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## First checklist of free-living marine nematodes from the Israeli coast of the Mediterranean

Zoya HARBZOV<sup>1,2</sup>, Moshe TOM<sup>1</sup>, Roberto DANOVARO<sup>3</sup>, Cristina GAMBI<sup>3</sup>, Laura CARUGATI<sup>4</sup>,  
Hadas LUBINEVSKY<sup>1</sup> and Nikolaos LAMPADARIOU<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> National Institute of Oceanography, Department of Biology and Biotechnology, Israel Oceanographic & Limnological Research, Israel. P.O.B 2336, Haifa 3102201, Israel

<sup>2</sup> Leon H. Charney School of Marine Sciences, Department of Marine Biology, University of Haifa, 199 Aba Koushy Ave., Mount Carmel Haifa 3498838, Israel

<sup>3</sup> Department of Marine Science, Faculty of Science, Polytechnic University of the Marches, Via Brecce Bianche, 60131 Ancona, Italy

<sup>4</sup> University of Cagliari, Department of Life and Environmental Sciences, Via Università 40, 09124 Cagliari, Sardinia

<sup>5</sup> Hellenic Center for Marine Research (HCMR), Institute of Oceanography, P.O. Box 2214, 71003 Heraklion, Crete, Greece

Corresponding author: Zoya Harbuzov; [zoya.garbu@ocean.org.il](mailto:zoya.garbu@ocean.org.il)

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### Abstract

This study presents an inventory of free-living marine nematodes from the deep waters of the southeastern part of the Levantine Basin. The meiofauna of this area, particularly the free-living marine nematodes, have been poorly investigated; hence, the present study has regional zoo-geographic importance. To fill this knowledge gap, nematodes were collected from the upper 0-3 cm sediment horizon from a transect located perpendicular to the Israel coast off Tel Aviv, with depths ranging between 76 and 1400 m. Our sampling yielded a diverse assemblage of nematodes representing 65 species belonging to 54 genera and 22 families. About 38% of the species have been previously reported in the Mediterranean; the remaining 62% are reported for the first time. A taxonomic checklist provides information on the worldwide distribution of the encountered species. This checklist provides a baseline for understanding the nematode community in this region and serves as a valuable resource for future studies.

**Keywords:** Free-living marine nematodes; South-east Mediterranean; meiofauna; Levantine Basin; Israeli Mediterranean waters.

### Introduction

Free-living marine nematodes are the most abundant and diverse metazoans found in marine sediments. Their distribution spans from the high-water mark to the deepest oceanic trenches, asserting their dominance in both density and diversity within marine sediment ecosystems (Lambsead, 2004). Hodda's recent taxonomic review (2022) suggested that the phylum Nematoda consists of 3 classes, 8 subclasses, 12 superorders, 32 orders, 53 sub-orders, 101 superfamilies, 276 families, 511 subfamilies, 3,030 genera and 28,537 species. Hodda (2022) also reviewed a variety of estimates of the total existing number of nematode species, and the obtained range was between half a million and 10 million species. Although larger individuals exist, the free-living marine nematodes are generally considered to belong to the meiofaunal size group. There is no universally accepted size range for meiofauna, and according to Giere (2009), the accepted range is between an upper limit of 500-1000 µm and a lower limit of 44-63 µm.

The Mediterranean is a semi-enclosed water body characterized by constant temperatures at depths below 300-500 m. In the Eastern Mediterranean, the temperature ranges from 13.6°C to 13.8°C. Salinity levels are very high, ranging from 38.7 to 38.8‰, and the oxygen concentration just above the seafloor in the studied area is >175 µM (Kress *et al.*, 2014), indicating a well-oxygenated near-bottom water layer. In addition, the region is characterized as one of the most oligotrophic areas in the world (Berman-Frank & Rahav, 2012; Moore *et al.*, 2013; Siokou-Frangou *et al.*, 2010).

