

Paracanthonchus longicaudatus Warwick, 1971
(Fig. 118)

Description. Body length 1.3–1.8 mm. Maximum diameter 35–41 μm ($a = 36$ –46). Cuticle with transverse rows of small dots; without marked lateral differentiation. Single lateral file of cuticle pores, largest and most numerous in the anterior part of the oesophagus and each with an anterior and posterior punctation; simple rounded pores in sublateral files. Six small conical labial papillae 1.5 μm . Four short 5–6 μm and six longer 7–8 μm (0.4) cephalic setae. Amphids of 6–6.25 turns in male, 5.25–6 turns in female, 9–10 μm (0.5 c.d.) wide. Tail 6 a.b.d., with distal third cylindrical.

Spicules 43–51 μm (1.6 a.b.d.) measured as a curve, arcuate, weakly cuticularized along ventral edge, with central lamella. Gubernaculum 40–42 μm measured as a curve, paired, distal half swollen and terminating in a plate bearing lateral rows of fine denticles and a median inwardly-curving tooth (Fig. 118C). Five small tubular precloacal supplements in a 3 + 2 arrangement.

Distribution. Northumberland coast, North East England (sublittoral fine sand and silt).

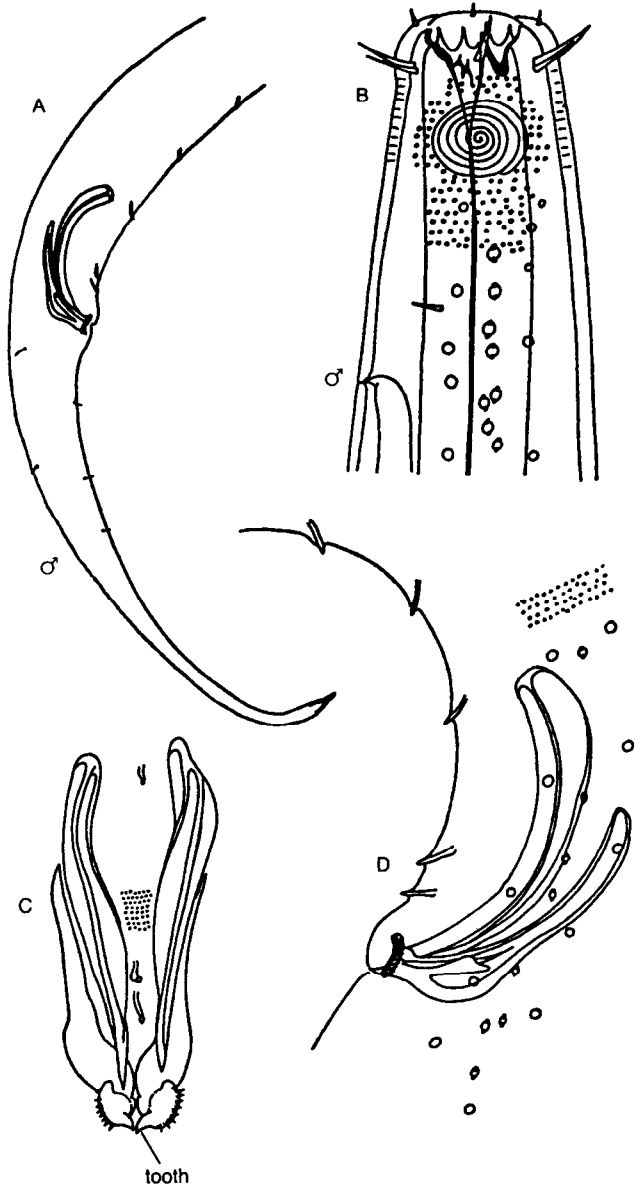


Fig. 118. *Paracanthonchus longicaudatus*. A, Male tail; B, Male head; C, Ventral view of spicules and gubernaculum; D, Cloacal region. Original.