

*Dichromadora scandula* LORENZEN, 1966  
(Figs. 29-31)

*Dichromadora scandula* Lorenzen, 1966, p. 45.

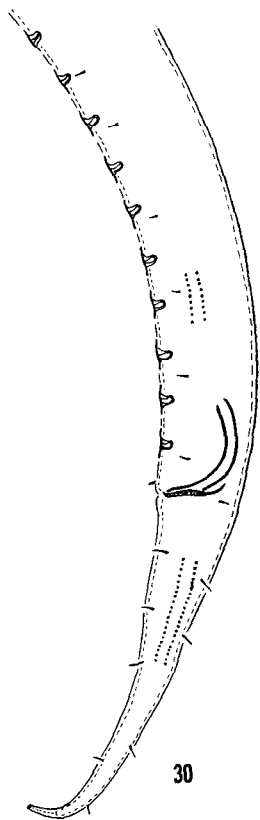
Cuticle with transverse rows of punctations; lateral differentiation present in form of longitudinal wing bordered on either side by a row of coarse punctations. Distance between lateral punctations 3-4  $\mu$  in cervical region, 2.5-3  $\mu$  at mid-body. Maximum width 25-33  $\mu$ . Head 11-12  $\mu$  wide, with six labial papillae (around oral opening) and a divided circle of 10 (6+4) cephalic setae, 1+7  $\mu$  in length. Cervical setae (5  $\mu$  long) and somatic setae (3  $\mu$  long) arranged in four sublateral longitudinal rows. Stoma armed with large hollow dorsal tooth opposed by a band of four or five prominent subventral denticles. Longitudinal stomatal muscle to dorsal tooth 15-20  $\mu$  long. Esophagus 132-137

$\mu$  long, with single basal bulb, 27  $\mu$  long by 18  $\mu$  wide; a slight interruption in the musculature divides the bulb into a 7- $\mu$  anterior portion and a 20- $\mu$  posterior portion. Tail elongate-conoid, 100  $\mu$  long in male, 130–147  $\mu$  long in female.

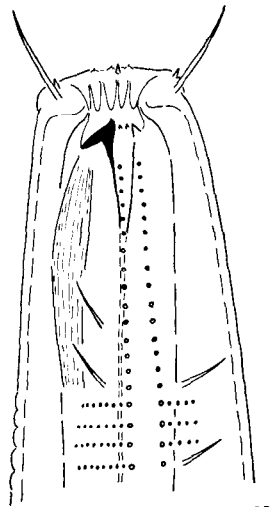
Male 0.72–0.84 mm long; *a*, 27.5–29.2; *b*, 5.4–6.2; *c*, 7.2–8.4; diorchic, gonads outstretched. Spicules 32  $\mu$  long (chord 25  $\mu$ ). Gubernaculum 15  $\mu$  long. Ten large preanal supplements present plus one preanal seta, 3  $\mu$  long. Supplements extending 125–157 preanally.

Female 0.87–0.92 mm long; *a*, 26.7–29.8; *b*, 5.9–6.6; *c*, 6.3–6.8; *V*, 40–48%; didelphic, amphidelphic, gonads reflexed. Intestine passing to right of anterior gonad, to left of posterior gonad.

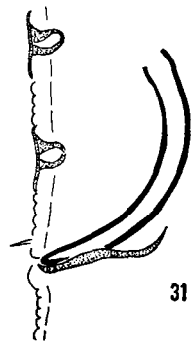
*Geographical distribution*—North Sea (Lorenzen 1966); Avonport (M-127), Nova Scotia (present record).



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FIGS. 29-31. *Dichromadora scandula* Lorenzen, 1966. 29. Head of male. 30. Posterior extremity of male. 31. Spicules and gubernaculum.