There are several faunistic species-level nematode checklists from the Mediterranean, mainly from relatively shallow waters (Schuurmans-Stekhoven, 1950; Wieser, 1956; Semprucci *et al.*, 2008; Semprucci, 2013 and Jouili *et al.*, 2018, and see also the literature in Table 2). The majority of them concern coastal European ecosystems. Thus our understanding of the eastern, non-European Mediterranean ecosystems is rather poor (Semprucci & Balsamo, 2012). Regarding the eastern Mediterranean, while several studies of free-living marine nematodes do

exist (e.g. see reviews of Lampadariou & Sevastou, 2022; Sevastou & Lampadariou, 2021 and references therein), nematodes have been identified either to genus or, at best, to putative species (i.e. sp.1, sp.2 etc.) in most of them. To the best of our knowledge, nematodes from the deep Levantine Basin have never been identified to species level.

In the present study, nematodes from the Israeli part of the eastern Mediterranean were studied with the aim of providing a list of the nematode species across a deep-sea transect of the coast of Tel Aviv. A species checklist, together with some additional information on the distribution of the encountered species in other parts of the world, is provided. Such information will expand our knowledge of the biodiversity of nematodes in the Mediterranean and can be used as baseline information in future monitoring surveys.

## Materials and Methods

### Survey area

The heterogeneous Israeli continental slope comprises a prominently steep northern section incised by several canyons, a comparatively gentler seabed in its southern region, and two gravitational slumps known as Dor and Palmahim (Fig. 1). The relatively flatter bathyal basin extends westward to Crete, and the studied area in the Israeli waters is its shallow east part, with depths ranging between 1000 and 2000 m (Kanari *et al.*, 2020, and references therein). The specimens under scrutiny in this study were sampled from the southern part of the Israeli

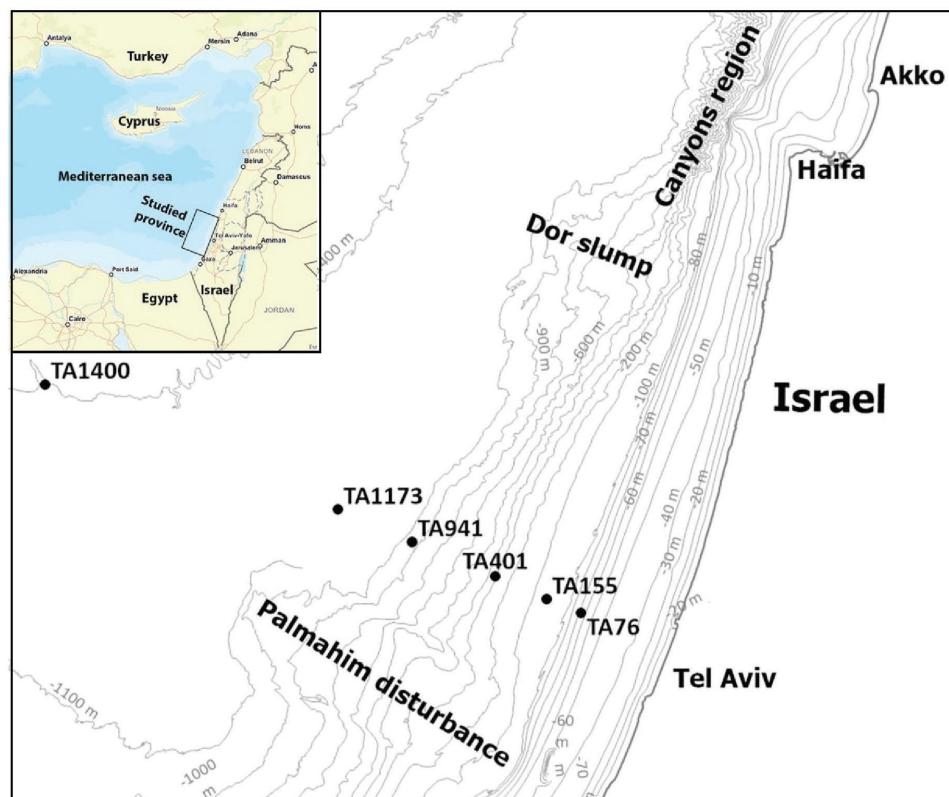
Mediterranean coast along a transect perpendicular to the Tel Aviv shoreline, encompassing a depth range of 76–1400 m (Fig. 1 and Table 1).

