**INTRODUCTION**

The Comesomatididae is one of cosmopolitan families of free-living marine nematodes that was first established as a subfamily by Filipjev [1]. The classification of Comesomatidae has been reported by many authors. At present family Comesomatidae consists of 3 subfamilies and all genera are rearranged in three subfamilies as follows: Sabatieriinae (Cervonema, Laimelia, Pierrickia, Sabatieria (syn. Actarjania), Scholpaniella), Dorylaimopsinae (Dorylaimopsis (syn. Mesonchium), Hopperia, Metasabatieria, Paramesonchium, Vasostoma), Comesomatinae (Comesoma, Metacomesoma, Paracomesoma). Up to now, in the genus Paracomesoma thirteen species were described: Paracomesoma curvispiculum (Allgen, 1959) Jensen, 1979; P. curvitatus Gagarin & Nguyen Vu Thanh, 2006; P. dubium (Filipjev, 1918) Stekhoven, 1950; P. elegans Gagarin & Nguyen Vu Thanh, 2009; P. heterosetosum Zhang, 1991; P. hexasetosum (Chitwood, 1937) Hopper, 1967; P. inaequale Jensen & Gerlach, 1977; P. lissum Gagarin & Nguyen Vu Thanh, 2009; P. longispiculum (Timm, 1961) Hopper, 1967; P. quadrisetosum Chitwood, 1937; P. sipho Gerlach, 1956; P. sigmoidalis Riera et al., 2006 and P. xiamenese Zou, 2001.

**MATERIAL AND METHODS**

Two stations (Fig. 1) were chosen for nematode sampling in the sub-tidal area in the Can Gio mangrove forest (Vietnam) at the coastline near Ho Chi Minh City in 2004, 2006 and 2012 year. Samples were collected with a depth of 10 cm with Perspex cores (dia. = 3.5 cm). The samples were preserved in 4 % neutralized formalin heated up to 60–70°C. The nematodes were extracted by Ludox TM-50 solution. The transfer of the nematodes into pure glycerin is done following the method of De Grisse [2]. The nematodes were mounted into a small drop of glycerin on a glass slide and sealed with a bee wax ring. Type specimens are deposited in the Museum of Zoology of Ghent University.

**ABBREVIATION USED IN THE TEXT AND TABLE**

a.b.d.—anal body diameter;  
a—body length divided by maximum body width;  
b—body length divided by pharyngeal length;  
c.b.d.—corresponding body diameter;  
c’—tail length divided by cloacal body diameters;  
dia.—diameter

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1The article is published in the original.
RESULTS

Paracomesoma paralongispiculum n. sp.

(Table, Fig. 2)

Type locality. Can Gio mangrove Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, subtidal at 0.5 m depth, silt, sample station CG15 (10°29′915″ N and 106°54′014″ E) and CG19 (10°33′336″ N and 107°00′406″ E).

Type material. Holotype, adult male, slide UGMD 104151, Allotype, adult female, slide UGMD 104149, deposited at the Museum of zoology University Ghent, Belgium.

Paratypes. 10♂, 7♀, slides UGMD 104145–51 deposited at the Museum of Zoology University Ghent, Belgium.

Measurements. See Table 1.

Description

Male: Body cylindrical 1.8 mm long, Cuticular ornamentation consists of punctuations distributed over whole body. Punctuations at lateral sides of body larger than punctuations at ventral and dorsal sides of the body. Width of lateral cuticle differentiation about 30–35% of corresponding body diameter. The anterior sensilla are arranged in three circles: 6 inner labial papillae, 6 outer short labial setae 4 μm long and 4 slender cephalic setae 5 μm long (50% of the c.b.d.). Four cervical setae present at a distance of 25 μm from anterior body end, 6 μm long. Somatic setae in regularly sublateral rows, scattered, 6 μm long. Amphidial...