

Halichoanolaimus robustus (Bastian, 1865)
(Fig. 137)

Description. Body length 2.1–3.6 mm: a = 16–30. Cuticle with transverse rows of fine dots. 6 + 4 very short cephalic setae in a single circle. Between the two sections of the buccal cavity there is a row of curved cuticularised blocks, in front of which to the right is a single separate denticle (Fig. 137A). Amphids of 4 turns, 0.15–0.2 c.b.d., transversely oval in outline. Tail in male 2.1 a.b.d., shorter in female, posterior half cylindrical with a narrow spinneret.

Spicules 1.3 a.b.d., arcuate with ventral alae. Gubernaculum 1.0 a.b.d., rod-like. Seven or eight precloacal supplements each consisting of a rounded papilla terminated by a short seta.

Vulva at 46–49% of body length.

Distribution. Common on the South coast of England from various localities, typically among intertidal seaweeds; North East coast of England (kelp hold-fasts); Blyth estuary, North East England (intertidal mud); Clare Island, West Ireland (among seaweeds and *Spirorbis* tubes); Loch Etive, West Scotland (subtidal sediments); North Wales (shell gravel at low water).

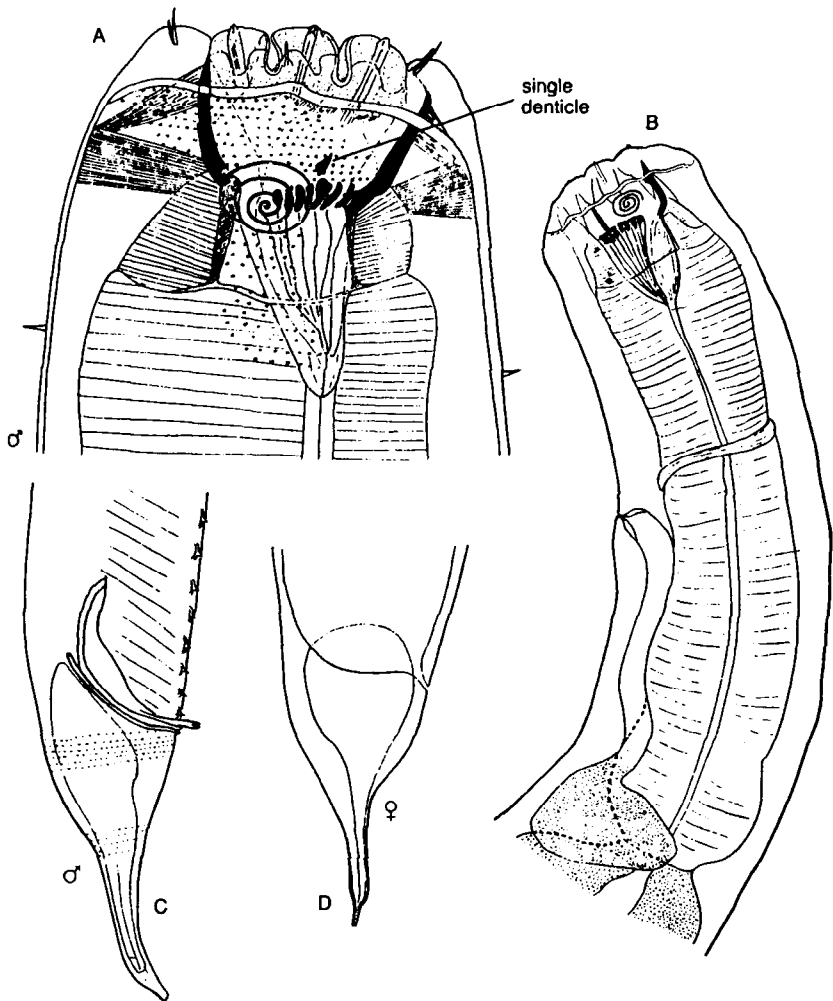


Fig. 137. *Halichoanolaimus robustus*. A, Male head; B, Anterior end; C, Male tail; D, Female tail. From Stekhoven and Adam (1931).