Sediment grain size declines gradually from 7 to 5 µm along the 100 to 1900 m depth gradient (Lubinevsky *et al.*, 2017).

### Sampling and sorting

Meiofauna samples were acquired by sub-sampling from 0.25 m<sup>2</sup> box corer (BX-650, Ocean instruments, San Diego, CA) samples, employing a Plexiglas tube with an inner diameter of 9.4 cm. The upper 0–3 cm sediment layer was taken from each Plexiglas tube and preserved onboard in 99% ethanol while applying mild mixing to facilitate the ethanol penetration. The sampling cruise took place during the autumn of 2018 aboard the R/V “Bat Galim”, operated by the Israel Oceanographic and Limnological Research (IOLR). Meiofaunal nematode specimens were separated from the ethanol-preserved sediments according to Harbuzov *et al.* (2022) following Heip *et al.* (1985) and Dano-varo (2010), which included two major stages: sieving and density gradient centrifugation. This method revealed a specimen size range of 20–500 µm.

The selection procedure involved randomly choosing ~10 nematode individuals from each sample, combining the liquid containing the entire pool of sampled organisms, and then extracting the specimens using a pipette, ensuring a balanced representation across different stations. No permanent slides were prepared, and identification was conducted from individuals immediately placed in glycerol.



**Fig. 1:** Sampling sites map. TA – Tel Aviv transect; the studied sites are labeled by black dots. The numbers to the right of the station designations depict depth in meters. Palmahim and Dor are two gravitational sediment slumps.

**Table 1.** Geographical coordinates and depths of six sites sampled along the coast of Israel for studying marine nematodes

No.	Site name	Depth [m]	Longitude	Latitude
1	TA1400	1400	33.891	32.501
2	TA1173	1173	34.310	32.322
3	TA941	941	34.415	32.277
4	TA401	401	34.534	32.226
5	TA155	155	34.607	32.194
6	TA76	76	34.657	32.174

### Morphological identification

The identification process involved utilizing the pictorial keys of Platt and Warwick (1983, 1988) and Warwick *et al.* (1998), as well as the work of Schuurmans-Stekhoven (1950) from the Mediterranean and the NeMys database accessible at Nemys eds. (2023), which contains the up-to-date taxonomic literature on free-living marine nematodes. All observations were conducted under a Nomarski interference contrast microscope employing a  $\times 100$  magnification.

### Results

In total, 182 specimens belonging to 22 families, 54 genera and 65 species were identified. In some cases (25 out of 65), species identification was not possible, and species were ascribed as putative species or morphospecies (i.e. sp.1, sp.2 etc.). Of the 40 named species, 15 (38%) have been previously reported from the Mediterranean. Table 2 displays a detailed list of all species together with additional information on their distribution, synonyms, original description and other sources of references from the Mediterranean (e.g. Schuurmans-Stekhoven, 1950; Wieser, 1956; Semprucci *et al.*, 2008; Semprucci, 2013; Jouili *et al.*, 2018).

As depicted in Table 2, the various families elucidated specific depth distributions. Two families, Aegialolaimidae and Rhabdolaimidae, were completely absent from the shallow 76–401 m depth range. Chromadoridae, Comesomatidae, and Xyalidae were encountered, with some exceptions, across the entire transect, indicating a wide depth distribution ranging from the shelf down to the bathyal basin. Selachinematidae, Phanodermatidae, Desmodoridae, Desmoscolecidae, Diplopeltidae, Ceramonomematidae, Microlaimidae and Tarvaiidae were absent between the 941 and 1400 m depth range. Diplopeltidae, Phanodermatidae and Selachinematidae were found only at the shallowest 76 m station. Finally, species from the Rhabdolaimidae were found only at the deepest 1440 m station.

