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Swedish Plectida (Nematoda). Part 10. The genus *Deontolaimus* de Man, 1880

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Abstract

The genus *Deontolaimus* de Man, 1880 is revised and the genus *Camacolaimus* de Man, 1889 is considered a junior synonym of *Deontolaimus* based on re-examination of type material of *Camacolaimus tardus* de Man, 1889 and *C. barbatus* Warwick, 1970. Two known and three new species of *Deontolaimus* are described from bottom sediments collected in marine habitats of Sweden: *Deontolaimus uniformis* (Cobb, 1920) **comb. n.**, *D. longicauda* (de Man, 1922) **comb. n.**, *Deontolaimus catalinae* **sp. n.**, *D. paraguillei* **sp. n.** and *Deontolaimus timmi* **sp. n.** *Deontolaimus catalinae* **sp. n.** is characterized by body length of 1.3–1.7 mm; anterior-most somatic sensilla located short distance posterior to amphid; cephalic

sensilla equal to 0.2 labial region diameter in length; amphidial fovea ventrally-unispiral with one turn, located in front of cephalic sensilla bases; excretory pore located short distance posterior to onchiostyle base; onchiostyle with bluntly rounded tip and subcylindrical body; male with alveolar supplements extending from anterior end to middle of body, tubular supplements absent; spicules 36–40 µm long; and didelphic female reproductive system. *Deontolaimus paraguillei* **sp. n.** is characterized by body length of 1.4–1.8 mm; anterior-most somatic sensilla located at level with onchiostyle; cephalic sensilla equal to 0.2–0.3 labial region diameter in length; amphidial fovea ventrally-unispiral with one turn, located at level with cephalic sensilla bases; excretory pore located just posterior to nerve ring level; onchiostyle with bluntly rounded tip and subcylindrical body; male with alveolar supplements extending from anterior end to about three body diameters in front of cloaca, tubular supplements absent; spicules 42–46 µm long; and didelphic female reproductive system. *Deontolaimus timmi* **sp. n.** is characterized by body length of 0.7–0.9 mm; anterior-most somatic sensilla located at level with onchiostyle; cephalic sensilla equal to 0.2–0.3 labial region diameter in length; amphidial fovea ventrally-unispiral with one turn, located just in front of cephalic sensilla bases; excretory pore located just posterior to nerve ring level; onchiostyle with triangular tip with bluntly rounded apex and strongly sclerotized dorsal edge, and subcylindrical body; male with alveolar supplements extending from anterior end to anterior part of intestine, tubular supplements absent; spicules 28 µm long; and didelphic female reproductive system. The following nomenclatorial changes are proposed: genera *Acontolaimus* Filipjev, 1918, *Camacolaimoides* De Coninck & Schuurmans Stekhoven, 1933, *Camacolaimus* de Man, 1889, *Digitonchus* Cobb, 1920 and *Ypsilon* Cobb, 1920 are synonymized with the genus *Deontolaimus* de Man, 1880; *Camacolaimus reykjanesi* De Coninck, 1943 and *Camacolaimus glauxicola* Allgén, 1951a are considered junior synonyms of *Deontolaimus papillatus* de Man, 1880; *Camacolaimus barbatus* apud Pastor de Ward, 1984 is described as the separate species *Deontolaimus catalinae* **sp. n.**; *Camacolaimus tardus* apud Lorenzen, 1969 is considered to be the separate species *Deontolaimus lorenzeni* **nom. n.**; *Camacolaimus tardus* apud Timm, 1963 is described as the separate species *Deontolaimus timmi* **sp. n.**; *Camacolaimus barbatus* Warwick, 1970 is considered a junior synonym of *Deontolaimus tardus* (de Man, 1889) **comb. n.**; *Camacolaimus parvus* Timm, 1961 is transferred to the genus *Deontolaimus* as *D. parvus* (Timm, 1961) **comb. n.**; *Digitonchus cylindricaudatus* Chitwood, 1951 is transferred to the genus *Deontolaimus* as *D. cylindricaudatus* (Chitwood, 1951) **comb. n.**; *Ypsilon exile* Cobb, 1920 is transferred to the genus *Deontolaimus* as *D. exilis* (Cobb, 1920) **comb. n.**; *Camacolaimus guillei* de Bovee, 1977 is transferred to the genus *Deontolaimus* as *D. guillei* (de Bovee, 1977) **comb. n.**; *Camacolaimus longicauda* de Man, 1922 is transferred to the genus *Deontolaimus* as *D. longicauda* (de Man, 1922) **comb. n.**; *Camacolaimus monhystera* Gerlach, 1967 is transferred to the genus *Deontolaimus* as *D. monhystera* (Gerlach, 1967) **comb. n.**; *Camacolaimus pontollittoralis* Uzunov, 1977 is transferred to the genus *Deontolaimus* as *D. pontollittoralis* (Uzunov, 1977) **comb. n.**; *Camacolaimus praedator* de Man, 1922 is transferred to the genus *Deontolaimus* as *D. praedator* (de Man, 1922) **comb. n.**; *Camacolaimus prytherchi* Chitwood, 1935 is transferred to the genus *Deontolaimus* as *D. prytherchi* (Chitwood, 1935) **comb. n.**; *Camacolaimus tardus* de Man, 1889 is transferred to the genus *Deontolaimus* as *D. tardus* (de Man, 1889) **comb. n.**; *Camacolaimus trituberculatus* Blome, 1982 is transferred to the genus *Deontolaimus* as *D. trituberculatus* (Blome, 1982) **comb. n.**; and *Digitonchus uniformis* Cobb, 1920 is transferred to the genus *Deontolaimus* as *D. uniformis* (Cobb, 1920) **comb. n.** A taxonomic review and identification key for species of the genus *Deontolaimus* are also given.

Key words: Camacolaimidae, *Camacolaimus*, *Deontolaimus*, Gullmarn Fjord, key, new species, SEM, Skagerrak, Sweden, taxonomy

Introduction

The genera *Deontolaimus* de Man, 1880 (monotypic) and *Camacolaimus* de Man, 1889 (about 30 nominal species) are distinguished on the basis of one character—presence (*Deontolaimus*) or absence (*Camacolaimus*) of alveolar supplements in males. Close examination of males collected in Sweden and provisionally identified as belonging to different species of *Camacolaimus* revealed that all of them also possess alveolar supplements thus questioning the validity of the genus and making it imperative to re-examine type material of the type species of the genus, *Camacolaimus tardus* de Man, 1889 and its possible synonym *C. barbatus* Warwick, 1970 and to re-evaluate the systematics of both genera.

Five species of *Deontolaimus* and *Camacolaimus* were recorded along the coast of Sweden according to the literature. *Camacolaimus dolichocercus* Filipjev, 1922 and *C. tardus* were found in Öresund (Allgén, 1935). Three new species, *Camacolaimus propinquus* Allgén, 1929, *Camacolaimus papillosus* Allgén, 1950 (later synonymized with *Deontolaimus papillatus* de Man, 1880) and *C. glauxicola* Allgén, 1951a were described from Öresund (Allgén 1929) and Gullmarn Fjord (Allgén 1950, 1951a) respectively. Five species belonging to the genus *Deontolaimus* were found during the recent sampling in marine and brackish habitats along the Swedish coast conducted as a part of the on-going STI-supported project "Taxonomy and distribution of free-living nematodes of