

Two new species of Comesomatidae Filipjev, 1922 (Nematoda: Chromadorida) from sandy bottoms of Tenerife, Canary Islands

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Abstract

Two new species of Comesomatidae Filipjev, 1922 are described from sandy bottoms of Tenerife, Canary Islands. *Paracomesoma sigmoidalis* new species is characterized by having 35 precloacal supplements, S-shaped and slender spicules, and an elliptical plaque at the distal end of the gubernaculum. *Setosabatieria triangularis* new species is characterized by the number of turns (2.5) and development of the amphid (68% cbd), and a triangular gubernaculum.

Key words: Nematoda, Comesomatidae, *Paracomesoma*, *Setosabatieria*, free-living, soft-bottoms, Canary Islands, Tenerife

Introduction

The family Comesomatidae was erected by Filipjev (1922), and has the following features: annulated cuticle with transverse row of punctations; multispiral amphids, buccal cavity not folded anteriorly, gubernaculum with paired dorsal apophyses, precloacal supplements in males. Tail conico-cylindrical with a swollen tip. Males with two testes and females with two opposed and outstretched ovaries (Platt & Warwick, 1988).

During an ecological survey of the intertidal and shallow subtidal soft-bottoms of two stations in Tenerife, Canary Islands, two previously undescribed species belonging to the genera *Paracomesoma* Hope & Murphy, 1972 and *Setosabatieria* Platt, 1985 were recorded. The genus *Paracomesoma* belongs to the subfamily Comesomatinae, characterized by the presence of elongated spicules and the genus *Setosabatieria* belongs to the subfamily Sabatieriinae, characterized by the presence of short spicules and a buccal cavity not posteriorly expanded (Platt, 1985).