

*Calomicrolaimus monstrosus* (Gerlach, 1953)  
(Fig. 186)

*Description* (morphometrics from Vincx, 1981). Body length 1.1–1.5 mm. Maximum diameter 25–29  $\mu\text{m}$  ( $a = 45\text{--}56$ ). Body often tightly coiled when fixed. Six short 1  $\mu\text{m}$  and four longer 11–13  $\mu\text{m}$  (about 1 h.d.) cephalic setae. Four sublateral files of short somatic setae throughout the body. Amphids 0.5–1.0 c.d. in males, always smaller (0.5 c.d.) in females, very conspicuous with a central fleck (Fig. 186C) (not always visible), about 0.8–1.0 h.d. posterior. Buccal cavity weakly cuticularised, but teeth are easy to detect. Tail 4.2–4.8 a.b.d.

Spicules 35–37  $\mu\text{m}$  (1.6 a.b.d.) measured as a curve, arcuate. Gubernaculum 21  $\mu\text{m}$ , fairly straight. Two small tubular precloacal supplements difficult to detect.

Vulva at 53–54% of body length.

*Distribution.* Firth of Clyde, West Scotland (intertidal sand).

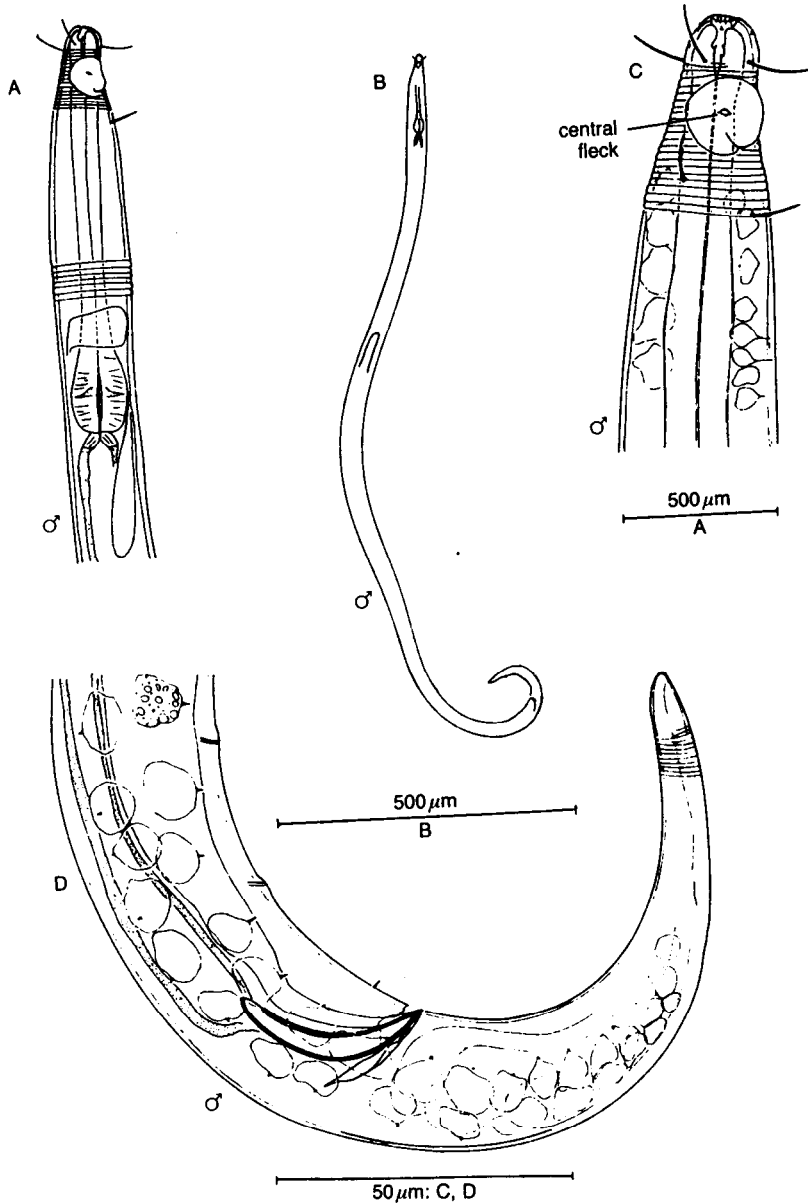


Fig. 186. *Calomicrolaimus monstrosus*. A, Anterior end; B, Entire male; C, Male head; D, Male tail. From Vincx (1981).