

Onyx perfectus Cobb, 1891
(Fig. 160)

Description. Body length 1.8–2.4 mm. Maximum diameter 37–57 μm ($a = 31$ –64). Six shorter 6–7 μm and four longer 27 μm (1.2–1.3 h.d.) cephalic setae. Anterior circle of eight cervical setae, 16–18 μm , immediately behind amphids, posterior to which cervical setae become irregular, in the female only extending to the base of the buccal tooth but in the male reaching the base of the oesophagus. Somatic setae short and sparse but more numerous in male than female. Amphids well forward in position in specimens examined, 8–9 μm (0.4 c.d.) wide, a single loop. Dorsal buccal tooth 52 μm long. Posterior oesophageal bulb 80–83 μm long and 23–32 μm wide, without any constrictions. Tail 4.2 a.b.d. in male, 3.2 a.b.d. in female, conical with unstriated tip.

Spicules 52 μm (1.8 a.b.d.) as curve, cephalate proximally. Gubernaculum 24 μm , slightly hooked proximally. Thirteen large precloacal supplements and thirteen pairs of conical cuticular projections subventrally on tail.

Vulva at 47% of body length.

Distribution. Exe estuary, South West England (intertidal sand).

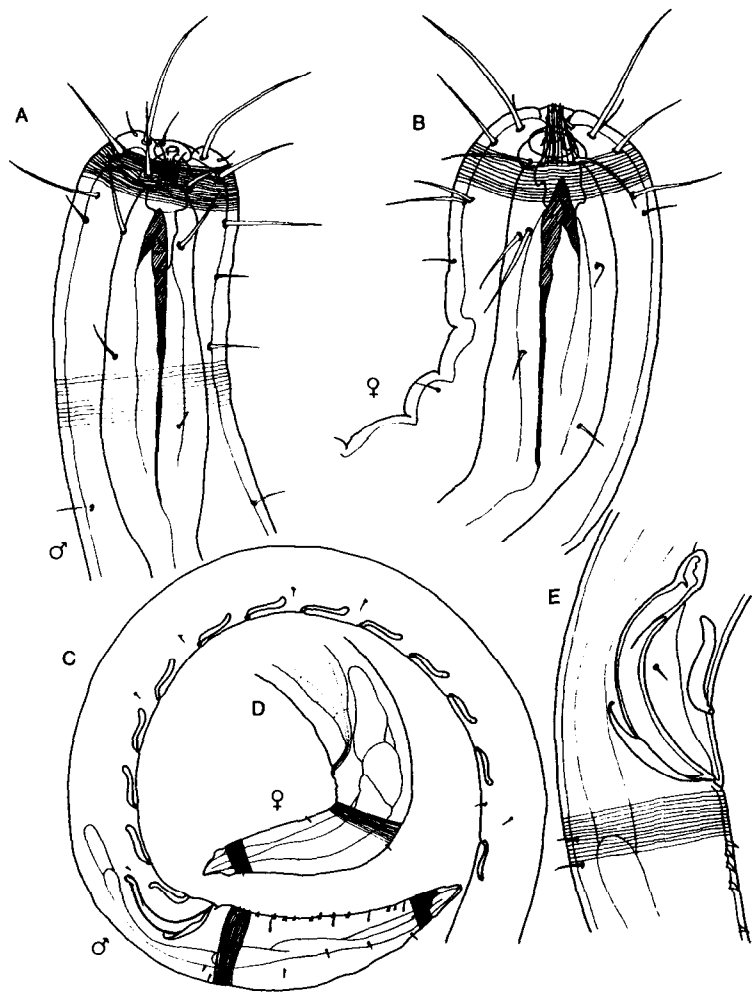


Fig. 160. *Onyx perfectus*. A, Male head; B, Female head; C, Male tail; D, Female tail; E, Cloacal region. Original.