal bulb diam.	14-17	16-18
Max. body diam.	30-39	39-43
Spicule length	45-49	-
Gubernacular apophyses length	11-15	-
Anal body diam.	27-29	26-28
Tail length	90-99	96-105
Tail length/abd	3.2-3.7	3.5-3.8
V	-	569-644
%V	-	53
Vulval body diam.	-	39-43

buccal cavity (4 vs. 8 μm deep) and are characterised by the presence of 2-3 pre-cloacal supplements. No pre-cloacal supplements were observed in the original description of this species, but may have been overlooked. This is the first record for this genus outside the type locality.

Discussion

A recent study suggests that at least 775 nematode morphospecies (species that can be differentiated from others based on their morphology but which have not been formally described) are present on the continental margins of New Zealand (water depth 250-3100 m; Leduc *et al.* 2012b). Such high level of diversity is probably related to the wide range of environments encompassed by the country's Exclusive Economic Zone (e.g., Nodder *et al.* 2012). However, only 12 nematode species (or 1.5% of total) have been recorded/described from New Zealand's deep-sea habitats so far (Wieser 1956, Leduc *et al.* 2012a, present study). More work is clearly needed to obtain a better appreciation of New Zealand's deep-sea nematode fauna and its relationship to the fauna of other regions.

New records of *C. shiae* Chen & Vincx, 2000, *H. beagleense* Chen & Vincx, 1998, and *K. monorchis* Muthumbi *et al.*, 1997 on the continental margin of New Zealand suggest that these species have a

wide distribution extending across ocean basins. Miljutin *et al.* (2010) noted that, out of 638 formally described deep-sea nematode species, 46 (including three Comesomatidae species) are likely to have a cosmopolitan distribution. The true proportion of deep-sea cosmopolitan species remains unknown due to paucity of data. Recent molecular evidence provides support for the existence of cosmopolitan nematode species in the deep sea (Bik *et al.* 2010), although the vast majority of families (including the Comesomatidae) remains to be investigated.

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