

Calyptronema maxweberi (De Man, 1922)

(Fig. 114)

Description. Body length 1.8–2.8 mm. Maximum diameter 49–67 μm ($a = 29\text{--}45$). Cuticle smooth. Head constricted a short distance behind cephalic setae. Six small conical labial papillae. Six longer cephalic setae 4 μm , other four slightly shorter. Buccal cavity in female tubular, divided by a fine suture, confluent with a conspicuous, wide, heavily cuticularised oesophageal lumen which extends just posterior to the nerve ring. Three slender teeth with one larger than the others; the latter can be protruded some distance out of the buccal cavity. Amphids lateral, pocket-like with elliptical openings, 4 μm wide. Buccal cavity in male absent; amphids relatively larger. Oesophagus 0.16–0.23 times body length, broadening gradually posteriorly. Excretory pore at level of cephalic constriction. Nerve ring half-way down oesophagus length. Tail 7 a.b.d. long, with a long cylindrical distal part.

Spicules 70–102 μm long, arcuate. A pair of stout setae anterior to cloaca; 4–6 precloacal supplements, the posterior two different from the anterior 2–4.

Ovaries paired, equal, opposed, reflexed. Vulva at 50–58% of body length.

Distribution. Plymouth (intertidal algae); North East England (holdfasts and rock crevices); Exe estuary (intertidal mud and muddy sand); Loch Etive, Scotland (shallow sediments); Isles of Scilly (intertidal algae).

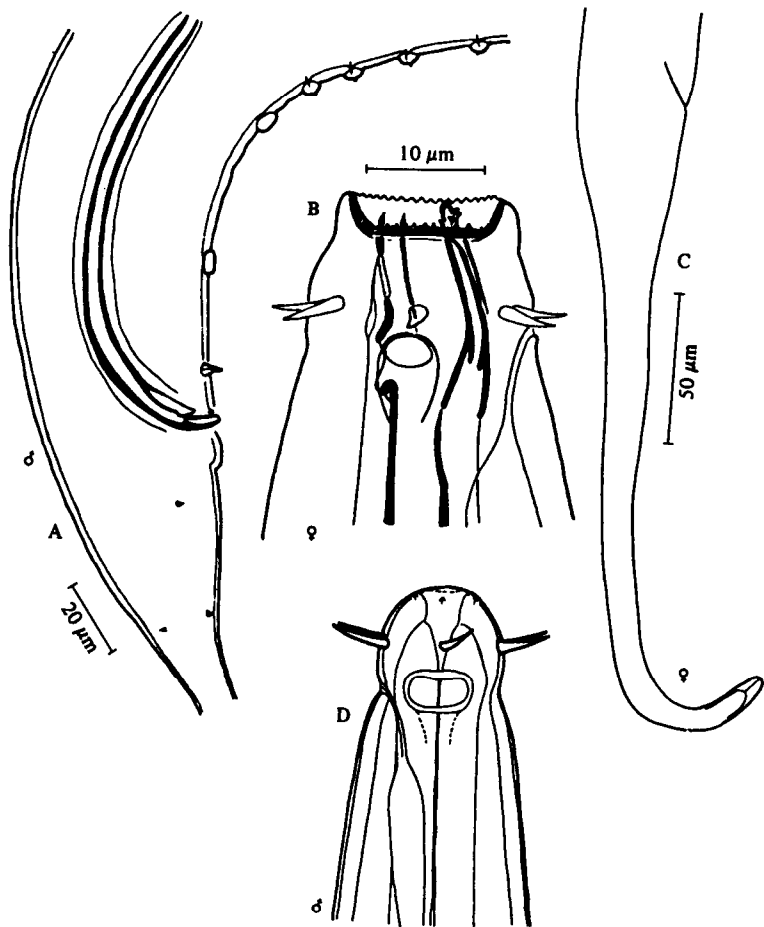


Fig. 114. *Calyptonema maxweberi*. A, Cloacal region; B, Female head (from Lorenzen, 1969); C, Female tail (original); D, Male head (from Bresslau and Stekhoven, 1940).