## 55. Theristus normandicus De Man 1890.

Fig. 127-129.

## References:

ALLGÉN 1929c, p. 28.

DE MAN 1922b, p. 222, fig. 7.

ALLGÉN 1931, p. 247.

SOUTHERN 1914, p. 13.

DE MAN 1890, p. 169, pl. II, fig. 1-1d.

1 juv.  $\sigma$  on a break-water Knokke-Zoute, 28.XII.1931; NaCl : 31,6  $^{\circ}/_{\circ\circ}$ .

3 of of from Heyst-Zeebrugge, 2.IX.1931.

19 on a break-water at Oostende, 31.XII.1931.

## DIMENSIONS:

 $\sigma$  L.: 0,970 mm.;  $\alpha$ : 26,2;  $\beta$ : 5,1;  $\gamma$ : 6,06.

?	?	190	?	M	810		0,970 mm.
15		30		37	30	6,5	

of L. : 1,340 mm.;  $\alpha$  : 37,2;  $\beta$  : 6,53;  $\gamma$  : 8,2.

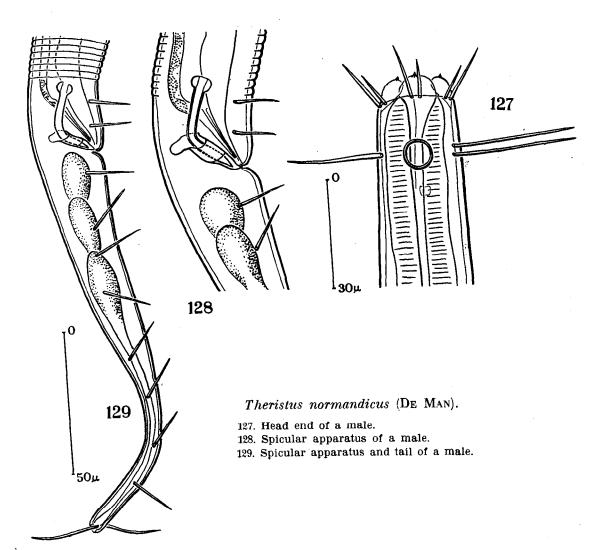
Q L. : 1,080 mm.;  $\alpha$  : 28,1;  $\beta$  : 5 ;  $\gamma$  : 6,75; V. : 58 %.

Body slender; width at the anterior end in the male  $0.4 \times$  at the analopening  $0.8 \times$  maximal width, in the female respectively  $0.54 \times$  and 0.7 maximal width.

Cuticle transversely striated, bearing rather numerous hairs in submedian longitudinal rows. In the female these are comparatively short, whereas they are conspicuously longer in the male and reach their maximal length on the level of the amphids where they measure  $1.4 \times \text{corresponding body diameter}$ . Corresponding hairs on the female:  $0.5 \times \text{corresponding body diameter}$ . A male presented a square refringent body a little caudad from the amphids (ocellus?).

Amphids circular, sometimes with a distinct median elevation, distinctly larger in the male than in the female. In the male their diameter is  $0.35 \times \text{corresponding}$  body diameter, and they are situated at  $0.9 \times \text{cephalic}$  diameter from the anterior end. In the female the diameter reaches  $0.31 \times \text{corresponding}$  body diameter and the distance from the anterior end is  $0.8 \times \text{cephalic}$  diameter.

Head rounded, with 6 spherical lips, beset with distinct labial papillae; 12 cephalic setae; in the male the longer measure  $0.7 \times$ , the shorter ones  $0.45 \times$  cephalic diameter, whereas the respective relations in the female are  $1 \times$  and  $0.68 \times$  cephalic diameter.



Buccal cavity typical. OEsophagus slightly broadening towards the base. Nervering at 55 % of the esophageal length.

Female genital tract unpaired, prevulvar, reaching almost to the base of the esophagus. The same may be said of the male testis.

Male genital armature composed of 2 curved spicula, conspicuously swollen at the proximal end and pointed at the distal end. Chord or spiculum  $1,1 \times$  anal diameter long. Gubernaculum  $0,8 \times$  anal diameter, surrounding the spicula like a ruffle, and bearing a small, blunt, dorsal apophysis.

Tail in the male gradually tapering, last 1/3 cylindrical, 6 anal diameters long,  $0.23 \times \text{anal}$  diameter wide at the apex, with subventral rows of conspicuously long setae, those at the tip  $4.6 \times \text{the}$  width at tip of tail. Female tail identical in shape, but without the conspicuously long setae. Some short bristles are found at the tip; the relations are : length  $7.2 \times \text{,}$  width at the end  $0.25 \times \text{anal}$  diameter.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION: Atlantic, Channel and North Sea.