

Praeacanthonchus inglisi (Coles, 1965b) comb. nov.
(Fig. 125)

Description (from Coles, 1965b). Body length 2.1–2.8 mm. Maximum diameter 82–130 μm ($a = 18\text{--}27$). Cuticle with transverse rows of small dots; without lateral differentiation; two files of pores. Six short conical labial setae. 6 + 4 cephalic setae about the same length (0.5 h.d.). Amphids of 3.75 turns (although only three turns are depicted, Fig. 125A), 10 μm (0.3 c.d.). Buccal cavity with large hollow dorsal tooth. Tail 2.6 a.b.d.

Spicules 82–98 μm (1.3 a.b.d.), highly characteristic slender S-shape (Fig. 125C). Gubernaculum 69–80 μm , similar in general form to *P. opheliae* (p. 274) except that the distal swellings each have five major teeth and 5–7 smaller denticles (Fig. 125C, D). Six tubular precloacal supplements, about 23 μm apart.

Distribution. Salcombe, South West England; Looe, South West England (intertidal seaweeds); North East coast of England (kelp holdfasts); Isles of Scilly (intertidal fine sand among *Zostera* roots).

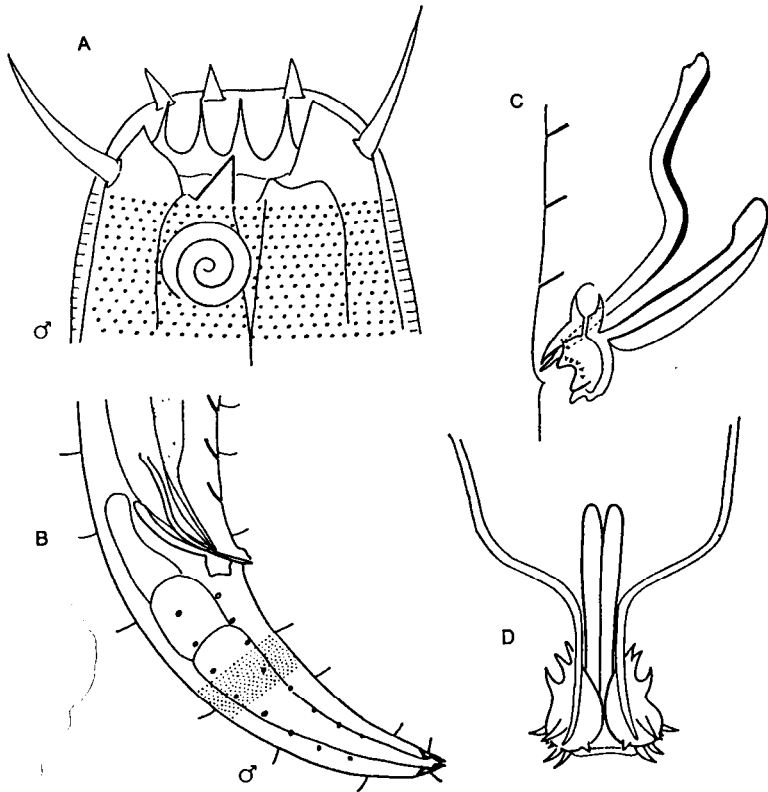


Fig. 125. *Praeacanthonchus inglisi*. A, Male head; B, Male tail; C-D, Lateral and ventral views of spicules and gubernaculum. From Coles (1965b).