

Paracanthonchus platti Vadhyar, 1980
(Fig. 116)

Description (from Vadhyar, 1980). Body length 1.5–1.9 mm. Maximum diameter 36–40 μm ($a = 40\text{--}50$). Cuticle with transverse rows of dots, larger in the lateral fields. Longitudinal files of cuticle pores throughout body. Six 3–3.5 μm labial setae. Four shorter and six longer 9–11.5 μm (0.4–0.5 h.d.) cephalic setae. Amphids of 5.5–6 turns, 12–13 μm (0.5–0.6 c.d.) occupying twelve cuticular annules. Buccal cavity with a large dorsal tooth and two small subventral teeth. Tail in male 4–4.5 a.b.d., in female 4.7–5 a.b.d.

Spicules 40–45 μm (1.1–1.3 a.b.d.), slender, arcuate, with a ventral ala. Gubernaculum expanded distally, heavily cuticularised, with a cluster of 9–11 stout spines. 3 + 2 tubular precloacal supplements as in *P. caecus* (p. 254).

Distribution. Firth of Forth, East Scotland; Firth of Clyde, West Scotland (intertidal sand).

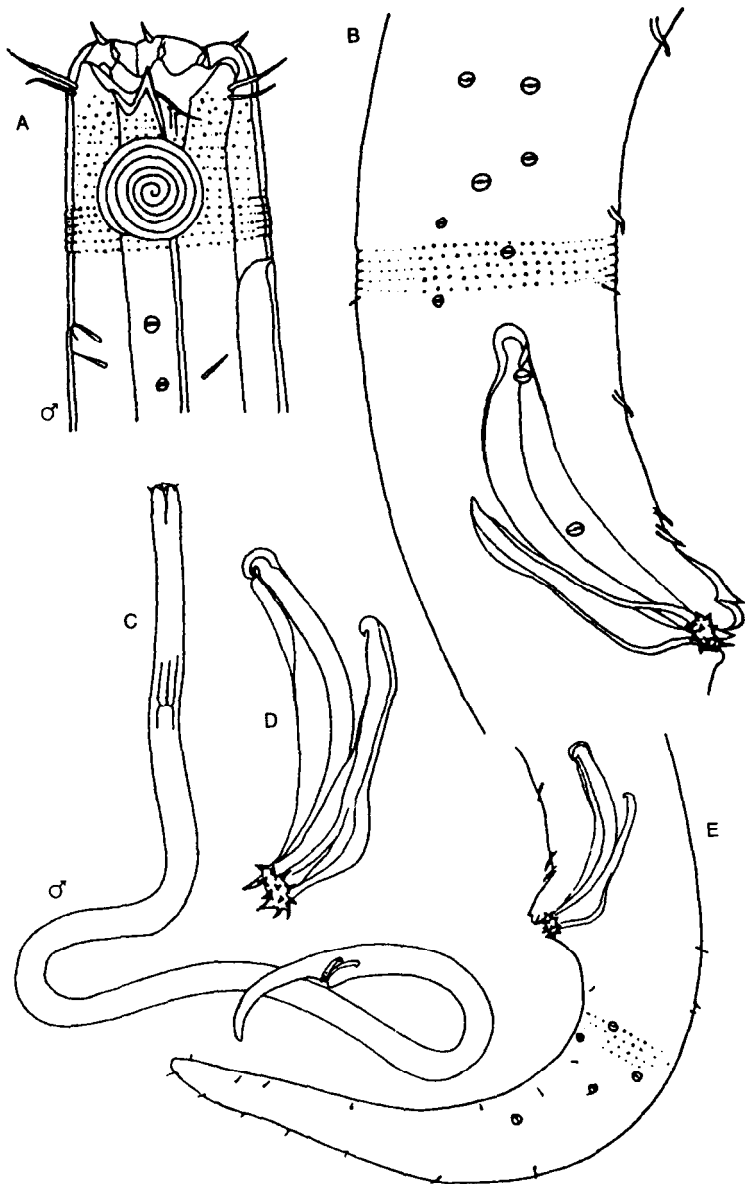


Fig. 116. *Paracanthonchus platti*. A, Male head; B, Cloacal region; C, Entire male; D, Spicules and gubernaculum; E, Male tail. From Vadhyar (1980).