

Sabatieria longispinosa Lorenzen, 1972
(Fig. 89)

Armata group.

Description. Body length 2.4–2.8 mm. Maximum diameter 22–30 μm ($a = 93$ –109). Cuticle punctations slightly larger laterally and sublaterally, most distinct in anterior oesophagus and tail regions, but all more-or-less organised into transverse rows; in anterior part of oesophagus fewer lateral than sublateral rows. Four 23–26 μm (2.1–2.6 h.d.) cephalic setae. Amphids in male usually with corpus gelatum displaced (Fig. 89A); males described by other authors have 3.5 turns, about 0.9 c.d. wide; female amphids 7 μm wide (0.6–0.7 c.d.) and 2.5 turns. Tail 4.5–5.0 a.b.d., conical in male but females with more conspicuously swollen tip (Fig. 89C).

Spicules 22–23 μm (1.2–1.4 a.b.d.). Gubernaculum with straight apophyses. Two ventral precloacal spines. Five more or less equally spaced tubular precloacal supplements.

Distribution. Strangford Lough, North East Ireland; South Bay, North East Ireland; Firth of Clyde, West Scotland (intertidal sand).

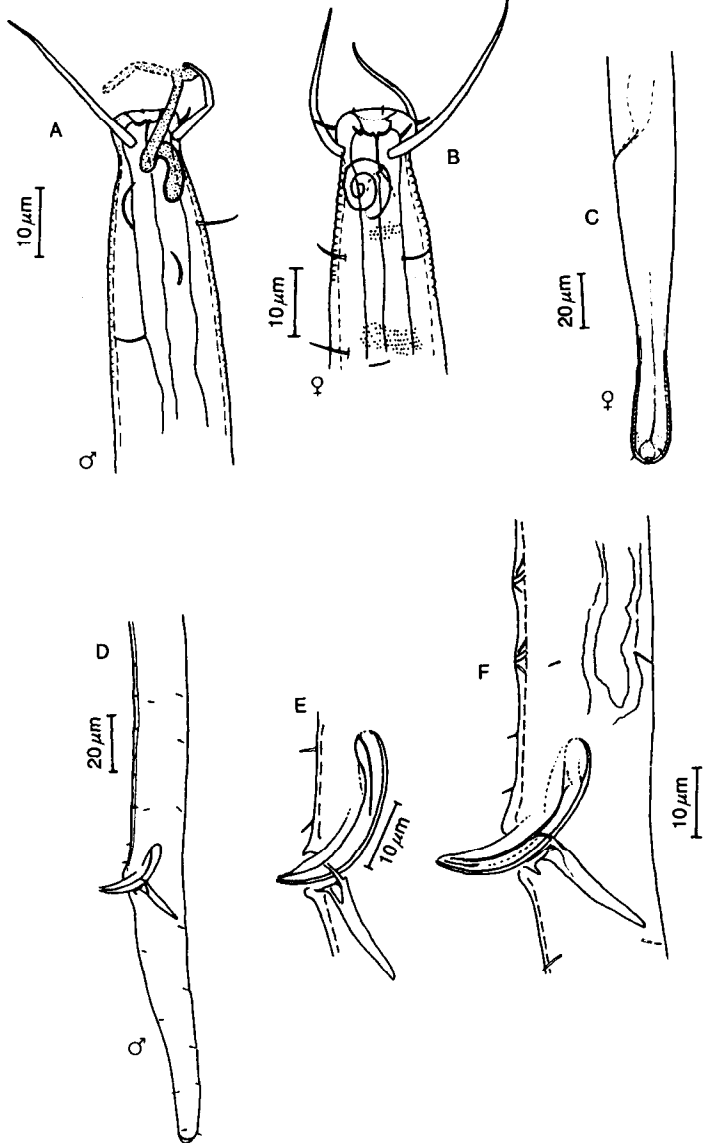


Fig. 89. *Sabatieria longispinosa*. A, Male head; B, Female head; C, Female tail; D, Male tail; E-F, cloacal regions of two different specimens. Original.