

Setosabatieria hilarula (De Man, 1922)
(Fig. 95)

Distribution. Body length 1.1–2.4 mm: a = 25–38. Cuticle with faint transverse striations which are more widely spaced posterior to the oesophageal region and are also discontinuous in the lateral fields (Fig. 95B). Four cephalic setae 14–15 μm (0.9–1.0 h.d.). Four longitudinal files of closely spaced long cervical setae (Fig. 95A), typically 9–14 per file but may be more. Other somatic setae shorter and more scattered. Amphids in male 3.5–4.0 turns, 10–11 μm (0.6–0.7 c.d.) wide, in female 3.0–3.5 turns, 8–9 μm (0.5–0.6 c.d.). Tail 4–5 a.b.d., conico-cylindrical with three long terminal setae.

Spicules 65–75 μm (1.3–1.6 a.b.d.). Gubernaculum with straight dorso-caudal apophyses. 13–16 minute precloacal supplements. Leaf-like extensions of the cuticle lateral to cloaca (Fig. 95D).

Distribution. Northumberland coast, North East England (sublittoral fine sand); Tamar estuary, South West England (intertidal sandy mud); West coast of Scotland (kelp holdfast); Loch Striven, West Scotland (sublittoral mud); Celtic Sea (sublittoral muddy sand).

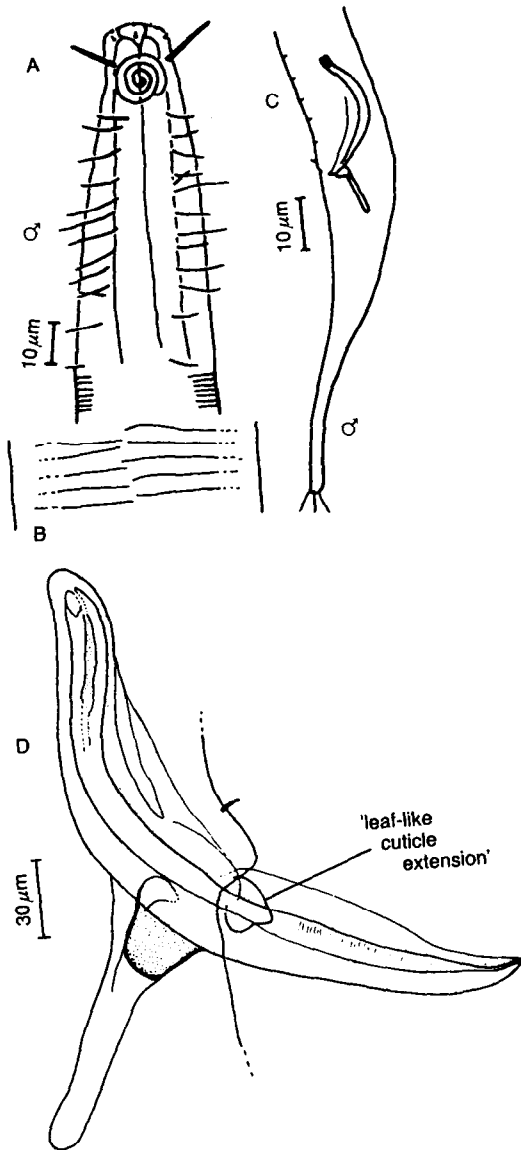


Fig. 95. *Setosabatieria hilarula*. A, Male head; B, Cuticle pattern in mid-body; C, Male tail; D, Spicules and gubernaculum. Original.