Filitonchus ewensis sp. nov. (Figs 5d, 36, 37)

MATERIAL STUDIED. Holotype of: BM(NH)1981.6.70.

LOCALITY. Intertidal sand, Firemore Bay, Loch Ewe, Wester Ross, Scotland.

DESCRIPTION.

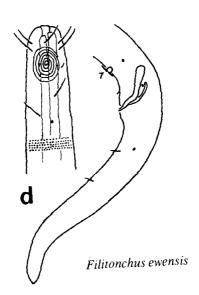
Holotype
$$\sigma$$
: $\frac{-103}{10} \frac{M}{17} \frac{1275}{17} \frac{1370}{18} 1370 \,\mu\text{m}; a = 81; b = 13; c = 14; S = 23 \,\mu\text{m}$

Cuticle bears transverse rows of punctations; no lateral differentiation. Small cuticle pores present as a lateral file throughout the body. Long cervical setae present on the anterior half of the oesophageal region which are bilaterally symmetrical. Sparse short somatic setae present on the rest of the body. R_1 sensilla not detected. R_2 sensilla 6 μ m. R_3 sensilla 8 μ m, situated slightly posterior to R_2 sensilla. Short dorso-sublateral subcephalic seta present level with middle of amphid. Amphids large, 6+ turns and longitudinally oval; 11 μ m long and 8 μ m (70% c.d.) wide. Buccal cavity narrow with no sign of a cuticularised dorsal tooth. Oesophagus ends in a 17 μ m long bulb (17% of total oesophagus length). Long renette cell situated posterior to oesophagus (Fig. 36a). Tail gently tapering; 5 a.b.d. long. Spicules typical neotonchid shape and broad proximally (Fig. 37d). Precloacal spine situated 9 μ m anteriorly. 7 typical precloacal supplements extending 115 μ m from cloaca. Two opposed testes; anterior right, posterior left of gut. A prominent clear patch is situated between supplements 4 and 6 (Figs 36a & 37c).

DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS: Neotonchinae. Filitonchus ewensis sp. nov. may be distinguished from the other species in the genus by the larger amphid with a greater number of turns and shape of the spicules.

ETYMOLOGY. The species name comes from the type locality; Loch Ewe.

REMARKS. Despite only one specimen being available, it seems well enough characterised to warrant the erection of a separate species. However, the condition of the buccal cavity was not very good and needs further investigation when more specimens become available. The presence of a long renette cell was also found in *Nannolaimus guttatus* by Cobb, 1920.



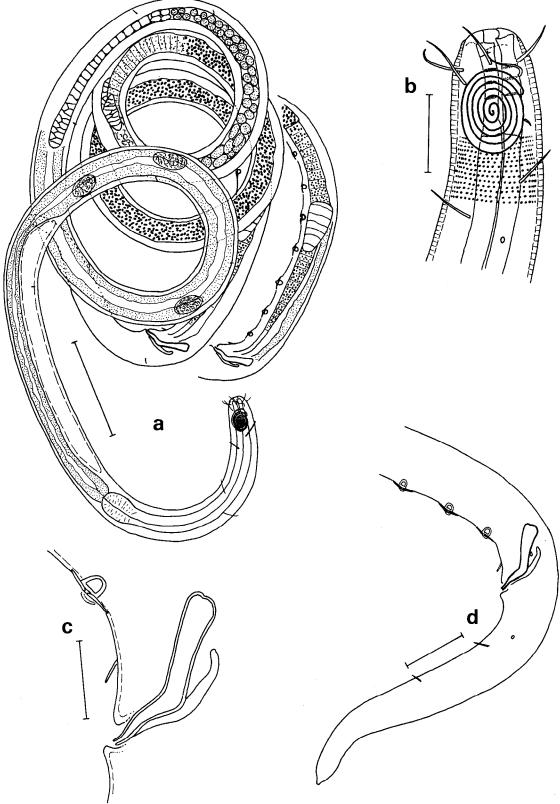


Fig. 36 Filitonchus ewensis: (a) whole body; (b) head; (c) copulatory apparatus; (d) posterior region. Bar scales: $a = 50 \mu m$; $d = 20 \mu m$; $b, c = 10 \mu m$.

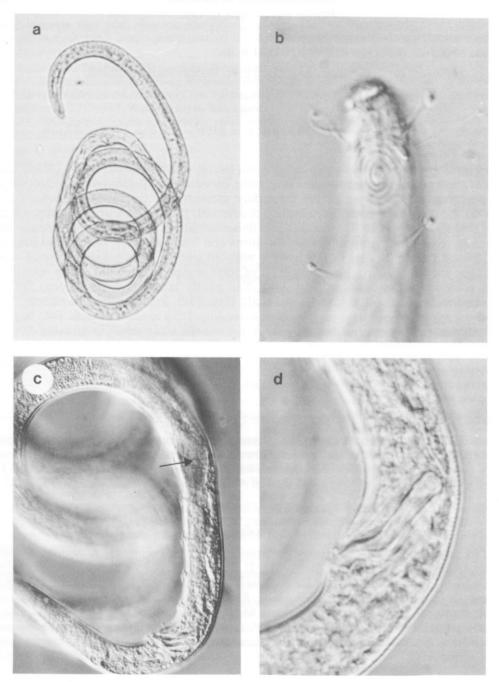


Fig. 37 Filitonchus ewensis: (a) whole body; (b) anterior region showing amphid and cervical setae; (c) posterior region showing clear patch (arrowed); (d) cloacal region showing spicule shape.