### Discussion

Twenty-five species out of the 65 identified ones could not be conclusively attributed to known species. This limitation predominantly arose from the absence of adult males, which play a pivotal role in precise taxonomic identification. Juveniles and females often lack the requisite diagnostic features for accurate classification. Furthermore, suboptimal preservation conditions contributed to the challenge by compromising the visibility of the small morphological features essential for species-level identification. This may have been due to the choice of ethanol as a preservation medium, but this was necessary since our initial sampling strategy aimed at combining both morphological identifications and molecular techniques. The preservation method proposed by Yoder (2006), utilizing dimethyl sulfoxide-disodium EDTA in saturated NaCl and abbreviated DESS, was recently applied successfully in our laboratory and provided promising results and is thus recommended when both morphological identifications and molecular techniques are needed.

The 65 different species identified out of 182 individuals confirm previous reports of a rather high species diversity of nematodes in general (Appeltans *et al.*, 2012; Hodda, 2022) and in the deep sea in particular (e.g. Lambsead & Boucher, 2003). It should be mentioned, however, that nematode species-level data, particularly from the deep sea, are generally scarce since most studies are either conducted at the genus level or based on a separation into putative species. Lambsead (1993) provided a comparison of nematode alpha diversity from worldwide deep-sea studies. He reported numbers ranging between 81 and 316 species, although in most of the studies mentioned, a much higher sampling effort was applied. In a more recent compilation derived from various literature sources, Miljutin *et al.* (2010) provided a comprehensive summary of deep-sea nematode species. Their findings revealed considerable variability in nematode species numbers, ranging from 1 to 6 to as high as 175 species, contingent upon the specific geographic region. Notably, instances of lower species counts were predominantly associated with taxonomically focused

**Table 2.** List of Nematoda species found in the studied area of the Israeli coast. V - presence and (—) - absence of species. All the synonyms were taken from the World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS), and the notes refer to the original description of the species in the Mediterranean

Continued

Taxonomy	76	155	401	941	1173	1400	Geographical distribution	Synonymized names	Notes*
Ethmolaimidae Filipjev & Schuurmans Stekhoven, 1941									
<i>Filitonchus filiformis</i> Warwick, 1971	v	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea		A9, A12, A15
<i>Comesa vittia</i> Warwick, 1971	—	—	—	v	v	—	Barents Sea		
<i>Neotonchus punctatus</i> Cobb, 1933	—	—	—	v	—	—	Adriatic Sea		A17
Setachinematidae Cobb, 1915									
<i>Choanolaimus psammophilus</i> de Man, 1880	v	—	—	—	—	—	North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea		
<i>Gammarema fennicum</i> Gerlach, 1953	v	—	—	—	—	—	White Sea		
Cyatholaimidae Filipjev, 1918									
<i>Paralongicyatholaimus minus</i> Warwick, 1971	—	v	—	—	—	—	North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea		
<i>Marylynna complexa</i> (Warwick, 1971) Hopper, 1972	—	v	—	—	—	—	Adriatic Sea, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea	<i>Longicyatholaimus complexus</i> Warwick, 1971 <i>Marilynna complexus</i> (Warwick, 1971) Hopper, 1972	A8, A17
<i>Paracanthonchus longicaudatus</i> Warwick, 1971	—	v	—	—	—	—	Barents Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea		
<i>Metacyatholaimus</i> sp.1	—	—	v	—	—	—	-		
<i>Paracyatholaimus</i> sp.1	v	—	—	—	—	v	-		
<i>Pomponema</i> sp.1	—	v	—	—	—	—	-		
Order Monhystrida									
Sphaerolaimidae Filipjev, 1918									
<i>Sphaerolaimus hirsutus</i> Bastian, 1865	—	—	v	—	—	—	Belgium, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea		A5

