

Prochromadorella paramucrodonta (ALLGEN 1929d) (fig. 155a—g)

- =*Chromadora paramucrodonta* ALLGEN 1929d, 1932a, b, 1933b, 1935a, 1939b, 1940b, 1942, 1943a, 1946b, c, 1947d, 1951a, f.
 =*Prochromadorella p.*: WIESER 1951.
 =*Neochromadora quinquepapillata* STEKHOVEN 1935a
 =*P. micoletzkyi* CHITWOOD 1951.

juv.:	♀♀:	♂♂:	ALLGEN (♀ & ♂):
L=0,45	0,60—1,11 (0,90)	0,69—1,02 (0,91)	1,17—1,22
a=	23,8—31,9 (29,8)	29,8—40,0 (35,4)	33,4—40,8
b=	6,0—7,4 (6,9)	5,3—7,5 (6,9)	7,7—8,0
c=	6,0—7,8 (6,9)	6,6—9,9 (8,3)	7,8—9,1
Vu=	45,2—48,4 (46,4)		46,2

Total of specimens: 2 juv., 13 ♀♀, 10 ♂♂.

Samples: M 27, 37A:1, :2, 50A:1, 60A:2, 70B, 131B, 135A.

Head: diameter 12—13 μ =about 50% of diameter at end of esophagus.

Cephalic papillae: setose, short. Cephalic setae: in females 6,5—7, in males 7,5—9 μ long.

Buccal cavity: three solid teeth of about equal length, pointing forwards, and often protruded.

Amphids: slit-like, in male 9 μ =70% of the head diameter wide.

Cuticular ornamentation: very varying! the actual annulation begins at 0,5 to 1 head diameter from anterior end; in front of it transverse rows of fine dots; in cervical region there are either hexagonal to oval dots or solid bands with crenate contour (fig. 155b); in some species (but not in all!) two longitudinal lateral rows over a short distance of the cervical region can be observed (fig. 155f); more posteriorly the ornamentation becomes rod-like and irregular, sometimes even reticulate (fig. 155e); in the anal region and on the tail again more dot-like bodies appear; in some males a short lateral membrane in the adanal region was seen (fig. 155d; cf. STEKHOVEN 1935a and CHITWOOD 1951!). In females the lateral dots may form two short longitudinal rows at this place (fig. 155g).

Cervical setae: very scarce. Excretory pore: 7,5 head diameters from anterior end. Ventral gland: at 166% of length of esophagus.

Spicula: 24—26 μ =1—1,1 anal diameter long, regularly curved, cephalate proximally.

Gubernaculum: plate-shaped, 17 μ long. 5 supplements, well developed.

Tail: in male about 5, in female 6—7 anal diameters long.

Habitat: Littoral algae and exposed sand; sublittoral secondary substratum and coarse bottom.

Distribution: Cosmopolitan! North Sea, Atlantic, Mediterranean, Bay of Texas, Pacific.

Remarks: At first I had trouble in classifying my specimens. In the same sample I found

specimens provided with, and others devoid of, the short lateral differentiation of the cuticle. This applied to both the anterior differentiation in females and males, and to the posterior differentiation in males. Since I could find no differences between the two types in any other respect I concluded that all specimens belong to the same species in which the cuticular ornamentation is varying to a hitherto unknown degree. This view was supported by other authors: STEKHoven (1943) figures the anterior ends of two *P. neapolitana*-specimens of which one exhibits the lateral differentiation but the other specimen does not. ALLGEN described *P. paramucrodonta* in 1929d as devoid of, in 1933b as provided with, the lateral differentiation. In regarding the occurrence of the short lateral differentiations as of no specific value in this case the species has to be synonymized with *Neochromadora quinquepapillata* STEKHoven and with *Prochromadorella micoletzkyi* CHITWOOD. It should, however, be stressed that in these two species the structure of the buccal armature apparently has been misinterpreted by STEKHoven as well as by CHITWOOD. Since all other characters indicate the identity of the two species with *P. paramucrodonta* it seems reasonable to assume that also the buccal armature consisted of three solid teeth as is typical of the genus *Prochromadorella*. Recently a similar emendation has been provided by GERLACH (1951c) who observed three solid teeth in *P. ditteveseni* whereas one hollow tooth only was described by DE MAN (1922).

Obviously, *P. paramucrodonta* marks an intermediate stage between *Prochromadorella* and *Chromadorella*.

