

Desmodora (Desmodora) schulzi Gerlach, 1950
(Fig. 142)

Description. Body length 1.3–1.7 mm: a = 27–43. Cuticle with coarse striation and longitudinal files of fine setae, up to 13 μ m long; twelve files just posterior to head and ten in mid-body region. Cephalic capsule relatively high and somewhat conical. Six small conical labial setae. Four 5–8 μ m (0.3 h.d.) cephalic setae level with anterior boarder of amphids. Eight pairs of subcephalic setae posterior to amphids, the posteriormost being the longer (12–20 μ m). Amphids looped, longitudinally oval 17–24 μ m long in male, rounded in outline in female. Buccal cavity with a hollow forwardly directed dorsal tooth, opposed by a pair of very much smaller subventral teeth. Oesophagus with elongate posterior bulb with cuticular lining not markedly thickened. Tail about 3.5 a.b.d., conical; long unstriated tip.

Spicules 68–82 μ m (1.7 a.b.d.), arcuate and slender. Gubernaculum projects dorsally, away from the spicule. Two large supplementary organs (Fig. 142C), one just postcloacal and the other precloacal level with proximal end of spicules; more obvious in specimens from some areas (e.g. Exe estuary) than others (e.g. Isles of Scilly). Four files of stout ventral spines on a raised area begining about 1.8 a.b.d. and terminating 4.0 a.b.d. precloacally.

Vulva at 70–72% body length.

Distribution. Exe estuary, South West England; Isles of Scilly (intertidal coarse sand), recorded as *D. hirsuta* (Chitwood, 1936).

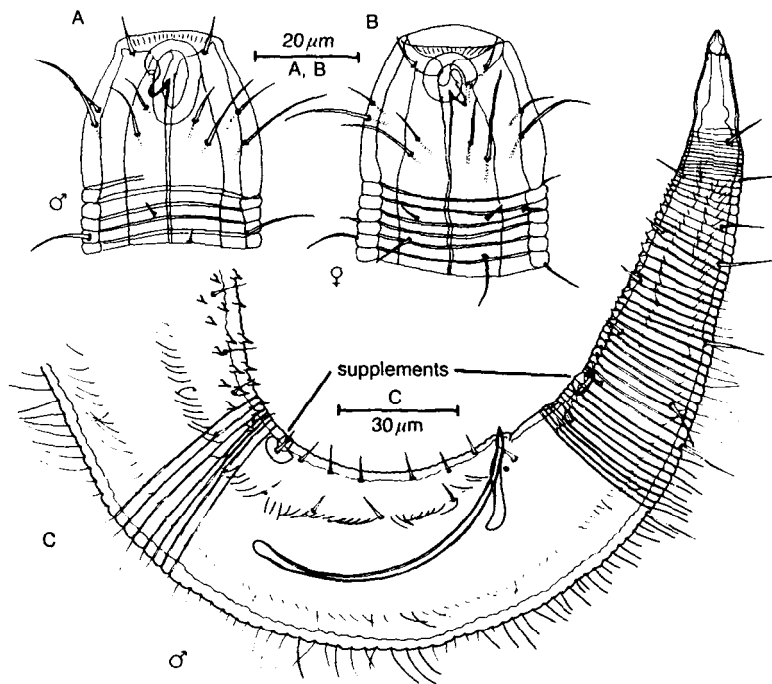


Fig. 142. *Desmodora (Desmodora) schulzi*. A, Male head; B, Female head; C, Male tail. Original.