Taxonomy	Depth [m]					Geographical distribution	Synonymized names	Notes*
	76	155	401	941	1173	1400		
<i>Sphaerolaimus macrocirculus</i> Filipjev, 1918	—	—	—	v	—	—	Adriatic Sea, Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean	A5, A10, A12
<i>Doliolaimus agilis</i> Lorenzen, 1966	—	—	—	—	—	v	North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea	
Xyalidae Chitwood, 1951								
<i>Daptonema invaginatum</i> Platt, 1973	v	—	—	—	v	v	North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea	<i>Daptonema invaginatum</i> Platt, 1973 <i>Theristus invaginatus</i> Platt, 1973
<i>Daptonema setifer</i> Gerlach, 1952	v	v	—	—	v	—	Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea	<i>Theristus setifer</i> Gerlach, 1952 <i>Trichotheristus setifer</i> Gerlach, 1952
<i>Elzalia</i> sp.1	v	v	—	—	—	—	—	
<i>Retrotheristus breviseta</i> Juario, 1974	v	—	—	v	v	v	North Sea (the German Bight)	<i>Paramonhystrera breviseta</i> Juario, 1974
<i>Scapirella</i> sp.1	—	—	—	—	v	v	—	
<i>Amphimonhystrera megastoma</i> Timm, 1961	—	—	—	v	v	v	Bay of Bengal	
<i>Omicronema</i> sp.1	—	—	v	—	—	—	—	
<i>Paramonhystrera</i> sp.1	v	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Monhystridae Man, 1876								
<i>Thalassomonhystrera parva</i> Bastian, 1865	—	v	—	v	—	—	Adriatic Sea, Belgium, Black Sea, France, Gulf of Mexico, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, Red Sea	<i>Monhystrera heteroparva</i> Micoletzky, 1924 <i>Monhystrera kossensis</i> Paramonov, 1929 <i>Monhystrera parva</i> (Bastian, 1865) Butschli, 1874 <i>Monhystrera parva meridiana</i> Micoletzky, 1922 <i>Tachyphodites parvus</i> Bastian, 1865
<i>Thalassomonhystrera venusta</i> Lorenzen, 1979	—	v	—	—	—	—	North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea	<i>Monhystrera venusta</i> Lorenzen, 1979
Linhomoeidae Filipjev, 1922								
<i>Linhomoens elongatus</i> Bastian, 1865	—	v	—	—	—	—	France, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea	<i>Eulinhomoens elongatus</i> Bastian, 1865

Continued

Taxonomy	76	155	401	941	1173	1400	Geographical distribution	Synonymized names	Notes*
<i>Terschellingia longicaudata</i> de Man, 1907							Adriatic Sea, Baltic Sea, Barents Sea, Belgium, Gulf of Mexico, Japan, Mediterranean Sea, New Zealand, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea	<i>Terschellingia antonovi</i> Filipjev, 1922 <i>Terschellingia gerlachi</i> Inglis, 1968 <i>Terschellingia heteroseta</i> Schuurmans-Stekhoven, 1950 <i>Terschellingia longispiculata</i> Wieser & Hopper, 1967	A1, A8, A10, A11, A12, A14, A15, A16, A17
<i>Metalinhomoeus filicaudatus</i> All-gén, 1930	v	—	—	—	—	—	North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea	<i>Linhomoenus (Metalinhomoenus) filicaudatus</i> Allgén	
<i>Paralinhomoeus</i> sp.1	—	—	—	—	—	v	—		
Order Plectida									
<i>Aegialoalaimidae</i> Lorenzen, 1981	—	—	—	v	—	—	—		
<i>Aegialoalaimus</i> sp.1	—	—	—	v	—	—	—		
<i>Ceramonematidae</i> Cobb, 1933									
<i>Metadasyremella</i> sp.1	v	v	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>Pselionema</i> sp.1	v	v	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>Tarvaiidae</i> Lorenzen, 1981									
<i>Tarvania angusta</i> Gerlach, 1953	—	v	—	—	—	—	—	Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea	A8, A12
Order Enoplida									
<i>Encheliidae</i> Filipjev, 1918									
<i>Pareurytomina vaughtae</i> Keppner, 1989	—	—	—	—	v	—	—	St. Andrew Bay, Gulf of Mexico, Mexican Bay	
<i>Bellolla longispiculata</i> Nasira, Shahina & Shamim, 2014	v	—	—	—	—	—	—	Indus River	
<i>Pareurytomina scilloniensis</i> Warwick, 1977	v	—	—	—	—	—	—	North Atlantic Ocean	
Phanodermatidae Filipjev, 1927									

