

*Armata* group.

*Description.* Body length 3.4–3.6 mm. Maximum diameter 38–39  $\mu\text{m}$  ( $a = 90\text{--}92$ ). Cuticle annulated, most noticeably in the anterior oesophageal and caudal regions; punctations arranged more or less in transverse rows with fewer rows of larger dots laterally, beginning immediately posterior to the amphids, and more irregularly arranged. Six short and four much longer 25–27  $\mu\text{m}$  (1.7–1.8 h.d.) cephalic setae. Characteristic arrangement of cervical setae: sublateral pairs at 25–30  $\mu\text{m}$  and 47–51  $\mu\text{m}$  from anterior, with submedian pairs between them, followed by a single dorso-sublateral (Fig. 88B). Short but sparse sublateral somatic setae throughout body posterior to cervical setae, with extra subventral setae in the male tail. Amphids of 3 turns, 12–13  $\mu\text{m}$  (70–72 c.d.) wide. Buccal cavity with the ventral section of the cup-shaped part more heavily cuticularised than the dorsal, so can resemble a tooth (Fig. 88A). Tail 4.2–4.5 a.b.d., anterior four-fifths conical, remainder cylindrical.

Spicules 31  $\mu\text{m}$  (0.9 a.b.d.), arcuate with a conspicuous short median cuticular projection at the proximal end. Gubernaculum with a solid central triangular guiding piece (Fig. 88C), apophysis straight. 15–17 tubular precloacal supplements, posterior three somewhat closer together.

*Distribution.* Firth of Clyde, West Scotland (intertidal sand).

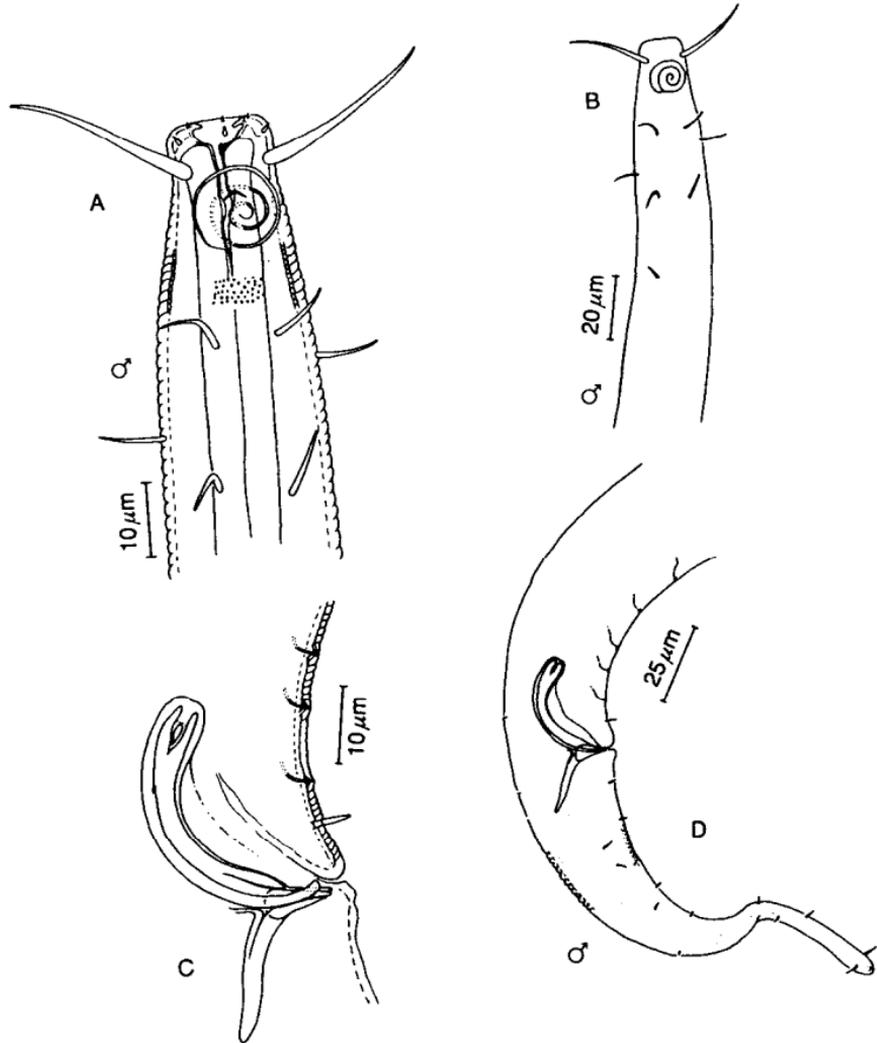


Fig. 88. *Sabatieria elongata*. A, Male head; B, Anterior region showing disposition of cervical setae; C, Cloacal region; D, Male tail. Original.