

Hypodontolaimus schuurmansstekhoveni Gerlach, 1951

(Fig. 74)

Description. Body length 0.5–0.6 mm. Maximum diameter 22–27 μm ($a = 20$ –29). Cuticle with transverse rows of small dots; lateral differentiation of two lateral files of enlarged dots linked by slender transverse bars about 7 μm wide in middle of body, large dots sometimes replaced by pores. Six 3.5 μm and four longer 13–16 μm (1.0–1.5 h.d.) cephalic setae. Four files of long slender body setae, longest 26–30 μm . Amphids not visible. Large S-shaped dorsal tooth and a dorsal apophysis. Oesophagus with conspicuous dorsal swelling anteriorly and pronounced posterior bulb with plasmatic interruptions. Tail 4.6–4.9 a.b.d. in male, 3.1–4.1 a.b.d. in female, tapered throughout.

Spicules 28–30 μm (1.6 a.b.d.) measured as a curve, roughly even in width throughout their length. Gubernaculum 15–17 μm , rounded and well cuticularised distally, more slender and less well cuticularised proximally, broadening abruptly a short distance from the proximal tip. Precloacal supplements absent.

Distribution. Exe estuary, South West England; Loch Ewe, West Scotland (intertidal sand).

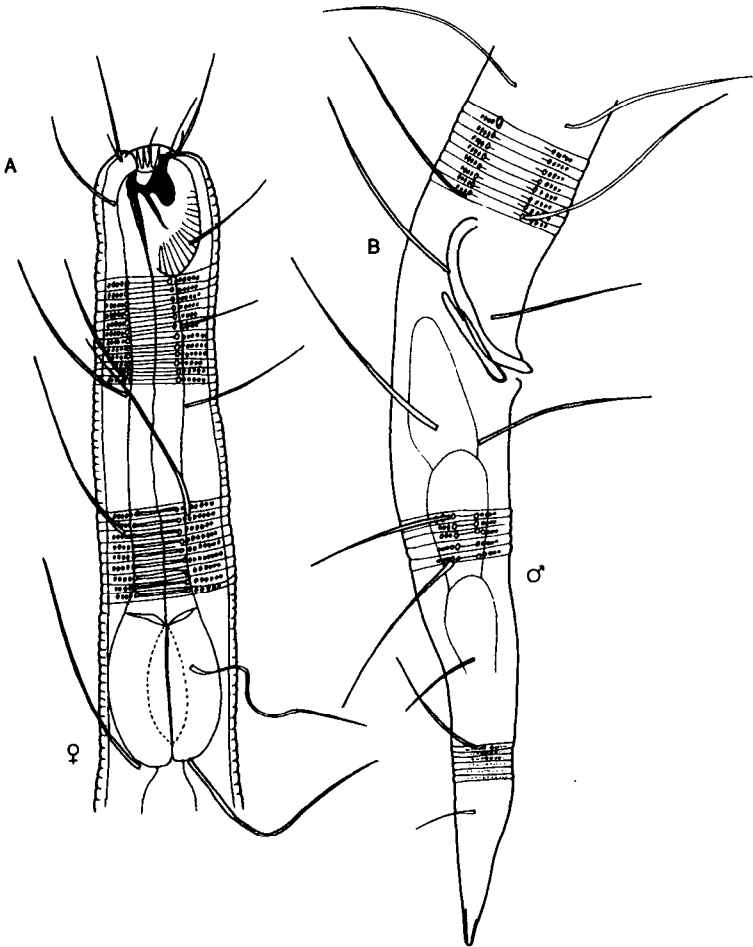


Fig. 74. *Hypodontolaimus schuurmansstekhoveni*. A, Anterior end of female; B, Male tail. Original.