

LEPTOSOMATINA LONGISETUM Allgen.

(Fig. 5.)

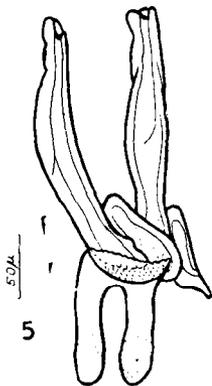
After re-examination of the type specimen, some additional information on the species may be given. The specimen has been made into a permanent mount, so proper examination is impossible.

At the anterior end more setae were seen than figured by Allgen, but they are very faint. There is a distinct constriction of the subcuticular tissue behind the cephalic setae, and this is followed on the outer cuticle by two parallel annuli, like two cephalic sutures. The oesophagus appears to terminate near the mouth with at least two, maybe more, small teeth, of which one has its origin rather more posterior than the others. Near their tip is the small oval ring which Allgen interpreted as the amphid. It is impossible to see whether this is duplicated on the other side, as it can only be seen using the high power of the microscope. It is a subcuticular structure, but a faint line on the cuticle at the same level may mark the aperture of the amphid, if such it be. From the characters of the head it is uncertain even if the genus belong in the Enoplidae.

The gubernaculum and spicules appear very much as in Allgen's drawing. It is indicated, however, by lines of stress, that the dorsal part of the gubernaculum has been bent into a posterior position on a line of flexure close to the tip (fig. 5, f). The distal ends of the gubernacula are united and curved anteriorly, and the underside is ornamented with small serrations or spines.

The free end of each gubernaculum is roughened as if for the attachment of muscles. The two slipper-shaped chitinous structures lying near the ends of the spicules are separate from one another, but similar in size and form. They may be arms broken off the gubernacula.

The specimen is not good enough to fix its relationships. The posterior end is very like that of species of the genera *Leptosomatium* and *Thoracostoma*, but the anterior end is quite unlike these. The long cephalic setae and the small teeth suggest *Platycoma* sp. and it may be that the species is near this genus.



5. *Leptosomatina longisetum* : spicules.