O52 Global-scale distribution of *Microlaimus* de Man, 1880 with updated list of valid species

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Encountered extensively from intertidal zones to the deep sea, the genus *Microlaimus* is one of the most common genera of the marine nematofauna worldwide. Its distribution encompasses estuaries, mangroves, sandy beaches and tidal flats, but also continental margins, canyons and abyssal plains. It is found dwelling across different grain sizes – from mud to coarse sand – and within a broad temperature spectrum, including warm tropical beaches as well as cold deep waters in Antarctica. In addition *Microlaimus* can be among the most abundant genera in a nematode assemblage, and it is not uncommon to find several species of this genus coexisting in the same environment. Supposedly being an epigrowth feeder, *Microlaimus* may graze on fungi, bacteria and unicellular algae. This genus is characterized as being opportunistic, mainly because of the broad range of disturbed and undisturbed habitats it inhabits. This attribute, together with its resilience to different environmental conditions, might enable a fast reaction after 'fresh' food is settled to the sea floor and it could be one explanation for the genus's broad distribution. Based on our distribution results from different environments, as well as on literature data on genus and species distribution, we unveil the *Microlaimus* distribution in different habitats on a global scale. Moreover, we present an updated list of species with reference to their respective habitats. This study thus displays the most complete picture, so far, on the diversity and distribution of *Microlaimus* on a global scale.

O53 Nematode species and assemblages on Northeast Atlantic seamount Great Meteor

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Great Meteor is a giant seamount rising from seabed at about 4500 m to a summit plateau of square 1450 km^2 at average depth 287 m below sea level. Great Meteor is located at ~30°N and at 1600 m from the nearest continental coast. The plateau of the Great Meteor Seamount is an isolated 'sublittoral habitat' covered with biogenic