M 27: 3.V.49. 41°49'40" S., 73°08'00" W. Golfo de Ancud, northern part; Between Isla Quenu and Isla Chidguapi. 45 m depth. Anthozoa with much detritus, on coarse sand with shells. Triangular dredge and Agassiz trawl.

M 37A: III.49. 41°30'06" S., 72°53'57" W. Seno Reloncavi proper; Punta Pilluco. Tidal belt, rather exposed. Boulders in sand, some beds of hard clay. Hand sampling.
1: from algae.

M 50A: 16.II.49. 41°29'33" S., 72°58'38" W. Seno Reloncavi, Canal Tenglo; Near »Pontón Siréna«. 11 m depth. Algae on sand, much detritus. Triangular dredge. Hauls 1 and 2.

M 60A: 25.29.III. 3.IV.49. 41°30'15" S., 72°58'50" W. Seno Reloncavi proper; Isla Tenglo, the bay on the south side. Tidal belt, rather exposed. Sand. Hand sampling. Samples 1 and 2.

M 70B: 19.II.49. 43°33'00" S., 74°49'00" W. Golfo Corcovado and Boca del Guafó; Isla Guafó, the anchorage E of Punta Weather. 25 m depth, rather coarse sand with some stones. Hunt microfauna collector. Samples 1, 2.

M 131A: 4.VII.49. 20°13'10" S., 70°10'19" W. The Iquique area; Iquique, southern part of the town. Tidal belt, extremely exposed. Red rocks, with rock pools. Hand sampling.

1: *Durvillia*-holdfasts.

2: tubes of polychaetes, sheltered, much sand.

M 135A: 5.VII.49. 20°14'07" S., 70°10'05" W. The Iquique area; Cavancha, S of Iquique. Tidal belt, exposure varying. Holdfasts of big brown alga on rocks with rock pools. Hand sampling.

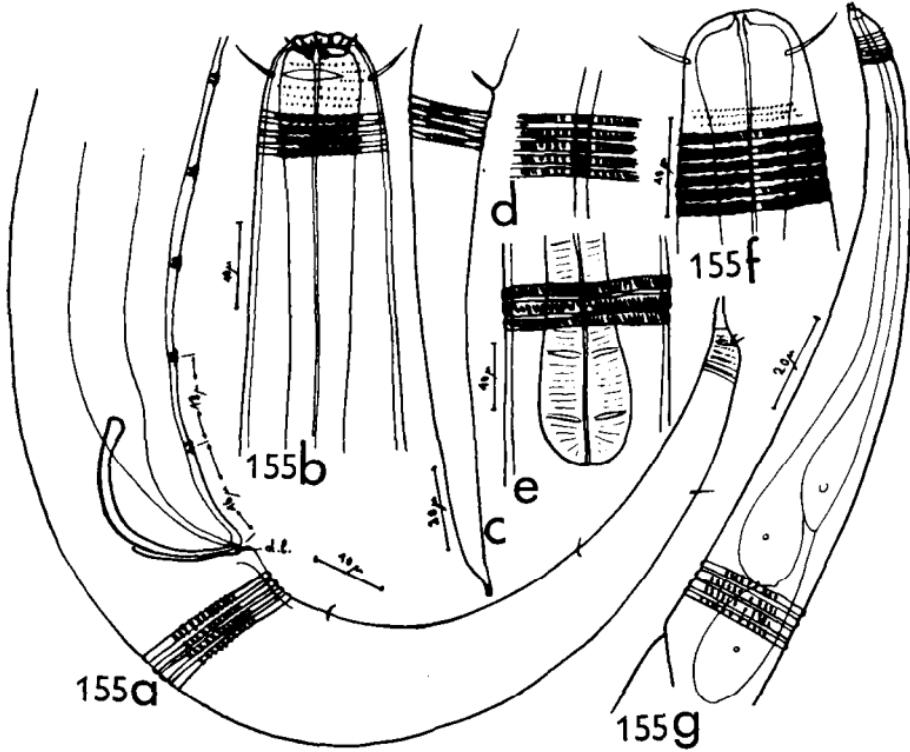


Fig. 155: *Prochromadorella paramucrodonta*. a tail of male, b anterior end of female, c tail of female, d lateral differentiation of cuticle in adanal region of male, e esophageal bulb, f anterior end of female, g tail of female. (d.l.=lateral tooth).