Taxonomy	Depth [m]					Geographical distribution	Synonymized names	Notes*
	76	155	401	941	1173	1400		
<i>Crenopharynx</i> sp.1	v	—	—	—	—	—		
Ironidae de Man, 1876								
<i>Dolicholaimus</i> sp.1	v	—	—	v	—	—		
Oxystominiidae Chitwood, 1935								
<i>Halolaimus</i> sp.1	—	—	v	—	—	v		
<i>Oryxostoma asetosa</i> (Southern, 1914) Filipjev, 1921	—	v	—	—	—	—	Adriatic Sea, North Atlantic Ocean	A12, A17
Rhabdolaimidae Chitwood, 1951								
<i>Syringolaimus</i> sp.1	—	—	—	—	—	v	—	
Oncholaimidae Filipjev, 1916								
<i>Viscosia abyssorum</i> (Allgén, 1933) Wieser, 1953	v	v	v	—	—	—	Adriatic Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, South Atlantic Ocean	A15, A17
<i>Viscosia viscosa</i> (Bastian, 1865) de Man, 1890	—	—	v	—	—	—	Adriatic Sea, Baltic Sea, Belgium, France, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea	Mononcholaimus viscosus Allgen, 1930 Oncholaimus viscosus Bastian, 1865 <i>Viscosa viscacia</i> Bastian, 1865
Order Desmodorida								
Desmodoridae Filipjev, 1922								
<i>Desmodora pontica</i> Filipjev, 1922	v	v	—	—	—	—	Adriatic Sea, Belgium, Black Sea, Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea	A1, A8, A12, A12, A14, A17
<i>Desmodora communis</i> (Bütschli, 1874) De Man, 1889	v	v	—	—	—	—	Belgium, France, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea	<i>Desmodora gracilis</i> Kreis, 1928 <i>Desmodora leucocephala</i> Schulz, 1932 <i>Desmodora problematica</i> Allgén, 1929 <i>Desmodora serpentulus</i> de Man, 1889 <i>Desmodora serpentulus suecica</i> Allgén, 1929 <i>Spiliophora communis</i> Bütschli, 1874 <i>Spiliophora communis</i> Bütschli, 1874

*Continued*

Taxonomy	76	155	401	941	1173	1400	Geographical distribution	Synonymized names	Notes*
<i>Desmodora</i> sp.1	v	v	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>Desmodora</i> sp.2	v	v	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>Metachromadora</i> sp.1	v	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>Pseudonchus</i> sp.1	—	v	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>Microlaimidae</i> Micoletzky, 1922									
<i>Microlaimus tenuispiculum</i> de Man, 1922	—	v	—	—	—	—	Baltic Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, South Pacific Ocean, Southern Ocean	<i>Molgolaimus demani</i> Jensen, 1978	
<i>Microlaimus robustidens</i> Schuurmans Stekhoven & De Coninck, 1933	v	—	—	—	—	—	Belgium, Netherlands, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea		
Order Desmoscolecida									
<i>Desmoscolecidae</i> Shipley, 1896									
<i>Desmoscolex</i> sp.1	—	v	—	—	—	—	—		
<i>Tricoma</i> sp.1	v	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Order Araeolaimida									
<i>Diplopeltidae</i> Filipjev, 1918									
<i>Neodiplopelta barentsi</i> (Steiner, 1916) Holovachov & Boström, 2018	v	—	—	—	—	—	New Zealand	<i>Dipeltis barentsi</i> Steiner, 1916 <i>Diplopeltis asymmetricus</i> Allgén, 1935 <i>Diplopeltis barentsi</i> Steiner, 1916 <i>Diplopeltis ovalis</i> Ditlevsen, 1928. <i>Diplopeltula cuspidibojia</i> Leduc, 2017 <i>Neodiplopelta asymmetrica</i> (Allgén, 1935) Holovachov & Boström, 2018 <i>Neodiplopelta cuspidibojia</i> (Leduc, 2017) Holovachov & Boström, 2018 <i>Neodiplopelta ovalis</i> (Ditlevsen, 1928) Holovachov & Boström, 2018	
<i>Comesomatidae</i> Filipjev, 1918									

