

Euchromadora loricata (STEINER 1916a) (fig. 152a, b)

= *Spilophora loricata* STEINER 1916a; ALLGEN 1927b.

= *Euchromadora loricata*: ALLGEN 1947d, 1951f, nec 1951a!

= *E. archaica* STEINER & HÖPPLI 1926

juv.:	♀♀:	♂♂:	STEINER (♀ & ♂):
L=0,50—1,11 (0,77)	1,92—2,40 (2,17)	1,75—2,30 (1,91)	1,67—2,31
a=	16,6—19,3 (17,6)	20,2—22,3 (20,9)	18,8—30,0
b=	6,4—6,6 (6,5)	6,3—6,7 (6,5)	7,0—8,8
c=	9,5—10,5 (9,9)	9,5—11,0 (10,1)	9,9—12,7
Vu=	50,0—50,9 (50,6)		

Total of specimens: 10 juv., 20 ♀♀, 20 ♂♂.

Samples: M 69, 123. V 103:1, :2, 127.

Head: diameter 31—36 μ = 40—43% of diameter at end of esophagus.

Labial and cephalic papillae: conspicuous, the latter setose, short.

Cephalic setae: 13—15 μ long. Amphids: long, slit-like.

Buccal cavity: dorsal tooth large, with rectangular base, 8,5 μ long. Subventral teeth of medium size. Anterior end of pharynx strongly sclerotized.

Cuticular ornamentation: in front of true annulation 2—3 rows of fine dots; ornamentation complicated, basket-work type, with hexagonal to oval dots in cervical region, and rods in mid-body and anal region; in the latter sometimes a lateral differentiation was found consisting of smooth bands as shown in fig. 152b). Young larvae display only a fine punctation of the cuticle.

Esophageal bulb: distinctly set off from the isthmus, of oval shape, 59 μ long = 20% of length of esophagus.

Spicula: slender, 75 μ = 1,2 anal diameters long, symmetrical.

Gubernaculum: dorsal piece 48 μ , lateral pieces 46 μ long, the latter regular, rounded proximally. 1 preanal seta present.

Tail: 3,2—3,4 anal diameters in adults, 2,6 diameters in juveniles, stouter in the latter.

Habitat: littoral algae, mostly exposed.

Distribution: Barents-Sea, Tasmania (Brown River), California (La Jolla) Bay of Panama (Contadora), Hawaii (Hilo), Australia (Port Jackson), Japan (Joshi Island), Chile.

Remarks: I want to stress that the oval bulb is the most important character distinguishing this species from related ones (especially from *E. vulgaris* and *striata*). In my numerous specimens the character proved to be of invariable validity. For this reason *E. loricata* ALLGEN 1951a from the Swedish West Coast does not belong to this species since it has the esophagus gradually enlarging without forming a true bulb. The species cannot be recognized on the basis of the shape of the tail alone as ALLGEN claims in his relevant paper.

M 69: 19.II.49. 43°33'30" S., 74°49'30" W. Golfo Corcovado and Boca del Guafo; Isla Guafo, Punta Weather. Tidal belt, extremely exposed. Tufted algae on rocks. Hand sampling.

M 123A: 15.IX.—17.X.48., 14.—16.XI.48. 32°57'24" S., 71°33'25" W. The Valparaiso—San Antonio area; Montemar, »Estacion de biologia marina». Tidal belt, rocks with rock pools; exposure varying in different parts of the station. Hand sampling. (The samples of this station are characterized by the letter V).

V 103:1: Small brown alga, no detritus; lower part of *Balanus*-belt.

V 103:2: Filamentous green alga, no detritus.

M 127A: 24.VI.49. 29°55'56" S., 71°21'08" W. The Coquimbo area; Peninsula Coquimbo. headland S of Roca Pelicanos, N of Coquimbo. Tidal belt, very exposed. Yellow rocks. holdfasts of big brown alga. Hand sampling.

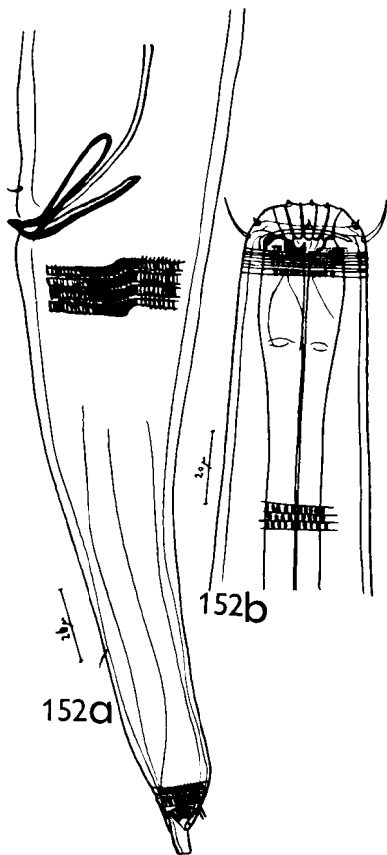


Fig. 152: *Euchromadora loricata*. a — tail of male, b — anterior end of male.