

21: *Dichromadora islandica* n. sp. (fig. 15 A-D).

Occurrence at Iceland: N.: Eyjafjörður, 6 spec. of which ♀ 2; ♂ 3; juv. 1.

Description of the species:

Size: ♀ L = 0.845–0.947 mm; α = 18.3–21.4; β = 6.67–7.03; γ = 7.22–7.36; vu = 47.3–49.1 %

	ae	nr	peoe	aeov	reov	$\bar{v}ul$	reov	peov	an	
♀	—	9.23	14.6	22.5	41.6	48.2	52.1	63.3	86.3	= 0.896 mm
	1.6	2.89	3.12	4.39	4.82	5.04	4.93	4.35	2.47	

♂ L = 0.764–0.989 mm; α = 20.7–22.3; β = 6.33–7.15; γ = 6.53–7.57

	ae	nr	peoe	aete	lw	an	
♂	—	9.13	14.7	22.6	1w	86.1	= 0.856 mm
	1.64	3.1	3.37	3.82	4.68	3.25	

Body: Width of the anterior end not quite 1/3.5 of the largest width of the body; posterior end elongated. Widths: Anterior end ♀ ♂ 13.5–15 μ ; nerve ring 25–27 μ resp. 26–27 μ ; posterior end of the oesophagus 27–29 μ resp. 27–30.5 μ ; anterior end of the ovary 38.5–40.5; anterior end of the testis 30.5–34.5 μ ; vulva 44–46 μ ; largest width ♂ 36.5–44 μ ; posterior end of the ovary 38.5–39.5 μ ; anus 21–23 μ resp. 26–30.5 μ .

Cuticula (fig. 15 A, B): 2 μ thick, distinctly annulated. The annules

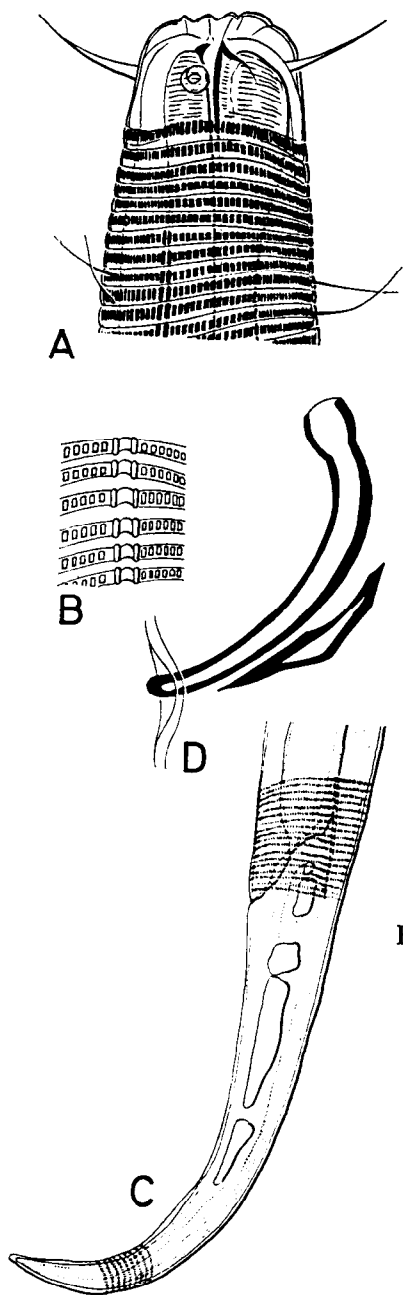


Fig. 15. *Dichromadora islandica* n. sp. A. Anterior end of the male 600 x; B. Annulation of the cuticle (female) 600 x; C. Posterior end of the female 240 x; D. Spicular apparatus 600 x.

are dissolved and consist of very small rod-shaped elements. On both sides of the lateral line they are longer and connected with one another by a distinct cuticular ligament (fig. 15 B) as in *Dichromadora cephalata* (Steiner 1916). These ligaments begin at a distance of twice the length of the head posterior to the anterior end and can be seen to the terminal end of the body. Setae are distributed over the whole surface of the body.

Head (fig. 15 A): Rounded, not set off from the body; 6 lips, each

with a papilla. Four submedian bristles, 10.5–11.5 μ long or 75–78 % of the corresponding diameter. Buccal cavity with a large dorsal and a small ventral tooth. Amphid = a suspicious spiral, about 16 % of the corresponding width.

Oesophagus: Anterior end enlarged, then cylindrical with a posterior bulb, 17.5–19: 21 μ or 13.5–15.7 % in the female and 17–19: 19 μ or 13.9–16.1 % of the total oesophageal length in the male. Widths: anterior end ♀ 62.5–71.5 %; ♂ 62.5–71.5 %; nerving 30.7–35.7 % resp. 28.5–35.6 %; posterior end 64.3–66.6 % resp. 56.2–66.6 %. Nerving in front of the last third of the oesophagus (♀ 62.2–64.3 %; ♂ 59.7–65.1 %).

Intestine: Rectum not quite the anal width.

Tail (fig. 15 C): Elongated, with a rounded tip. Caudal glands probably in its lumen.

Female sexual organs: Ovaries in pairs, reflected; vulva in front of the middle of the body.

Male sexual organs: Testis elongated. Spicula (fig. 15 D) strongly curved, proximally enlarged, distally rounded; length 36.5–40.5 μ . Gubernaculum rod-shaped, pointed at both ends, slightly curved, 19–21 μ . No preanal papillae.

Proportions at the posterior end: Length of the tail ♀ 5.54–5.58; ♂ 4.14–4.52; distance anus—posterior end of the ovary 8.63–9.9; spicula 1.31–1.4; gubernaculum 0.69–0.74.

The species is related to *Dichromadora punctata* Schuurmans Stekhoven 1950, which is also characterised by the absence of the preanal papillae in the male. The differences are:

	<i>D. punctata</i>	<i>D. islandica</i>
Dorsal tooth	small	large
Ventral tooth	?	present, small
Amphid	0	present
Cephalic bristles	54 %	75–78 %
	of the corresponding width	
Bulb	21 %	13.5–16.1 %
	of the oesophageal length	
Spicula	0.84	1.3–1.4
	of the anal width	
Gubernaculum	?	present
Length of the tail	–	♀ 5.54–5.58
	3.6	♂ 4.14–4.52
	of the anal width	