Taxonomy	Depth [m]				Geographical distribution		Synonymized names	Notes*
	76	155	401	941	1173	1400		
<i>Dorylaimopsis longispicula</i> Fu, Leduc, Rao & Cai, 2019	—	—	v	v	—	—	South China Sea	
<i>Lainella longicauda</i> Cobb, 1920	—	—	v	v	—	—	Gulf of Mexico, North Atlantic Ocean	A8, A12
<i>Sabatieria armata</i> Gerlach, 1952	v	v	—	—	v	—	Mediterranean Sea, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea	
<i>Sabatieria</i> sp.1	—	—	v	—	—	—		
<i>Setosabatieria hilarula</i> de Man, 1922	—	v	—	—	—	—	Adriatic Sea, France, Gulf of Mexico, North Atlantic Ocean, North Sea	A1, A12, A15, A17
	—	—	—	—	—	—	<i>Comesoma jubatum</i> Cobb, 1898 <i>Sabatieria chitwoodi</i> Wieser, 1954 <i>Sabatieria hilarula</i> (Chitwood, 1951) de Man, 1922 <i>Sabatieria jubata</i> (Cobb, 1898) <i>Sabatieria scotlandia</i> Inglis, 1961 <i>Setosabatieria chitwoodi</i> (Wieser, 1954) Platt, 1985	
<i>Setosabatieria</i> sp.1	—	—	v	—	—	—		

\*Notes

- A1 Ape *et al.*, 2016.
- A2 Boucher & de Bovée, 1971.
- A3 Coomans, 1989.
- A4 De Coninck & Schuurmans Stekhoven, 1933.
- A5 De Smet *et al.*, 2001.
- A6 Gerlach, 1951.
- A7 Gerlach, 1952.
- A8 Gerlach & Riemann, 1973.
- A9 Gheskire, 2000.
- A10 Jouili *et al.*, 2018.
- A11 Mahmoudi *et al.*, 2008.
- A12 Semprucci *et al.*, 2008.
- A13 Schuurmans Stekhoven, 1943.
- A14 Schuurmans Stekhoven, 1950.
- A15 Semprucci, 2013.
- A16 Thiermann *et al.*, 1994.
- A17 Traversi & Vidakovic, 1997.

publications. Among the regions reported by Miljutin *et al.* (2010), the Mediterranean appears to be among the areas with the most reported species (e.g. 175 species in the Mediterranean vs. 131 in the NE Atlantic and 130 in the CE Pacific). Other more recent deep-sea studies from the Mediterranean where species-level identifications were employed reported similarly high numbers. For example, in the central Mediterranean, Danovaro *et al.* (2013) reported 320 species from 5084 individuals, while Danovaro *et al.* (2009) reported 15 to 82 species from >3000 individuals. Similarly, Gambi *et al.* (2014) reported 182 species from 3562 individuals from the central and western Mediterranean. In the eastern Mediterranean, Lampadariou *et al.* (2013) reported 143 species from >4000 individuals; although this study dealt with chemosynthetic environments, it did include one control station.

As mentioned above, due to the scarcity of species-level identification, a comparison of data and species lists is rather difficult. Nevertheless, 15 of the 40 named species found in the present study have been reported in the Mediterranean (e.g. Nemys eds., 2023; Schuurmans Stekhoven, 1950; Semprucci *et al.*, 2008; Wieser, 1956) while the remaining 25 are reported for the first time. It is expected that with increasing sampling efforts, many new records or new species will be found. In addition, the inclusion of molecular techniques along with morphological data will certainly improve species recognition. In this respect, the present checklist may serve as a starting point for further research on nematodes in this understudied area.

## Conclusions

This study reports for the first time a partial inventory of free-living marine nematodes from the deep waters of the south-eastern part of the Levantine Basin. The families and genera found in this study are typical of deep-sea sediments. Approximately 38% of the species have been previously reported in the Mediterranean; the remaining 62% were mainly known from the Northwestern Europe and the North Atlantic, the two regions where most marine nematodes have been described. This emphasizes the value of this checklist as a baseline for future studies and the need for a larger sampling effort in this region where our current knowledge of the distribution and the biodiversity of marine nematodes is limited.

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