

19. *Pelagonema obtusicaudata* n. sp.

(Table 3, 4, Figure 19)

♀	0.9	6.9	15.7	41	50	60	62	71	97.7	4030
	0.6	1.4	1.4			2.7			1.2	

$$\alpha = 37, \beta = 6\frac{1}{2}, \gamma = 43.$$

Dimensions ♀	Cephalic bristles	End of oral cavity	Excretory pore	Nerve ring	End of esophagus
Length	5	32	60	260	590
Width	22	35		49	51

121 The **body** is greatly expanded in the middle, so that to the end of the esophagus it narrows almost twofold and to the anus more than twofold. The esophageal part is thus disproportionately slender. The body tapers from the end of the esophagus to the head even more than twofold; all the tapering is limited to the region anterior to the nerve ring and is especially pronounced opposite the oral cavity (see Figure 19a). The **cuticle** is thin ($1\frac{1}{2}\mu$) and smooth. The short bristles are fairly numerous.

The **head** is rounded and truncated; the tapering in the region of the oral cavity is very pronounced; the angles of the head are rounded. There are six lips, as in all Oncholaimini, their incisions cutting fairly deep. A hardly noticeable labial papilla lies at the base of each lip. There are ten cephalic bristles disposed as usual; they are 6μ long or about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the head width. The lateral organ is circular with an anterior oval orifice. Its width is 6μ , or $\frac{1}{5}$ of the corresponding body width, and it lies somewhat posteriorly and ventrally to the lateral bristles.

The **oral cavity** has thin walls, anteriorly about 1μ , and posteriorly not more than 2μ . Its dimensions are length 32, width 15μ . There is no sign of the teeth that are characteristic for the other Oncholaimini. A fold lies deep in each sector of the esophagus; one of these is drawn by Cobb in the figure of *P. simplex*. There it seems to occur independently, but this is due to the obliquity of the section. These folds do not correspond to the teeth of the other Oncholaimini, but in all the forms of this subfamily are present at the bottom of the oral cavity, developed to a greater or lesser degree. The esophageal glands open in the middle of the oral cavity. Here, as in all forms of Oncholaimini, the inner layer of the cuticle is separate from the outer and attached separately to the oral capsule. Between the layers under the anterior surface of the head there is an annular cavity filled with a granular substance.

122 The **esophagus** is greatly thickened posteriorly, but a bulb is not formed. The **cervical gland** is very large ($270\times 45\mu$), lying behind the end of the esophagus and occupying a large part of the body cavity, displacing the intestine to the side. It is widest in the middle and tapers to both ends; its nucleus is very large. In front of the ring its duct forms a pronounced expansion to which the short, chitinized excretory canal, about 10μ long, is joined. The pore lies near the oral cavity. The intestine consists of large elongate cells of irregular form, with well-marked nuclei. Phagocytic cells similar to those in *Paroncholaimus* are few.

The ovaries are very short, containing not more than 3—4 large oocytes; they are paired and reflexed. The uterus does not divide into two parts with a continuous lumen. The eggs measure $140\times 90\mu$. The vagina with thin walls internally traverses $\frac{2}{7}$ of the diameter of the body. The tubular organ is absent.

The tail is short, bluntly pointed at the end, and twice longer than wide. The caudal glands are tubular, extending somewhat beyond the anus, but I could not determine how far. The cuticle is thin at the end of the tail, so that the caudal pore is short. There is no cone.

Some young and adult females were found in the sand at Peschanaya Bay, 1.12. All specimens rolled into a ball on fixation.

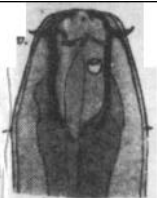
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Figure 19a. Anterior end of female; obj. $\frac{1}{16}$, oc. 1.

Table 4.

Figure 19b. Posterior end of female; obj. 7, oc. 1.

19a



19b

