

52. *Chromadora poecilosomoides* n. sp.

(Table 8, Figure 52)

$$\delta \frac{- \quad 4.5 \quad 11.3 \quad 24^* \quad 88.7}{1.0 \quad 1.9 \quad 2.0 \quad 3.0 \quad 2.4} 1100$$

$$\alpha=33; \beta=19; \gamma=8.$$

$$\text{♀} \frac{- \quad 6.6 \quad 10.9 \quad 27 \quad 34.5 \quad 43 \quad 55 \quad 63 \quad 83}{0.9 \quad 2.1 \quad 2.3 \quad \quad \quad 3.6 \quad \quad \quad 2.0} 1200$$

$$\alpha=28; \beta=9\frac{1}{2}; \gamma=6.$$

| Dimensions σ | Cephalic bristles | Nerve ring | End of esophagus |
|------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| Length | 4 | 50 | 124 |
| Width | 11 | 21 | 22 |

The body is slender, markedly tapering to the anus, in the female almost twofold, in the male less. From the end of the esophagus to the anterior end the tapering is twofold in the male, somewhat more in the female. The cuticle is composed of annules. Anteriorly, the annules are unbroken and consist of rounded bodies (Figure 52a); near the end of the esophagus, at midbody, a depression begins to form in the bodies (Figure 52b) and a lateral elevation originates along whose sides the cuticular bodies remain approximately unaltered. More posteriorly, however, the cuticle changes its structure (Figure 50c): the lateral elevation becomes more strongly developed, and two rows of cuticular punctations are disposed at its sides. Between these punctations on the elevation there are only narrow cross-pieces. The cuticular annules adjacent to the punctations are composed of fairly broad plates with a greatly indented posterior margin. Between the annules there are additional rows of punctations which are not interrupted by smooth spaces on the ventral or dorsal sides. The lateral elevation extends only half way along the tail, where it terminates. The annules behind the elevation are again unbroken and devoid of specialized points laterally. Anteriorly, the annules are close together with intervals of 1.5μ between them, while at midbody the intervals are of 2.8μ ; on the tail they are 2.5μ apart. The thickness of the cuticle changes slightly: anteriorly, it is thicker (1.6μ), at midbody it is 1.2μ , and ventrally on the tail it is 2.2μ thick. A few bristles are concentrated subventrally.

The head anteriorly is rounded, as distinct from the majority of other forms of *Chromadora*. I could not detect labial or cephalic papillae. The four cephalic bristles are long (up to 6μ or more than half the head width). The lateral organ here is a transverse slit among the cephalic bristles, as in *Chr. poecilosoma* de Man. The short, plicate vestibule is followed by a small oral cavity, at whose bottom a small dorsal tooth is located. The cavity is 6μ wide and 3μ deep. The esophagus expands slightly (see Figure 52a), after which there is a narrow portion about 8μ wide, while posteriorly there is a small bulb (15μ wide) without a lenticular cavity. The long and narrow cervical gland is located 80μ behind the end of the esophagus; it is 75μ long and 6μ wide.

The ovaries are fairly long, and the uterus has a common lumen. The eggs are large, $50 \times 25\mu$.

The testis is apparently single. The bursal musculature consists of a small number of muscle fibers (see Figure 52e). The spicules (30μ long) have a broad, sharply curved body with an indistinct manubrium and apparently a velum (Figure 52f). The gubernaculum is double, 22μ long, each of its parts externally covering the end of one of the spicules (see Figure 52f). Preanally, there are 7—9 weakly expressed median papillae.

The tail (Figure 52e) is long, tapering more sharply in the basal than in the terminal half. The extreme tip is devoid of annulation and bears a 6μ -long tube of the caudal glands. The latter are accommodated within the tail, occupying only an inconsiderable part of its cavity. The proportions are: length of tail in female 5.5, in male 5; width at end of male and female 0.15; length of spicules 1.2; gubernaculum 0.85; distance from anus to anterior papilla 4.5.

This species is common in the Black Sea: oxeas sand of Kruglaya Bay 1.12, 6.12, 7.12, seaweed on the sand, many 6.12; Georgievskii Monastery 7.13. Coastal shingle at Georgievskii Monastery 7.12, male; Nassarius from mud from Artilleriiskaya Bay 1.12, few.

This species is very similar to *Chr. poecilosoma* de Man in the structure of the head, the bulb, the tail, and the male genital apparatus, but is easily differentiated from it by the structure of the cuticle: in de Man's species the lateral punctations run to the extreme anterior end, while in mine they cease at the posterior end of the esophagus.

52. *Chromadora poecilosomoides* n. sp.

Figure 52a. Anterior end of male; obj. Zeiss apochr. 2mm, comp. oc. 12.

Figure 52b. Structure of cuticle, lateral, near end of esophagus. Gradual transition from section without lateral punctations to section with punctations visible. Same magnification.

Figure 52c. Structure of cuticle in middle of body. Same magnification.

Figure 52d. Bulb; obj. $\frac{1}{16}$, oc. 1.

Figure 52e. Tail of male; obj. 7, oc. 1.

Figure 52f. Spicules; obj. $\frac{1}{16}$, oc. 1; pap. — posterior preanal papilla.

