

*Monhystera disjuncta* Bastian, 1865

(Fig. 4)

*Measurements*

*Males* (4): L=532; 660; 707; 773, mbd=19; 20; 23; 21, eso=83; 103; 107; 120, t=63; 78; 80; 83, hd=5; 6; 6; 6, bd=15; 18; 19; 17, ad=16; 18; 19; 20, cs=-; 1; -; 1, nr=44; 57; 63; 72, ep=19; 21; 21; 25, vg=152; 194; 204; 217, spic=28(23); 32(27); 32(25); 30(25), gub=5; 6; 6; 6.

*Females* (4): L=594; 620; 630; 706, mbd=21; 20; 24; 21, eso=98; 96; 103; 97, t=81; 81; 78; 89, v=484; 514; 522; 581, hd=6; 7; 7; 7, bd=17; 17; 17; 20, vd=17; 17; 16; 19, ad=13; 14; 13; 16, cs=-; 1; 1; 1, nr=55; 52; 57; 56, ep=21; 21; 23; 23, vg=181; 192; 190; 215.

*Male* ( $\delta$ -3). Cuticle smooth, rather faint, without striations or punctations. Somatic setae not seen. Mouth opening (Fig. 4-2) surrounded by six obscure lips but the presence or absence of labial papillae indistinct. Cephalic setae also indistinct in number for their short length and faintness. Buccal cavity anteriorly conoid with slightly sclerotized walls, posteriorly cylindrical to somewhat dilated part. Amphids circular, located at almost two head diameters from anterior extremity, 3.0  $\mu$ m (2.3-3.1 in other males) in diameter, 29% of corresponding body diameter. A pair of short cervical setae occurring side by side behind amphids, at 21  $\mu$ m from anterior. Ocelli not seen. Esophagus (Fig. 4-1) slender, cylindrical, without a definite bulb; progaster remarkable. Nerve ring at approximately 60% of esophageal length from anterior. Excretory system rather difficult to observe; excretory pore opening posterior to level of amphids, 3.0 to 4.1 head diameters

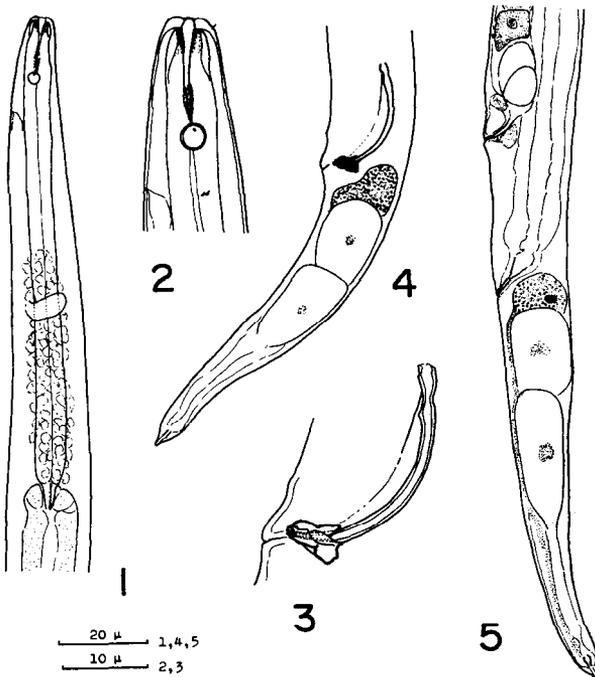


Fig. 4. *Monhystera disjuncta* Bastian, 1865. Male ( $\delta$ -3). 1. anterior end; 2. head; 3. spicules and gubernaculum; 4. tail; Female ( $\delta$ -4). 5. posterior end.

long (including other males) from anterior; ventral gland cell quite large,  $53 \times 21 \mu\text{m}$  in size, more than three-fourths of corresponding body diameter. Testis single, outstretched, extending almost to posterior end of ventral gland. Spicules (Fig. 4-3) apparently slender, arcuate with slight proximal cephalation and inconspicuous ventral alae. Gubernaculum complicated, triangular in outline; distal and dorsal portion heavily sclerotized; surrounding one-fifth of spicule. Ventral cuticular elevation weakly present at  $7 \mu\text{m}$  before anus; any other supplements not observed. Tail (Fig. 4-4) cylindro-conoid, slightly bending, with three caudal glands; the anteriormost one conspicuous. Spinneret tube not bent, proximally a characteristic funnel-shaped structure present.

*Female* ( $\text{♀}$ -4). Amphids relatively smaller than those of the male, 24% (21-26 in other females) of corresponding body diameter. Ovary single and outstretched; anterior end of ovary located at  $63 \mu\text{m}$  from posterior end of ventral gland. Vulva (Fig. 4-5) located at  $36 \mu\text{m}$  before anus ( $32-48 \mu\text{m}$  in other females). Egg  $33 \times 14 \mu\text{m}$  in size ( $\text{♀}$ -2). Tail gradually narrowing, rather bending dorsally.

*Remarks.* *Monhystera disjuncta* is known by the possession of various variations on the shape of the gubernaculum; parallel to spicules (Osche, 1955) and with dorsal apophysis variously developed (e.g., Bastian, 1865; De Coninck and S. Stekhoven, 1933; Otto, 1936; Bresslau and S. Stekhoven, 1940; Gerlach, 1953; Chitwood and Murphy, 1964; Hopper, 1969; De Man, 1888 as *M. ambigua*). The present Japanese specimens are equipped with the triangular gubernaculum in outline as the original description and figures (Bastian, 1865), and its dorsal apophysis is well sclerotized, rather like those of the specimens from Chile (Gerlach, 1953) and Svalbard (Gerlach, 1965), but not so developed rearward.

*Material studied.* Four males and four females (4-X-1973).