

Camacolaimus longicauda De Man, 1922
(Fig. 208)

Description. Body length 1.2–1.5 mm. Maximum diameter 15–22 μm ($a = 64\text{--}79$). Cuticle with longitudinal band of unstriated cuticle first detectable a short distance posterior to the base of the oesophagus and extending just posterior to the anus. Six small conical and four longer 5–6 μm (0.8 h.d.) cephalic setae. A few lateral papillae in oesophageal region and a few minute setae on the male tail; somatic setae otherwise absent. Amphids anterior to longer cephalic setae, 3 μm (0.4 c.d.) in male, 2 μm (0.25 c.d.) in female. Buccal tooth 20–27 μm long. Oesophagus with basal quarter expanded into an elongate bulb (Fig. 208E). Tail 6 a.b.d. in male, 7 a.b.d. in female.

Spicules 24 μm (1.7 a.b.d.) measured as a curve. Gubernaculum with two small dorsal apophyses. A pair of stout conical setae posterior to cloaca and another pair about three-quarters of the way down the tail (Fig. 208A).

Vulva at 48–51% of body length.

Distribution. Exe estuary, South West England (intertidal sand); North East coast of England (kelp holdfasts).

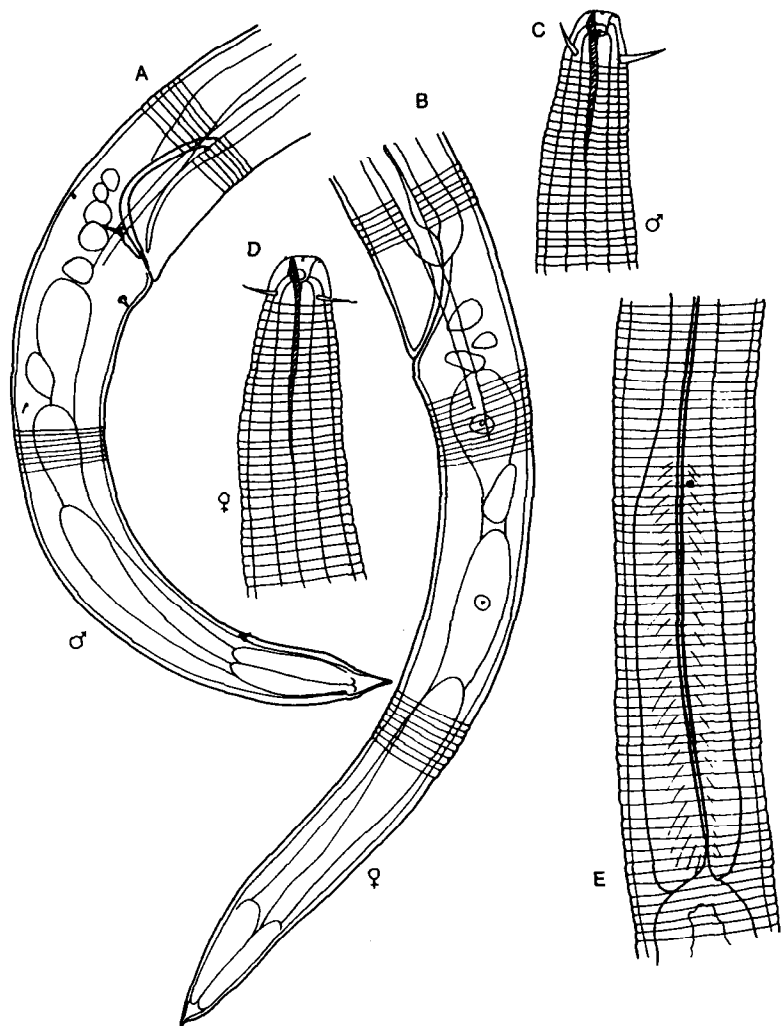


Fig. 208. *Camacolaimus longicauda*. A, Male tail; B, Female tail; C, Male head; D, Female head; E, Posterior oesophageal region. Original.